

HISTORY OF
CLARK COUNTY
WISCONSIN

COMPILED BY
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PREFACE

The aim of this work is to present in an available form the facts which the average citizen should know about those events of the past which have been important in making the county what it is today. To the recital of these events have been added the biographies of the present and former residents, that the reader may judge of the kind of men who have had their part in the life of the county, where they came from, under what conditions their youth was spent, what preparation they had for existence in this county, at what period of the county's progress they arrived here, and what they did toward its future development. For the sake of future generations these biographical sketches have also been made to include genealogical and family records.

In the preparation of the historical portion of this work much encouragement has been given by Judge James O'Neill, judge of the Seventeenth Wisconsin Judicial Circuit, and nephew of the county's first permanent settler. While Judge O'Neill has not been responsible for the gathering and compilation of the material, his suggestions have been of the greatest value, and his work in reviewing the historical manuscripts and reading the proofs has greatly increased the degree of accuracy which has been attained. The biographies have been prepared under the direct supervision of the publishers, and the corrections therein are the work of the subjects themselves or their families and not that of the editors.

Judge Robert J. MacBride, former legislator and county official, has been of much help in offering suggestions and furnishing information, and his masterly History of Clark County, published serially in the Thorp Courier in 1909, is the basis of many of the chapters in the present work.

The county officers have also assisted greatly, allowing the free use of their offices and access to all public records. Their courtesy has been one of the pleasantest features of the work.

Hundreds of people throughout the county have also rendered aid by furnishing information desired, and in answering letters in regard to subjects of local interest. The fact that there are hundreds of others who could have assisted by sending reminiscences and information when requested, but who failed to do so, has not detracted from the excellent results of the work of those who have so generously assisted.

Two local publications have been consulted and liberally used in gathering the foundations of this History: "Clark County, the Garden of Wisconsin," compiled and published by Satterlee, Tift & Marsh, Neillsville, in 1890; and "Clark County, the Heart of Wisconsin," a special issue of the Granton News, September, 1915, compiled and published by F. J. Baer.

No work of this kind can be without errors, no work of such a nature can escape serious criticism. We believe, however, that the book is comprehensive, reliable, accurate and interesting, a volume that will increase in value as the years go by and its scope is more fully realized, and a work

that will be a credit to the patrons whose literary and financial assistance has made the publication possible.

Our association with the people of the county for over two years has been a most pleasant one. We have conscientiously and faithfully performed our task of preserving for the future centuries the story of the beginnings and progress of Clark County, and in placing the history in the hands of those whom it most concerns. Our hope is that it will increase the interest that all should feel in the story of the state and country, and that the work done by the pioneers will be an inspiration to the countless generations yet to enjoy the fruits of efforts that are herein described.

H. C. COOPER, JR., & CO.

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CHAPTER I

EARLY WISCONSIN.¹

I. Physical and Political Geography

1. **Topography**—In the beautiful new capitol of the State of Wisconsin a noted artist has portrayed the commonwealth as a strong and beautiful woman, embraced and encircled by the guardian figures of the Mississippi River, Lake Superior, and Lake Michigan. Thus in symbolic form the painter has vividly portrayed the truth that Wisconsin's position at the head-waters of the two great valleys of North America—the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi—has been of supreme importance in the history of the State. To these advantages of position is due its early discovery, its thorough exploration and its value as a link in the penetration of the Old Northwest. The area of the present State is 56,066 square miles, somewhat larger than the whole of England. In extreme length from north to south it is 320 miles, with a maximum width almost as great. Its distance from the Atlantic coast is about a thousand miles—one-third of the entire distance across the continent. The eastern and northern portions of the State drain into the two upper Great Lakes by short streams with rapid courses. The larger portion of the area belongs to the Mississippi system, into which it drains by a series of large rivers; the largest and most important of these is the one from which the State takes its name. The Wisconsin River, rising on the northeastern boundary of the State, cuts across it to the southwest, making a great trough which at the elbow in south-central Wisconsin approaches within three-quarters of a mile of the eastward-flowing Fox River. The Fox, in its upper courses a sluggish stream, winding slowly through lakes and wide spreads of wild rice, after passing through Lake Winnebago, the largest lake wholly within the State, rushes with great force down a series of rapids into the upper end of Green Bay, the V-shaped western extremity of Lake Michigan. Thus a natural waterway crosses the State, uniting by means of a short portage the Atlantic waters with those of the Gulf of Mexico, and dividing the State into a northern and southern portion, which have had widely differing courses of development.

The southeastern half of the State, with plentiful harbors on Lake Michigan and Green Bay, opens unobstructedly towards the south and east. It was therefore the first portion to be permanently settled, and has partaken of the civilization and progress of the Middle West. The northern and western part of the State faces toward the farther West, and its development was delayed by the tardy growth of population at the head of Lake Superior and along the headwaters of the Mississippi. Waterways connecting these two drainage systems pass through this part of Wisconsin, the earliest known of which was that via the Bois Brule of Lake Superior

and the St. Croix of the Mississippi. Other streams connect with the headwaters of the Chippewa, the Black, and the Wisconsin. All these routes were explored during the early years of Wisconsin's history, but their rapid flow and difficult portages have made them impractical as commercial routes.

The heavy forestation of the northern portion of the State has been until recent times the main fact in its history; while as carriers of timber, and as sources of water power the rapid rivers of northwestern Wisconsin have played their part in the production of its wealth and prosperity.

2. **Sovereignty**—Politically, Wisconsin has been included in more different units of government than any of its neighbors. It was first a part of the Spanish empire in North America, which claimed all the continent whose southern borders had been discovered and occupied by Spanish subjects. The Spanish sovereignty in Wisconsin was never more than a shadow, and so far as we know no one of that race ever placed foot upon Wisconsin soil until long after it was possessed by a rival power.

The true history of Wisconsin begins with the coming of the French, who in 1634 sent their first representative to its shores. The period of French occupation was nominally about a century and a quarter; in reality it lasted somewhat less than one hundred years, as more than twenty years elapsed before the first discoverer was followed by others. The real exercise of French sovereignty began in 1671 when St. Lusson at the Sault Ste. Marie took possession in the name of Louis XIV "of all other countries, rivers, lakes and tributaries, contiguous and adjacent thereunto (to the Sault and Lakes Huron and Superior), as well discovered as to be discovered, which are bounded on the one side by the Northern and Western Seas and on the other side by the South Sea including all its length and breadth."²

The French domination of the area we now know as Wisconsin was exercised from the lower St. Lawrence Valley and was directed by the court of Versailles, where paternalism was the fashion, and where the smallest details of administration were decided by the highest powers of the kingdom. It may thus be said that Wisconsin during the French period was ruled directly by the French monarch. Every appointment of a petty officer of the Canadian army to command a log fort by one of Wisconsin's waterways had to be endorsed by the King; every little skirmish with the Indian tribesmen, every disagreement between soldiers and traders had to be reported by the Canadian authorities to the Royal Council, and await its dictum for settlement. Even the power of the governor of New France was frequently overruled by dictation from the Court of France, and orders for the governance of his subjects in Wisconsin were discussed in the presence of the greatest monarch of Europe.

The French domination came to an abrupt end when in the course of the Seven Years' War, Montreal, including all the upper province of New France, surrendered to the arms of England. The last French garrison left Wisconsin in 1760 by the Fox-Wisconsin waterway, and the next year an English detachment took possession of Green Bay and made Wisconsin a constituent part of the British empire. Thus it remained until the close

of the American Revolution. During the first years of the English possession, the Upper Country was ruled by the military authorities at Fort Edward Augustus (Green Bay), and Mackinac, subject to the commander-in-chief of the American armies, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern Department. After 1774 Wisconsin was a part of the Province of Quebec.

British sovereignty in Wisconsin fell with the treaty of Paris in 1783, which transferred to the new America nation the land south of the Great Lakes and east of the Mississippi. The British government, however, claiming non-fulfillment of certain treaty provisions, but in reality acting in the interest of British fur traders, refused to deliver to the United States the northwestern posts. Thus the inhabitants of Wisconsin, while technically on American territory were practically ruled by English officers. In 1796 after Jay's treaty with England, the northwestern posts were delivered over to American garrisons, and Wisconsin became an unorganized portion of the Northwest Territory. On May 7, 1800, Indiana Territory was organized with Wisconsin a part of her vast domain. Upon the territorial division into counties Wisconsin became a part of St. Clair, whose limits extended from a line nearly opposite St. Louis to the northern boundary of the United States. In 1802 Gov. William Henry Harrison appointed two justices of the peace and three militia officers in St. Clair County of Indiana Territory to serve at the French-Canadian settlement near the mouth of Wisconsin River. The next year a third justice was appointed for Prairie du Chien, and another commissioned for the sister community at the mouth of Fox River on Green Bay. All these appointees were British subjects and prominent fur traders. Therefore, while commissions were issued and writs ran in the name of the United States, British fur traders were in actual control of all government agencies in Wisconsin.

In 1808 the United States increased the number of its representatives by the appointment of an Indian agent at Prairie du Chien. This agent was a French-Canadian by birth, formerly a British subject, who had become a naturalized American by residence in the French settlements of Illinois. By race and interests he was allied with the Franco-British traders of Wisconsin.

In 1809 Illinois Territory was set off from Indiana, carrying with it St. Clair County, in which Wisconsin was included. So far as known the official appointed by the governor of Indiana for Green Bay and Prairie du Chien continued to act under the commissions already received.

The outbreak of the War of 1812 made a sharp division among Wisconsin's few governing officers. The Indian agent was the sole official who maintained his American allegiance. All the other appointees declared for Great Britain, and actively engaged in operations for her benefit. The Indian agent was driven down the Mississippi, and Wisconsin became again a part of the territory of the British empire, guarded by Canadian troops and administered by British officers. In 1814 the Americans made an attempt to repossess themselves of the region on the Mississippi. A force organized at St. Louis ascended the river and built a post at Prairie du Chien. This American post had been held less than

a month, however, when an overwhelming British force from Mackinac and Green Bay captured the new fort and expelled the American garrison.

The Canadian authorities were eager to retain possession of Wisconsin, and during the negotiations for the Treaty of Ghent, in 1814, made a determined effort to have the boundary lines redrawn so that Wisconsin should be made a buffer Indian region under British authority. This attempt failed, and in 1815, according to the terms of the Treaty of Ghent, the British garrisons were withdrawn from Wisconsin's soil. Nevertheless, so hostile were the Indian tribes to American reoccupation that not until eighteen months after the signing of the treaty was the American flag raised within the limits of Wisconsin. During this non-governmental period the British fur traders maintained, as they had done since 1761, an ascendancy over the tribesmen that preserved the few settlements from anarchy and destruction. While thus theoretically changing sovereignty several times from 1761 to 1816, Wisconsin was really during the entire period a French-Canadian settlement under British control.

American military occupation began in 1816, when strong posts were built at Prairie du Chien and Green Bay, the garrisons of which overawed the sullen tribesmen. Indian officials were appointed and American traders soon rivaled the operations of the French-Canadians. So bitterly did the latter resent the restrictions imposed upon them by American officers and officials that in 1818 they planned to remove in a body to some place under British jurisdiction, taking the Wisconsin Indians with them. Within a few years, however, the friction was adjusted, and the leading Wisconsin settlers became naturalized American citizens.

In 1818 Illinois was admitted as a State into the Union, and Wisconsin was transferred to Michigan territory. The same year Wisconsin was organized into two counties, Brown and Crawford, justices of the peace were appointed and American sovereignty became operative with this region. In 1824 United States district courts were organized for that portion of Michigan Territory lying west of Lake Michigan. In 1829 Crawford County was divided, all south of the Wisconsin River becoming Iowa County. In 1834 Brown County was reduced by the organization of its southern portion into Milwaukee County. In 1835 Michigan was admitted into the Union, and the Territory of Wisconsin was organized out of that portion of its limits that lay west of Lake Michigan.

Wisconsin Territory was maintained for twelve years. In 1846 there was a movement for Statehood, but the Constitution then drawn was rejected by the people, so that not until 1848 did Wisconsin become the thirtieth State in the American Union.

3. **Boundaries**—The boundaries of Wisconsin were first laid down in the Ordinance of 1787, which decreed that the southern boundary of the fifth or northwestern State of the Northwest Territory should be an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan; that the western boundary should be the Mississippi to its source, thence by a straight line to the Lake of the Woods and the international boundary; that the northern boundary should coincide with the international boundary through Lake Superior; and that the eastern boundary

should be the meridian due north of Vincennes to the international line. The area of Wisconsin as outlined by this ordinance was one and a half times as large as at the present time. By successive measures Wisconsin's boundaries have since been curtailed at the southern, northeastern and northwestern sides.

The southern boundary was changed when, in 1818, Illinois was admitted to the Union. In order to secure for that State a harbor on Lake Michigan, Illinois' northern boundary was shifted from the line due west from the southern point of Lake Michigan, to latitude $42^{\circ} 30'$. This added to Illinois a strip of territory sixty-one miles in width, containing 8,500 square miles, and the site of Chicago. In 1818 there was no one in Wisconsin to protest against this change. In 1838, however, and during Wisconsin's later territorial period, attempts were made to repossess the northern portion of Illinois on the ground that the Ordinance of 1787 was a solemn compact, and as such inviolable without the consent of all parties concerned. The matter never came before the United States Supreme Court, but Wisconsin's territorial legislature passed several vigorous resolutions on the subject to which Congress paid no attention. Strange to say, many Illinois inhabitants dwelling in the disputed strip would have preferred Wisconsin's jurisdiction; at one time an informal referendum on the question in several Illinois counties resulted overwhelmingly in favor of Wisconsin. No official action, however, resulted, and the enabling act for Wisconsin in 1846, fixed its southern line $42^{\circ} 30'$. The eastern boundary, as outlined by the Ordinance of 1787, was obliterated when, in 1818, Wisconsin became part of Michigan Territory. When, in 1834, it became evident that Michigan east of Lake Michigan would soon become a State, it was suggested that all west of Lake Michigan be organized into a new territory. This would have included in Wisconsin the upper peninsula of Michigan, and made our State a topographical unit.

Michigan, however, became engaged in a boundary contest with Ohio concerning the harbor of Toledo. Congress decided this controversy in favor of Ohio, but compensated Michigan by adding to her area the lands east of the Montreal and Menominee River boundary. Wisconsin, then unorganized, had no means of protest. Her northeastern boundary was fixed by the erection of the Territory in 1836.

Wisconsin Territory, when organized, included all that portion of the Louisiana Purchase lying north of Missouri and east of the Missouri and White Earth rivers. This vast region embracing Iowa, and the larger part of the Dakotas, and Minnesota was understood to be added to Wisconsin for administrative purposes only. In 1838 Iowa Territory was set off, and Wisconsin was limited to the western boundary as outlined in the Ordinance of 1787. This included, within Wisconsin Territory, nearly one-third of the present area of Minnesota. At one time it was suggested that a sixth State should be formed of the territory east of the upper Mississippi and south of Lake Superior. Later, the portion west of the St. Croix and the St. Louis River line actually became a part of a sixth State, Minnesota, which was organized as a Territory in 1849, and admitted as a State in 1858.

Wisconsin, in 1848, became a State with boundaries as at present.

Although short of her original allotment of territory, her present area makes her third in size of the five States of the Old Northwest.³

II. The Red Men and the Fur Trade

1. **First Men in Wisconsin**—A large portion of the surface of Wisconsin is covered with small heaps of earth, or mounds, that are without doubt the work of man, and not of nature. The formation of these earthworks was formerly attributed to a pre-Indian race of men known collectively as the Mound Builders; modern archaeologists, however, have repudiated the theory of a prehistoric race, and now are certain that the true mound builders were none other than the Indians. A peculiar kind of mound occurs in southern and central Wisconsin and in the neighboring regions of northern Illinois, eastern Iowa and southeastern Minnesota, that is not found elsewhere in the United States. These are the effigy mounds, slight eminences that take the outline of deer, bears, panthers, turtles, various kinds of birds, and in one or two instances of man. The origin of these effigy mounds has been much discussed. It is now accepted by scientists that their makers were a tribe known to the first discoverers of the Northwest as the Puant or Winnebago Indians.

The great number and extent of the mounds scattered over the surface of Wisconsin indicates the presence of a large Indian population in prehistoric times; but at what era in the world's history, or in what way the Winnebago reached Wisconsin we can only infer from a few scattered facts. The migration legends of the Siouan peoples, to which stock the Winnebago belong, indicate that they came from the region near the sources of the Ohio River. Pressed upon by neighboring Algonquian peoples they slowly progressed along the Ohio Valley, leaving great earthworks as they advanced. In the course of several centuries they reached the Ohio's mouth, and there divided, one large branch passing northward along the Mississippi River, gradually separating into many tribes that located chiefly west of the great river. Somewhere, possibly at the mouth of Rock River, one group of this vast horde, attracted by the abundant game of the pleasant valley, moved eastward and northward, and after occupying the valley of Rock River to its headwaters, spread along the Fox River and around the lake now called Winnebago, terminating their migration at the shores of Green Bay. From the size of the trees growing upon the artificial mounds, it is inferred that the settlement of the Winnebago in Wisconsin must have occurred some time before the discovery of America by Columbus.

The Winnebago who peopled Wisconsin's valleys, and built their mounds along her streams and lakes were in what is known as the Stone Age of primitive culture. Contrary to the common belief, they were not a wandering, but a home-loving people, devotedly attached to the places of their birth, the homes of their fathers and the sites of their villages. These villages were so advantageously placed that the sites of most of Wisconsin's present cities were those once occupied by the Indians. The woods and streams supplied their simple needs of food, clothing, and

shelter. From the skins of animals they fashioned their garments, by hunting and by harvesting wild rice they gained their food. Their lodges were built of slender trees, covered with bark, and with mats formed of plaited reeds. Gradually they learned a rude form of agriculture, by cultivating the ground with hoes of bone and plows of wood, corn and pumpkins were added to their food supply. They had no domestic animals except dogs, which also served as an addition to their food supply. Their tools and implements of warfare and of chase were made of stone, flints chipped to a point tipped their arrows, axes and hatchets were of edged stone, war clubs swung a heavy stone head. The only metals known were lead and copper. The former mined in a crude fashion was mostly used for ornament. Copper, secured by intertribal trade from Lake Superior, was beaten by hand into ornamental shapes, and occasionally used to tip weapons and domestic implements.

The change of seasons brought to Wisconsin Indians changed modes of living. During the winter season they left their permanent villages and in small groups scattered through the forests, subsisting as best they might on the products of the chase. They built temporary wigwams of pelts thrown over poles, within which fires were kindled that kept them from freezing. Upon the return of spring they sought their villages and corn fields. The summer was the time for religious rites, for council and for warfare. Raids upon neighboring enemy groups were a normal part of the Indians' life. In every village a council house was built where questions of war and alliance were discussed by the chiefs and elders. The religious rites clustered about a unit resembling a clan; the effigy mounds were the symbols of the clan totems. Near to these totems burial mounds were placed. The sacred mysteries of the tribe and clan were there celebrated.

Aside from warfare, intercourse was maintained with other tribes by means of trade. The extent and volume of intertribal trade was considerable. Sea shells found in Wisconsin mounds prove that they had passed from hand to hand among all the tribes between its inhabitants and the Atlantic coast. Shells, bits of metal, articles of dress and ornament, constituted the bulk of the exchange. Shells pierced and strung or wrought into belts were both the medium of exchange and the binding symbol of intertribal treaties and agreements. While the fate of captives taken in war was horrible, envoys were sacred, and treaties were observed inviolate.

The red man's life was by no means as idyllic as children of nature have been supposed to lead. Famine and disease stalked his footsteps; war and wild animals carried away his young; struggle and hardships made up his lot in life. None the less it is open to question whether the contact with the white man did not make the condition of the Indian worse. He soon became dependent upon the farmer's products for clothing, implements and weapons. He forgot the art of his primitive economy. Urged on by the greed of traders he rapidly killed off the wild game or drove it farther into the wilderness, which he had to penetrate in order to secure the store of furs with which to purchase his necessities. Thus, hunting became more and more important to his existence, and with increased efforts

and superior weapons brought ever-diminishing returns. The red man became dependent upon the trader for the very means of life. After the French and Indian War, when all traders of the French race were withdrawn from Wisconsin, the English traders who, after a lapse of two years, went to Lake Superior and found naked, starving savages, who in less than one hundred years had ceased to be self-sufficing, and could live only by means of relations with white men. Thus arose the fur trade, which was not only a commercial or an economic regime, but a system of government, a form of social life, a means of exploitation, and a stage in the development of the American frontier.

2. The Coming of the White Man—For one hundred and forty years after the discovery of America by Columbus, Wisconsin's forests slept in quiet, untroubled by the presence of any but their red children. Then suddenly out of the east, and skirting the coasts of Green Bay in a bark canoe driven by strange red men, the first white man came, and "women and children fled at the sight of a man who carried thunder in both hands"—for thus they called the two pistols that he held. "He wore a grand robe of China damask, all strewn with flowers and birds of many colors." "They meet him; they escort him, and carry all his baggage." They call him the Manitouriniou, the wonderful or godlike man. From all quarters they haste to see him until four or five thousand are assembled. "Each of the chief men made a feast for him, and at one of these banquets they served at least six score Beavers."⁴ Then the mysterious stranger made a peace with them, under such forms and ceremonies as were customary in intertribal negotiations, and vanished into the east whence he had come.

To the whites who had crossed the ocean to begin a small colony on the banks of the St. Lawrence, this first white stranger to visit Wisconsin was known as Jean Nicolet. He had come to the New World with the express purpose of dealing with the red men, learning their languages and customs, and opening a way into their country for trade and missions. Sent by Champlain, the founder of New France, to dwell among the forest inhabitants, Nicolet spent several years among the Algonquin Indians of the upper Ottawa River; then he dwelt among the Huron in the peninsula between Lake Erie and Georgian Bay. There he heard of a far western tribe known as the "people of salt water," whom Nicolet supposed must dwell on the borders of the Western Sea and be akin to the tribes of Tartary. Hence, the damask robe, and the hope of a new route to Cathay. Instead of Oriental potentates Nicolet found merely a new tribe of Indians whose name—the Winnebago—meant equally "people of the salt water," or "people of bad-smelling springs," and who were known henceforth to the French as the Puants or Stinkards.

After Nicolet's advent to Wisconsin in 1634, no more of these mysterious white strangers disturbed the dwellers on Lake Michigan and Green Bay for over twenty years. Nevertheless, in these far regions great changes were taking place, due to the widespread disturbances in Indian geography, caused by the coming of the white man. Upon the peninsula of Ontario, then occupied by the Huron tribesmen, the Jesuit missionaries

some years before the voyage of Nicolet founded the largest and most successful of their missions. Throughout all the Huron villages they spread, and impelled by a desire to evangelize distant Indians, two of the fathers had, in 1641, accompanied some of their neophytes to the shores of Lake Superior, and named the strait where the waters leap down from this mighty basin, the Sault de Ste. Marie.

But the Huron were not long left to develop their new religion in peace. Suddenly, from central New York, appeared large bands of their hereditary enemies, the Iroquois; by one blow after another the Huron missions were destroyed, some of the Jesuits fell martyrs to their cause, others escaping, sought refuge with the remnants of their mission children under the cliffs of Quebec. The remainder of the Huron fled westward, their alarm was communicated to the Algonquian peoples living beyond them, and for fear of the Iroquois, whole tribes left their ancestral homes for shelter in the farther forests. It happened that shortly before this disturbance the Winnebago of southern and central Wisconsin had suffered a severe defeat at the hands of the Illinois tribes living to the south, wherein they were so reduced in numbers that but a small fragment of the former tribe was left in its Wisconsin home. Into this sparsely-settled land the fugitives from Ontario and Michigan poured, both by southern and northern routes. They hid from the pursuing Iroquois in the swamps and marshes of our State, and the Winnebago, being in no condition to resist, made alliances with the intruding tribes, and yielded to them new homes on the lakes and streams where their ancestors had dwelt. Thus, came the Sauk and Foxes, the Miami, Mascouten and Kickapoo. Thus, pressed down from the north and the islands of Lake Michigan, came the Menominee and Potawatomi to mingle with the Winnebago around Green Bay; while the Huron and Ottawa, impelled by a more dreadful fear, sought refuge on the southern shores of Lake Superior, and about the headwaters of Black River. Thus, in the middle of the seventeenth century, Wisconsin became crowded with Indian villages, and was sustaining a larger number of red inhabitants than at any other time throughout her history. This aggregation of tribesmen conditioned her discovery and exploration and made her a region tempting, both to the French fur trader and to the French missionary of the cross.

3. Missionaries and Traders.

Before the dispersion of tribes incident to the Iroquois wars the Huron and their neighbors had learned the value of the white man's goods, and had ventured as far as Three Rivers and Montreal, there to exchange their skins and robes for the weapons, clothing and trinkets that the white men had taught them to covet. Immediately, there sprang up an inter-tribal trade that extended so far westward that tribes which had never seen a white man became familiar with his wares. The Ottawa Indians were especially skillful in trade, and so long acted as middlemen for the western tribes that all the region of the Upper Lakes was called by the French the Ottawa Country.

The Iroquois wars of the middle of the seventeenth century interrupted the northwest trade, and both the colony of New France and the interior tribes suffered from the break in the intercourse. Of the two the French suffered the more, because the Indians had not yet forgotten their wilderness lore and were yet able to be self-sufficing. The lack of the annual harvest of furs from the Northwest had almost ruined the little French colony along the St. Lawrence, when suddenly it was gladdened by the arrival of a caravan of Indians at Three Rivers that came to exchange its hoarded treasure of peltry over northern streams and portages, uninfested by the dreaded Iroquois. Prosperity once more promised for Canada, the Indian visitors were royally treated, and when they embarked for their return voyage two young Canadians accompanied them and wandered for two years or more among the tribes of the Northwest, learning their customs and languages and teaching them the white man's arts.

The explorations of Radisson and Grosseilliers during the latter half of the sixth decade of the seventeenth century were not known to historians until the journals of Radisson were discovered late in the nineteenth century in the Bodleian library at Oxford. They were written in English by one unfamiliar with that language, and their descriptions are so vague that it yet remains on open question where these explorers went and whether or not they were the first white men to view the Mississippi.

Radisson and Grosseilliers made a second voyage to the Ottawa Country two or three years after their first adventure. Upon this occasion they explored Lake Superior and the headwaters of the Mississippi, and passed a desolate and famishing winter, probably on the Wisconsin shore of Chequamegon Bay.

Meanwhile, the first white missionary to Wisconsin had lost his life in her northern forests. Father Rene Menard, in 1660, came to the Northwest with a returning party of trading Indians. They abandoned him on the shore of Keweenaw Bay, and after a wretched winter started with one companion to visit the Huron fugitives, formerly members of the Ontario mission, then thought to be in hiding on the headwaters of Black River. While descending the Wisconsin in a tiny craft, the reverend father stepped aside at some one of its upper portages and was lost in the forest. Whether he was slain by beast or Indian or perished from starvation is not known; no trace of his fate was ever found.

In 1665 the colony of New France was re-enforced by a regiment of soldiers, the Iroquois enemies were punished and concluded a reluctant peace. Thereafter, the wilderness waterways became safer and traders and missionaries sought the tribesmen in Wisconsin forests.

Notable among the traders was Nicholas Perrot, who, in 1665, began a career of discovery and exploration in Wisconsin that lasted over thirty years. Among the missionaries, Father Claude Allouez was a pioneer. His first mission, in 1665, was on the shores of the Chequamegon Bay, where for two years he instructed large bands of Indians from all the Wisconsin region. Even the Illinois visited the good father in his northern home, and listened for the first time to the gospel message. In 1669 Allouez transferred his ministrations to the neighborhood of Green Bay

where, among the Menominee, Potawatomi and Sauk of the bay shore, the Foxes on the Wolf, and the Miami, Mascouten and Kickapoo of the upper Fox Valley, he founded missions and worked with unflagging zeal for the conversion of their souls. The first permanent mission in Wisconsin was the mission of St. Francis Xavier, established in 1671, at the De Pere rapids of Fox River by Allouez and his fellow workers. The following decade was the most flourishing in the Jesuit missionary history of Wisconsin. After 1682 their influence and success began to wane, and by the close of the century was almost extinct.

In the meantime the King of France had, in 1671, staged a pageant on the far shore of Sault Ste. Marie, wherein his representative, Simon Francois Daumont Sieur de St. Lussion took possession of all the western country for the French sovereignty. Nicholas Perrot was sent in advance to notify the Wisconsin tribesmen and persuade them to send chiefs as representatives on this great occasion. With wondering awe the simple savages watched the impressive ceremony wherein priests and warriors chanted the praise, both of God and of the great King Louis XIV, and declared the latter's benevolence in annexing the Indians' country to his own domain. All unwillingly, they assented to an acknowledgment that made them thenceforth subjects of a foreign monarch. Some years afterward Perrot was sent as governor general of the new French territory west of Lake Michigan. He built therein a number of French posts, most of them upon the Mississippi. At Fort St. Antoine, upon Lake Pepin, in 1689, Perrot took possession for France of the Sioux territory lying along the upper waters of America's greatest river. He likewise was the first white man to explore the lead mines of southern Wisconsin. So long as he ruled in the West the French trade and influence was supreme and the Indians of Wisconsin were his docile instruments.

Wisconsin's great waterway to the Mississippi River was first traversed, in 1673, by Louis Jolliet and Father Jacques Marquette. Seven years later Daniel Greysolon Duluth, who had previously threaded the upper portage from Lake Superior to the Mississippi, came eastward by the Fox-Wisconsin route from the Sioux country. By these two voyages connection was established between Wisconsin's portage route and both the lower and the upper Mississippi.

Rapid changes in the Indian geography of Wisconsin occurred during the last twenty years of the seventeenth century. The population that had massed along the Fox-Wisconsin waterway was pressing upon the food supply. Moreover, in 1680, Robert Cavelier de La Salle took possession of the Illinois River Valley and invited the Wisconsin Indians to remove thither for a permanent home. The Miami, Mascouten and Kickapoo acceded to his request; the Potawatomi likewise moved south along the shore of Lake Michigan; the Foxes ventured from Wolf River to the river now called by their name. The Menominee surrounded Green Bay, the Sauk and Foxes controlled the Fox-Wisconsin waterway, the Winnebago occupied the upper Rock River. The Huron and Ottawa left northern Wisconsin for homes on the straits of Mackinac, and all the southern shore of Lake Superior was abandoned to the Chippewa, who at intervals con-

tinued their hereditary wars upon the Sioux of the St. Croix and upper Mississippi valleys.

4. **The French Fur Trade**—Along with the shifting of tribal homes grew up changes in the method of handling the fur trade. The Indian hunters no longer made yearly pilgrimages to Montreal to exchange their gathered peltry for the white man's goods. Instead, the white men came to them offering their wares, and with tribal consent built in their country at convenient places little log forts, where an officer and a few soldiers kept order over the motley crowd of traders and *coureurs des bois* that enriched themselves by the wilderness traffic. Most of the traders were licensed by the government and subjected to strict rules for the conduct of their trade. The illegal trader, however, flourished and followed his Indian customers into the depths of the forest, beyond the reach of the order of regulations enforced by the commandants at the wayside posts. These unlicensed traders carried to the red man the alcoholic liquors the white man had taught him to love; and in disregard of the regulations of the French government, the Indian grew more and more debauched and degraded by his association with the whites. Radisson, who had explored the western forests for the French, deserted to the English government, and in 1670 aided in forming the Hudson's Bay Company, that greatest of all fur-trade monopolies, which, after nearly 250 years, is still the greatest fur company in the world.

Its traders early penetrated to the north shore of Lake Superior and drew away many Indians who had previously contributed to the wealth of Canada. The English also attempted to secure the northwest fur trade by the route of the Great Lakes. Utilizing the Iroquois as middlemen, the tribes of Wisconsin were tempted to carry their wares to white men who paid a larger price for furs and gave better goods in return than those of the French merchants.

Thus, through illegal traders and foreign rivals the French fur trade was, by the close of the seventeenth century, so demoralized that the Canadian authorities, spurred thereto by the missionaries, determined upon drastic measures. All licenses for traders were revoked, and in 1696 a decree went forth that all the Northwest posts should be evacuated and that missionaries should be the only white men allowed in the Ottawa Country. It was thought that the old custom of yearly caravans would be revived, thus, governmental control could be exercised over the trade and the aborigines protected. These measures were only partially successful. *Coureurs des bois* refused to obey the summons to return to New France, and shamelessly brought in English goods; soldiers deserted from the garrisons before evacuation, married among the Indian tribes and introduced the white man's arts. Albany and Hudson Bay traders vigorously pressed their advantage, and the Canadian authorities feared that the whole of the Northwest trade would slip from their control.

This danger of disintegration was checked by two events that occurred in the first year of the eighteenth century, by which the French recovered their morale and resumed operations in the Northwest. The first of these was the founding of Detroit, a post whose position barred the English from

the upper lakes. The second was the peace with the Iroquois, which was signed at Montreal after a great ceremony, and an exchange of prisoners among all the warring tribes. The license for the fur trade was then restored, the *coureur des bois* called in by proclaiming pardons for past offenses, and the policy of control by posts and garrisons was re-established throughout the Northwest.

The establishment of Detroit caused new changes in the Indian geography of Wisconsin. The Miami and Mascouten entirely withdrew from the state and moved eastward toward the new post. The Potawatomi progressed southward around the bend of Lake Michigan, while the Winnebago filled in the vacant territory near Lake Winnebago and along the Rock River Valley. In 1706 a large portion of the Fox and Sauk tribes deserted Wisconsin and settled in the vicinity of Detroit, whither the Ottawa and Huron from the neighborhood of Mackinac had preceded them. This new accumulation of savage peoples did not long dwell in harmony. In 1712 a fierce intertribal quarrel broke out, in which the commandant of Detroit took sides against the Wisconsin tribesmen. Many of the Sauk, Foxes and Kickapoo were slain, the remainder fled back to their former homes in Wisconsin, where the remnant of these tribes waged barbaric warfare against the French for over thirty years. This hostility closed the Fox-Wisconsin waterway to French traders, rendered their lives insecure on all the western pathways and greatly diminished French influence in the far Northwest.

In the course of these Fox wars the first military invasion of Wisconsin occurred when, in 1716, *Sieur Louvigny* led a considerable army of Canadian soldiers, accompanied by a miscellaneous host of traders, voyageurs and Indians through Green Bay to the Fox forts at Little Butte des Morts. The Foxes withstood for a time a considerable siege, which ended in a compromise with the invading forces. The succeeding year a French post was built on the site of Fort Howard, that was maintained until the fall of the French sovereignty in the New World. In 1718, in order to develop the copper mines that were thought to exist on the shores of Lake Superior, an official post was built at Chequamegon. From 1727 to 1750, in order to exploit the fur trade among the Sioux French, posts were erected upon the Upper Mississippi. Chequamegon and the Mississippi posts were abandoned during the French and Indian war. In 1743 a French post was erected on the Mississippi, near the lead mines, where a beginning was made in developing this industry. Thus, the French found copper, lead and furs in Wisconsin, the most valuable of which was peltry.

After the Fox wars were over the fur trade grew with startling rapidity, and the only rivals to the Canadian traders were the French merchants from Louisiana, whose northern boundary lay between the Rock and Wisconsin rivers. In 1752 the Green Bay post was leased to a relative of the reigning governor, who exploited it so dishonestly that the Marquis of Montcalm declared, "Never have theft and license gone so far."⁵ The yearly harvest of Wisconsin furs amounted to 500 to 600 packs valued at a quarter of a million dollars.

Peculation and dishonesty led to the downfall of New France. Unpro-

tected by rapacious officials, the lilies of France fell before the cross of St. George and St. Andrew, and the British replaced the French not only on the St. Lawrence, but along the Great Lakes and in the eastern part of the Mississippi Valley.

5. Development and Decline of the Fur Trade Under the British—

The change from French to British sovereignty in Wisconsin was not accompanied by any marked upheaval in the little hamlets and among the Indian villages of the western wilderness. Most of the French traders transferred their allegiance to the new sovereign with only mild regrets. The earliest British officers were conciliatory in attitude, and the Indians docilely exchanged their French medals and flags for those of England. The British traders employed the same voyageurs and coureurs des bois as had served the traffic until the French regime. The language most in use in Wisconsin's forests continued to be French. Beyond the bounds of Wisconsin there was much discontent, which culminated in the revolt known as Pontiac's Conspiracy. In this uprising Wisconsin tribesmen, almost alone among those of the Northwest, refused to participate. Possibly the old grievances against the French, repressed since the Fox wars, still rankled, and made Wisconsin Indians more favorable to their new British masters. Be that as it may, the garrison at Green Bay was escorted by friendly and protecting tribesmen to Mackinac, and there aided in rescuing the captured British officers from the hands of the hostile Chippewa and Ottawa. When Sr. William Johnson met the Indian chiefs at Niagara in 1764 he signalized the loyalty of the Wisconsin Menominee by presenting to their chief a medal and a certificate.^a

With the withdrawal in 1763 of the garrison from Green Bay, Wisconsin's British post was permanently abandoned. Thenceforward the metropolis of the fur trade was at Mackinac, where each summer a great mart was held. Traders brought from Canada an abundance of goods for forest traffic, and exchanged them for the peltry that had been gathered during the previous winter and spring at dozens of small posts throughout the West.

With the growth of the trade subsidiary marts were established, and the one in Wisconsin at Prairie du Chien became next in importance to that at Mackinac.

The first years of the British trade in Wisconsin were years of unregulated and fierce competition between rival traders and rival companies. Slight restraints were imposed by the post officers, who in most cases participated in the profits of the traffic. Therefore, this unrestricted rivalry wrought great havoc, both among the fur-bearing animals and their red hunters. Liquor became the ordinary medium of exchange. The traders' outfits were largely composed of kegs of beverages, and so fierce were the drunken orgies of the Indians that it seemed that they would soon exterminate themselves. The traders in like manner grew demoralized and employed all kinds of subterfuges to secure the advantage. Even murder and robbery went unpunished, and the law of force and cunning ruled the forests.

Excess of competition finally suggested its own remedy. In 1778 a

representative group of Canadian merchants made at Mackinac a temporary combination to control the trade. Two years later the agreement was renewed, and became, in 1783, the basis of the North West Fur Company, a powerful organization of Scotch merchants, who controlled the Canadian trade for the third of a century. About the same time the Mackinac Company was formed, whose operations lay farther south than those of the North West Company. In 1786 the Mackinac Company had a post opposite the mouth of the Missouri and was competing for the trade of Spanish Louisiana.

The Spanish strove unsuccessfully to bar the British traders from the trans-Mississippi. The lower Missouri trade they succeeded in possessing, but the waters of the upper Mississippi and the Minnesota (then called the St. Peter's) were practically in the hands of the Scotch from Canada, all supplied by means of the Fox-Wisconsin waterway.

The headquarters of the North West Company lay on the northwest shore of Lake Superior; two subsidiary posts in Wisconsin—at Fond du Lac of the great lake, and at Madelaine Island—served the interior forts along the southern shore of Lake Superior. Around these posts small communities gradually grew up, composed chiefly of retired voyageurs and engagees no longer able to endure the hardships of forest wintering. These occupied themselves with a primitive type of agriculture and supplied the products to the active traders. The most important of these settlements was at Green Bay, where, before the close of the French regime, a few families had settled. Thither, after Pontiac's Conspiracy, the Langlades removed from Mackinac, and by their superior education and ability became the recognized leaders of the little community. Charles Langlade, called the "Father of Wisconsin," had been an officer in the French-Canadian army. Under the British he held a commission in the Indian Department, and his influence over both the white and red men of Wisconsin was unbounded. It was Langlade, who, during the American Revolution, rallied the Wisconsin Indians for participation in the defense of Canada and in the invasion of Burgoyne. It was due to his loyalty to the British that George Rogers Clark's agents had so little success in detaching Wisconsin Indians for the American alliance. It was Langlade who was depended upon to protect the Wisconsin settlements against the dangers from the Spanish of Louisiana; and upon his death, in 1801, the French-Canadian settlement mourned a protector and a leader. His leadership fell into the hands of his descendants and relatives, the Grignons and Gautiers, who were allied to the better families of Green Bay and Prairie du Chien. The patriarchal condition of society in Wisconsin lasted until the coming of the Americans who, with their democracy and energy, broke down the class system founded on the fur trade hierarchy, and introduced the elements of modern life into the trading posts and settlements that grew up during the fur trade regime. In the fur trade the bourgeois, or master trader, was all-powerful, his will and the exigencies of the traffic were the sole source of authority. To make this more binding, each voyageur and engagee was obliged before leaving the main trading post, to sign a contract by which he bound himself in consideration of a small

wage and certain supplies "to serve, obey, and faithfully execute all that the said Sieurs, his Bourgeois * * * shall lawfully and honestly order him to do; without trading on his own account, nor absenting himself from, nor leaving the said service."⁷ This constituted a species of peonage, which, to the honor of the fur trading fraternity, was seldom abused. In truth, the tie that bound master and man was not purely economic; it was composed of personal elements of loyalty and attachment. It was compounded from two loyalties—the French system of subordination and responsibility, and the Scotch Highlander's attachment to the head of his clan, and the clan leaders' obligations therefor.

Many of the prominent traders of Wisconsin were Scotchmen, and in the War of 1812 they commanded reinues of voyageurs and Indians, who successively captured Mackinac and Prairie du Chien and drove every American from the vicinity. These traders fondly hoped and loudly boasted that new boundaries would be drawn and the territory, now Wisconsin, would become a fur-trading preserve. Disappointed in that hope, they planned to adjust the exigencies of the forest trade to the demands of the American system. The Mackinac Company was dissolved and in its stead was organized the American Fur Company, many of whose operators were the Scotch-Canadians who had been partners in the British concern. For twenty years after the American occupation the new company conducted a flourishing trade along the old lines. From 1816 to 1824 the United States sought to better the Indians' condition by the so-called factory system, government posts operated not for profit, but for benevolence toward its Indian wards. The factory system failed because of the powerful opposition of the American Fur Company, and because the factors were unacquainted with the conditions of Indian trade.

Gradually the fur trade, which for two hundred years had ruled Wisconsin, declined. The local traders, deeply in debt to Astor's monopoly, the American Fur Company, mortgaged their lands and lost them. Of recent years a new commerce in furs has sprung up and grows increasingly valuable. But the fur trade as a regime passed from Wisconsin with the coming of the Americans and the development of modern industries.

1—This chapter is adapted by permission from a manuscript history prepared by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

2—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XI, 27-28.

3—For the entire subject of Wisconsin Boundaries, see *Ibid.*, 451-501.

4—*Id.*, XVI, 1-3.

5—*Id.*, XVIII, 206

6—*Ibid.*, 268-269.

7—*Id.*, XIX, 343.

CHAPTER II.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.¹

Clark County is located in the west-central part of Wisconsin, and is bounded on the north by Taylor County, on the east by Marathon and Wood counties, on the south by Jackson County, and on the west by Chippewa, Eau Claire and Jackson counties. It is thirty miles from east to west, and forty-two miles from north to south, embracing Townships 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 north, of Range 1 east, and 1, 2, 3 and 4 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian, with the exception of Township 23, Range 4 west. The area of the county is 1,200 square miles, as compared with a state area of 54,450 square miles. Only seven counties in the state, Bayfield, Douglas, Forest, Marathon, Marinette, Price and Sawyer have larger areas.

The mean annual temperature ranges from 42 degrees in the southern part to 44 in the northern part. The annual rainfall ranges from 36 inches in the southern part to 44 in the northern part.

The county is in the Mississippi Valley, and is drained by three of the river systems of that great waterway. The Black River, running south, through a well defined valley, nearly divides the county. Its principal tributaries from the east in this county are the East Fork and Cunningham, O'Neill, Cawley and Rock Creeks. Its only important western branch in this county is Wedge's Creek, of which Five-Mile Creek is an important branch. Branches of the Eau Claire River, a tributary of the Chippewa system, drain the western part, while branches of the Yellow and Eau Pleine rivers of the Wisconsin system, drain the eastern part. The Black River, for nearly its entire course through the county, is one continuous succession of rapids, with a fall averaging for over forty miles fully 15 feet to the mile. This power is susceptible of improvement at almost any point, the bed of the stream and its banks being rocky, and the soil of such compact nature as to render the building of dams feasible and comparatively easy.

The surface of the county is for the most part gently undulating, and at the coming of the whites, was divided into timberland, swamps and prairies, the former predominating. About Neillsville, and to the due eastward, along the moraine, the country may be described as rolling, rather than undulating, but north of the moraine the land is nearly level.

The soil is admirably adapted to certain phases of agriculture, especially for grazing, hay being the predominating crop, oats the next, and barley, corn, potatoes, rye and wheat in the order named.

Throughout the greater part of Clark County, Potsdam Sandstone of the Cambrian period is the surface rock. The Pre-Cambrian crystalline rocks which, in this region underlie the Potsdam Sandstone, are to be observed in several places in the county. Crystalline rocks, largely granite, lie along the northern and eastern boundaries of the county. Other crystal-

line rocks, largely granite, gneiss and schist, with here and there a small outcropping of diorite-gabbro, are exposed along the Black River from Hemlock, south to the southern boundary, along Black Creek, Cunningham Creek and O'Neill Creek, and in isolated spots in a general eastern and northeastern direction from Neillsville to the eastern county line. These formations present few features of distinctive interest.

The county owes the general character of its surface to glacial action. Three distinct stages of the "older drift," so-called, are represented here. This older drift was laid down by three separate ice sheets, and for convenience students have designated the three older drift deposits as the First, Second and Third drifts. The First drift area covers the southern and southwestern part of Clark County. The Third drift area covers the northern part of Clark County. The second drift area covers the central and western part of the county. The terminal moraine, or border, of the Wisconsin, or newer and latest glacial drift, touches the northern part of Thorp. The border of the driftless area, that is the region which shows no glacial deposits, crosses the southwestern corners of Mentor and Dewhurst. Alluvial deposits cover several sections in Dewhurst and Levis, extending up the valley of the Black River, but spreading far east and west on the southern boundaries of these townships.

The consideration of the three principal drift sheets represented here should prove of interest.

The area of the First sheet of the older drift will be considered first. This sheet covers the southern and southwestern part of the county. The southern border, or terminal moraine of this First drift sheet, that is, the border between the First drift sheet and the Driftless Area, already mentioned, can be traced across the southwestern corner of Clark County from the vicinity of the mouth of the East Fork of the Black River, in a northwest direction to the northwest corner of the town of Dewhurst, crossing the Neillsville branch of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, about five miles northeast of Merrillan, and crossing the main line of the same railroad about five miles northwest of Merrillan. About two miles southeast of Humbird there are a few sandstone ridges covered with drift, and a variable amount of coarse bouldery drift has been observed along the wagon road leading northeast to Neillsville. A mile or so west of Humbird, however, coarse crystalline boulders are rare, and upon the slopes and summits of the uplands is a mantle of loess or loam deposit like that prevailing in the region of the southwestern part of the state. This loess is a later formation than the First drift, and has not been found to extend as far east as Clark County.

The First drift, back of its border, between the border and the next overlying drift-sheet—the Second in Clark County—presents no features of special interest. The drift is quite generally present upon the summits of the upland areas, but along the valley slopes and in most of the smaller stream bottoms, the underlying indurated rocks prevail.

In the region where the Potsdam sandstone is the prevailing underlying rock, considerable areas are almost wholly devoid of drift. That portion of Clark County, the southern and southwestern part, covered by this drift

formation, is largely within the sandstone district, the crystalline formation occurring for the most part only along the beds of the streams.

The drift, therefore, is a sandy formation, and clayey drift containing abundant crystalline boulders is the exception in this part of the area. The sandstone becomes very abundant in the western part of the county, where numerous hills of sandstone dot the rolling plain.

In the southern part of the county there are a number of drift covered ridges, among which may be mentioned the group in the northern part of Section 8, Township 23, Range 1 East, and single ridges in the southern part of Section 12, in the northwestern part of Section 14, and in the southeastern part of Section 27, in Township 23, Range 2 West.

West of the Black River the area of this formation is mainly sandy land, and the country is opened but very little to agriculture. But little of this part of the county has been traversed by the geological observers outside of the railroads and two or three wagon roads crossing it. So far as could be observed the drift was seen to have a thickness of fifteen to twenty feet in but comparatively few places. Throughout there is a plentiful scattering of coarse crystalline boulders over the surface. On the whole, however, the drift covering southwestern Clark County is relatively very thin, though in the Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 14, Township 27, Range 4 West, a large drift ridge shows a thickness of forty-two feet of drift. Along the railroad between Greenwood and Fairchild, drift is shown abundantly along the track as a veneer to many of the low sandstone hills. Upon the tops of the high mounds, such as South Mound, in Section 2, Township 26, Range 3 West, no drift can be found. But if an estimate is to be made of the average belt of terminal moraine or border of the First drift, a fair approximation would appear to be about fifteen to thirty feet in this county. The thickness back of the terminal moraine is probably less than five or six feet.

The Second drift, as stated, covers the middle and eastern portions of Clark County. Its southern border, that is the terminal moraine which represents the edge of the ice sheet which laid down this Second drift, forms a broad curving ridge upon which the cities of Neillsville and Marshfield are located. This ridge has been followed by investigators for a distance of about seven miles across southwestern Marathon, northwestern Wood, and through Clark County. Its continuation to the northwest has been located in the adjacent area of Chippewa County, where it disappears beneath the late drift of the Wisconsin epoch just east of the Chippewa River. Its continuation to the north of Marshfield, across Clark County into Taylor County, is less definite.

This moraine extends across northwestern Marathon, northwestern Wood, and through Clark County in such a manner as to form a broad letter "U," the base of the "U" being directed toward the southeast and the arms spreading outward to the north and northwest.

This terminal moraine may be conveniently referred to as the Marshfield moraine or the Marshfield-Neillsville moraine, since it has, perhaps its most pronounced development in the immediate vicinities of Marshfield and Neillsville and between these cities.

The Marshfield moraine, as noted, forms a broad curve, upon which are located, besides the cities of Marshfield and Neillsville, the villages of Bakersville, Lynn and Granton. Throughout its course from Marshfield to Neillsville it stands out as a broad ridge from 75 to 150 feet above the surrounding lower land to the south and southeast, and from the south it can be seen for a distance of ten to twenty miles. From the northwest, in the region of thicker drift back of this moraine, it appears less pronounced, but still is a distinct topographic feature of the landscape. This moraine is nowhere a sharp ridge, but is broad, with gently sweeping slopes. The base of the moraine is generally from one to three miles wide, and the summit from one-half to two miles wide. The moraine does not possess the abrupt forms of recent glacial topography, but quite generally exemplifies of long continued erosion of the drift by streams and rains.

Both slopes of the moraine are gentle, with the outer slope to the south in general somewhat less gentle than the inner slope. The steeper outer slopes are pronounced in the vicinity of Marshfield and Lynn. At Neillsville, the O'Neill Creek is cutting against the inner side of the moraine, which probably explains the less gentle slope of the north side of the moraine at this place.

Numerous wells upon the slopes and summits of the moraine reveal thicknesses of drift varying from 60 to 170 feet. The ground water level is approximately at the base of the moraine at the level of the streams in this vicinity, and hence nearly all of the wells penetrate to the bottom of the moraine in their respective localities. But there are benches of considerable extent where good water is obtained in the drift many feet above the underlying crystalline rock level, several good wells about Neillsville not being over forty feet deep. At Marshfield the maximum known depth of the drift is eighty-seven feet, about three miles north of Lindsay, 160 feet, and in the vicinity of Neillsville there are several wells from 120 to 160 feet which do not reach the crystalline rocks.

A mile west of Neillsville the morainic ridge turns to the north, extending northward along the Black River as far as Greenwood, and thence to the northwest, entering the southeast corner of Chippewa County. The bend in the moraine west of Neillsville stands out sharply when seen from the south and west. Along the Black River the erosion of the river has greatly modified the moraine, yet it stands out prominently when seen from the west. The marked difference in the rich soil conditions of the moraine as compared with the light soils of the thin First drift overlying the sandstone farther west is a pronounced characteristic of this part of the country. The moraine and the thick drift to the east is laid out into thriving farms, while to the west the sandy land has been avoided by the farmer.

For some distance northwest of Greenwood the moraine lies in a thickly wooded country and cannot well be defined, but southwest of Thorpe, and south of Stanley, in Chippewa County, farms have been developed upon it, and it is seen to stand out in marked contrast to the flat sandy land to the south. Its lack of prominence in this locality is probably due to removal by erosion. It has been traced across southeastern

Chippewa County, and is found to be crossed by the Yellow River a short distance west of Cadott and passes beneath the terminal moraine of the Wisconsin formation just east of the Chippewa River.

At Marshfield, as at Neillsville, the moraine makes a sharp turn to the north. The moraine stands out as a distinct flat-topped rise of land as far north as McMillan, where it is crossed by the Little Eau Pleine River. Along the road between Sections 28 and 29 of Township 26, Range 3 East, wells show thicknesses of 90, 106, 108 and 120 feet of drift. A mile or so farther northeast the moraine is broader, and the wells are not so deep, but show thicknesses of drift varying from thirty to seventy-five feet.

The moraine bends to the northwest from McMillan, and, owing to the dense forest covering this part of the moraine, can not be well outlined. Between McMillan and Unity there is appreciably higher land on the east side of the Little Eau Pleine River, where the drift in places is known to be at least ninety feet thick.

At Unity there is an appreciable thickening of the drift, as shown by both the topography and well records. North of Unity to the vicinity of Medford the moraine is not so well defined topographically, but there is somewhat higher land along the line of the moraine, as located upon the map, the drift along this line being much thicker than in the area to the east. From Unity to the Black River at Little Black, the moraine is believed to form the divide between the streams flowing to the Wisconsin River on the east and those flowing to the Black on the west.

In the vicinity of Colby and Abbotsford the moraine is overridden by the Third drift whose relatively thin deposits have tended to obliterate the surface features of the older moraine. The erosion by the head streams of the Little and Big Eau Pleine rivers in this locality, and some distance farther south, also tended to reduce the prominent feature of the old moraine. By a combination, therefore, of stream erosion and later glaciation, the moraine is indistinct in northeastern Clark County and along the border of Marathon County farther southeast.

The area of the Second drift within the curve of the Marshfield moraine, as should be expected, is characterized by a much greater abundance of drift, than that immediately outside of it in the region of the First drift. The topography of the area within this loop has none of the characteristic features of recent glacial deposits, but has the features of complete drainage wrought into a thick mantle of drift by streams eroding for a considerable period. The streams flowing through this area, like those cutting across the Marshfield terminal moraine, have in general penetrated to the underlying pre-Cambrian crystalline rocks or to the Potsdam sandstone. Numerous rapids occur in the Black River and its tributaries, but none are known of boulder origin.

The known thickness of the terminal moraine varies from 30 to 170 feet. The average thickness of the moraine in its thickest portion, that is, the broad summit of the ridge, from one-half to one mile wide, is probably between fifty and seventy-five feet. This thickness will at least

hold good for that portion between Marshfield and Neillsville, when best exposed to view, and where numerous wells have penetrated it.

The drift back of the moraine varies from a few feet up to 100 feet. No wells are noted within this area showing a greater depth of drift than 100 feet. Many well records show a thickness of twenty to seventy feet of drift. It should be remembered, however, that most of the farm houses are built upon the gently sloping upland where the drift is appreciably thicker than along the stream bottoms. If the drift of this formation, including also the drift of the first formation underlying it were spread out with uniform thickness over this area it would form a mantle probably between twenty and thirty feet thick. The Second drift, which forms the surface is ten times as thick as the First drift which underlies it.

The depositing of this thick drift has entirely changed the contour of the surface as it existed before the drift was laid down. It has not only filled up valleys but has also buried many hills and ridgy divides. The entire area of this drift formation is underlain here and there with the Potsdam sandstone. In the southwestern part of the area where the deeply overlaid sandstone hills and ridges are of the same nature as those to be seen on the surface still further southwest, the land is naturally more rolling than in the northwestern part of the county where the drift lies in the region of the gently sloping pre-Cambrian peneplain.

The Third drift overlies the northern part of Clark County, its southern border or moraine, generally speaking, crossing Colby, Green Grove, Longwood, Reseburg and Worden townships. This border, as a rule, produces no prominent feature of landscape being marked only here and there by drift ridges and morainic topography.

One mile west of Colby, in the southeast corner of Section 14, Town of Colby, is a gravel pit having the general character of the Third drift rather than that of the older First or Second formations. In Sections 16, 17 and 20 of Colby, are considerable ridge-like accumulations of drift whose surface features and character of drift indicate them to be Third drift. Similar drift hills occur a few miles farther west in the valley of the South Fork of Poplar River, in the southeast one-fourth of Section 22, Town of Green Grove, and also in the vicinity of Longwood.

In the vicinity of Colby the Third drift overrides the Second drift, but in this locality the Second moraine is apparently greatly eroded and is barely distinguishable. In the area north of these drift ridges there are occasionally shallow sags and undrained areas indicating comparatively young topography, while to the south the land surface is characterized by relatively sharp valleys and complete drainage everywhere. The drift of these ridges and that of the surface to the north is quite fresh and not much weathered, while that to the south is characterized by the yellowish brown color and advanced decomposition of the older drift formations.

West of the Black River the border is marked by a belt of shallow sags and low hummocky drift ridges extending through the central parts of the towns of Reseburg and Worden.

A characteristic of this region back of the border consists of its knobs and ridges, generally consisting of a few good sized boulders on top with

much gravel and sand underneath the surface, the gravel greatly predominating. Locally these ridges are sometimes called gravel knolls or gravel ridges. These deposits represent recessional moraines, that is, the lines where the edge of retreating ice lingered for awhile, as contrasted with the terminal moraines which represent the outer edge of the ice lobe at its highest stage. There appears to be a belt of recessional moraine extending along the border of Clark and Taylor counties.

In Sections 4, 9 and 16 of the town of Hixon, the drift is accumulated in ridges of considerable size, some of the ridges reaching heights of thirty or forty feet above their surroundings. The ridge near the south quarter post of Section 4, is cut across by the wagon road and coarse bouldery drift is exposed. This ridge trends slightly west of north. Near the center of Section 9 the Wisconsin Central Railroad has cut through ten or fifteen feet of drift, showing the characteristic fresh drift of the Third formation overlying five or ten feet of the very old yellow red till of the Second formation. The lower drift is very much weathered and consolidated and is quite different in these respects from the overlying fresh gray drift. East of the moraine ridges in this vicinity the land is flat without any observed terminal moraine features to the vicinity of Sections 2, 3 and 4, of the town of Hoard. These isolated patches of moraine deposits, however, may very well mark the border of one of the recessional stages of the Third ice.

The thickness of the Third drift formation along the border varies from a few feet up to fifty or sixty feet. Some of the drift hills along the border, and also those which mark the stand of ice at recessional moraines, have a height of ten or fifteen feet up to forty or fifty feet above their immediate surroundings. Outside of the area of the moraines the drift in this region probably does not exceed a thickness of ten or fifteen feet. In some places it is only a thin mantle of two or three feet and in some places is entirely absent. Although thin, the deposits of this Third drift, unequally laid down, has modified somewhat the rough contours of the earlier land surface, but is not deep enough to cover the rugged sandstone hills.

As already stated, in addition to the glacial drift sheets, a small portion of the surface formation of Clark County, possibly some twenty-five square miles, consists of alluvial deposits, that is, deposits laid down in times past by the rivers and streams. These deposits are composed of clay, sand, gravel, and occasionally large pebbles or boulders. The sand and gravel is a porous formation into which the rainfall sinks to the approximate level of the adjoining streams. The clay beds seem to have a variable thickness up to ten or twenty feet, both underlain and overlain by a variable thickness of stratified sand and gravel. The Black River has the source of many of its streams in the terminal moraine of the Wisconsin drift sheet, flows southwestward across each of the older drift formations, and across the stratified gravel and sand plain of the southwestern part of the area and beyond, to the Mississippi. Beginning at the south the stratified gravel and sand of the alluvial deposits extends up along the Black, spreading out for many miles on either side, as far as the

vicinity six or seven miles below the well defined terminal moraine of the Second drift sheet, which lies across its valley at Neillsville. From its source to seven miles below Neillsville the river flows through formations of bouldery drift, sandstone and crystalline rock, its channel being in marked contrast with the terraced river deposits beginning seven miles south of Neillsville. Thus along the Black River, the valley deposits do not continue northward to the Wisconsin terminal moraine, nor even to the thick moraine of the Second drift.

The Eau Claire River in western Clark County has well defined alluvial deposits far up its course from the Chippewa River, but these terminate within the area of the oldest drift of the district in western Clark County.

With respect to the distribution of the alluvial filling and the several drifts, it may be stated that the filled valleys extend indiscriminately across the area of the First drift sheet.

A feature of the landscape in the southwestern part of Clark County consists of the castellated hills which rise through the morainic deposits as nunataks. These are hills which were once completely surrounded by the ice, though never overridden. They are limited to the border of the glaciated region where the ice was thin.

The castellated bluff or mesa of iron-stained sandstone at Humbird is one of the most accessible of these nunataks. The Chicago & North Western Railway passes close by its base. The ice of the continental glacier wrapped completely around the foot of this nunatak. The ice sheet terminated less than a mile to the southwest. Hence it was so thin at this point that it never rose to any considerable height on the slopes of the mesa. This is demonstrated also by the castellated and craggy character of the nunatak.

The Neillsville nunatak in Clark County is of the same character as the one at Humbird. Both are exactly like the mesas and buttes of the Driftless Area, except that they are surrounded by glacial debris. At Neillsville a long narrow ridge is made up of a series of castellated sandstone crags and towers. On the lower slopes are glacial boulders, but none are found on top.

The question has been raised as to whether the Neillsville ridge might not have been glaciated and subsequently restored to its pre-glacial form by weathering. It seems certain that there has been far too little time for this. A period long enough for such profound weathering would be more than ample time for the destruction of all the glacial drift in the surrounding region, or its burial beneath a thick covering of sandstone talus. As a matter of fact the sandstone detritus nearby is very slight in amount and the erratics are exceedingly well preserved even for older drift. On the northern slope of the mound is a marked terminal moraine. No hesitancy is felt in asserting that the Neillsville ridge is a true nunatak.

This nunatak furnishes a rough measure of the slope of the continental glacial in Central Wisconsin. This castellated ridge is about ten miles from the outermost stand of ice. Its crest is between 1,400 and 1,500 feet above sea level. No erratics are found within 200 feet of the top. The elevation

of the terminal moraine to the southwest is between 900 and 1,000 feet. If we assume that the ice rose steeply to a height of 50 or 100 feet at the border of the Driftless Area and then sloped gradually northeastward to the Neillsville nunatak, its surface gradient was not more than fifteen or twenty feet to the mile.

The elevations in Clark County have been reported as follows: Cedarhurst, 1,214 feet; Chili, 1,233; Columbia, 962; Coxie, 1,258; Curtiss, 1,372; Dorchester, 1,422; Eidsvold, 1,137; Gorman, 1,126; Granton, 1,112; Greenwood, 1,136; Humbird, 1,022; Kurth, 1,081; Loyal, 1,228; Lynn, 1,137; Mentor, 1,085; Neillsville, 997; Omaha Junction, 1,175; Oswego, 1,184; Owen, 1,244; Romadka, 210; Shilling, 1,211; Spokeville, 1,280; Thorpe, 1,219; Tioga, 1,084; Trow, 1,012; Veefkind, 1,303; Willard, 1,178, and Withee, 1,270.

1—This chapter is condensed from: Samuel Weidman, *The Geology of North Central Wisconsin* (Madison, Wis., 1907). The article on the nunataks is from: Lawrence Martin, *The Physical Geography of Wisconsin* (Madison, Wis., 1916). These works, published by the state, and illustrated with copious maps and plates, should be studied by all who are interested in the study of the Physical Features of Clark County. The reader is also referred to the *Reconnaissance Soil Survey of the South Part of North-Central Wisconsin*, prepared by investigators representing the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, and published by the Government Printing Office at Washington, in 1917.

CHAPTER III

THE INDIANS

Of the Indian history of Clark County before the coming of the whites, but little is known. Apparently this region was ranged from time to time by the Chippewa, Menomonie, Winnebago and Dakota. The first Indians whose knowledge of the water courses of Clark County is attested by documentary evidence were the Huron, the Ottawa and the Dakota, who were probably here in the middle of the Seventeenth century.

The Dakota, the principal division of the Siouan family of Indians, and therefore commonly spoken of as the Sioux, at that time had their headquarters at Mille Lacs, in northern Minnesota, and ranged up and down the Mississippi country. The Ottawa are of the Algonquian family of Indians, and when first found by the whites were living in the vicinity of the Ottawa in Canada. The Hurons belong to the Iroquoian family of Indians, and when first seen by the whites were living southeast of Georgian Bay, in Canada. But the Five Nations of the Iroquois¹ conquered the Hurons in 1649-50, and the Ottawas in 1650-52. The Tobacco People, a tribe of the Huron, with a band of the Ottawa, fled to Illinois, and later sought permanent refuge and settlement in the region of the Upper Iowa River, nearly on the south line of the present state of Minnesota. Disappointed in finding no forests there, they advanced further up the Mississippi River, possibly to Prairie Island, ten miles long, on the Minnesota side of the main channel of the river, above the present site of Red Wing, in the midst of a beautiful country of forests and prairies, which they chose for their new homes.²

They were received with friendliness by the neighboring Dakotas, but in an evil day, the strangers abused this friendliness, and began hostilities against the Dakotas, whom they thought to be at a disadvantage, owing to their not having firearms. The greater numbers and superior prowess of the Dakotas enabled them soon to harass the Hurons and Ottawas to such an extent that the strangers relinquished their homes and fled to the forests of the upper valley of the Black River, the common ground between the Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes and Sioux. The Ottawas continued their trip and reached the shores of Lake Superior, at Chequamegon Bay. The Hurons took up their abode near the source of the Black River. For a while they were contented there, but their fighting proclivities were not subdued and they were soon raiding the Dakotas. But the Dakotas soon proved their superiority, and the Hurons followed the Ottawas to the Chequamegon Bay country. Even from there the Hurons continued to raid the Sioux, but were finally so thoroughly subdued that their weakened numbers gave up the fight and were left in peace.³ The date of these events is fixed by the fact that the arrival of the Hurons in the Lake Superior region was probably in 1659-60.

With the departure of these wandering tribes, Clark County continued to be neutral ground, with many a foray of savages, bent on the chase, or on a murderous raid against their enemies.

Certain Dakota Indians are alleged to have given a deed to Jonathan Carver on May 1, 1767, granting him a large tract of land which included Clark County. The southern boundary of this tract practically coincided with the southern boundary of Clark County. On the strength of this alleged grant claims have been presented to the United States Government, and Carver's heirs and successors have at various times issued deeds of portions of it to speculators and settlers, but Congress has always refused to acknowledge any claim based on this so-called "Carver Grant."⁴

Clark County was parcelled into three divisions by the Treaty of 1825,⁵ a part going to the Chippewas, a part to the Winnebagoes, and a part remaining as neutral land. At the same time the Menomonies presented a vague claim to that part of the county east of the Black River.

By this treaty it was agreed between the Chippewas and the Winnebagoes, for far as they were mutually interested therein that the southern boundary line of the Chippewa country should begin on the Chippewa River, "half a day's march below the falls" (a short distance below Eau Claire), and run thence to the source of Clear Water (Eau Claire) River, a branch of the Chippewa, thence south to Black River, and thence to a point "where the woods project into the meadows."⁶ Thus, so far as the Chippewas and the Winnebagoes were concerned, the southern line of the Chippewa territory in Clark County extended along the Eau Claire River to the source, thence south to the Black River, and thence east practically along the line between Townships 25 and 26.

The western line of the Winnebago claim extended up the Black River from its mouth to a point opposite the source of the left fork of the Ouisconsin (Wisconsin) and thence due east to that source. Thus the Winnebagoes claimed that part of Clark County lying east of the Black River and south of the line between Townships 25 and 26. It was, however, stated that the line from the Black River must be left for a time indefinite, owing to the Menominee claim.⁷

The Menominees had a clause inserted in the treaty saying that they were uncertain regarding their boundaries, owing to the fact that they had previously made cessions to the New York Indians, but in a general way they claimed on the west as far as the Black River, and on the north as far as the Chippewa country, thus overlapping the Winnebago claim.⁸

A part of the Dakota claim lay south of a line extending from the mouth of the Black River to the point on Chippewa River, half a day's march below the falls.⁹ Thus a large tract of land south of the Eau Claire River, west of the Black River, and east of a line from the mouth of the Black River to a point on the Chippewa River a short distance below Eau Claire, was left without a definite claim.

These lines, it must be remembered, were very vague and were but little regarded by the Indians.

All tribal Indian claim to Clark County was ceded in 1837.¹⁰

There are still a number of Indians within the county, and their pres-

ence adds an interesting bit of color to the street life of several of the villages. These Indians are of varying status, some being citizens and property owners, and some being still pensioners of the government. While the Indians have various tracts of land in different parts of the county, the greatest number are in Levis Township, where the names of Andrew Big Soldier, Frank Big Armful, John Whiteheart, Leonard White, Jim Whitebear, Indian George, Martin Foureyes and George Black Hawk appear in the tax lists. Louis Looking Glass, Stanley Buffalo and others appear on the list in Mead. Martin White, an Indian, won a good reputation for soldierly qualities in the Spanish-American War, while a number of Indians from this county are in the service of the National Army at the present time.

1—At this time the Five Nations consisted of the Senecas, the Cayugas, the Onondagas, the Oneidas and the Mohawks. In 1715 they admitted the Tuscaroras into the league, and became the Six Nations.

2—See: Warren Upham, *Minnesota in Three Centuries* (New York, 1908), I, 95-101.

3—See: Nicholas Perrot, *Memoire (Memoire sur les mœurs, coutumes, et religion des sauvages de l'Amerique Septentrionale)*, reprinted in the original French with notes and translation by Rev. Father Jules Tailhan (Paris, 1864), this in turn being partly reprinted in: *Minn. Hist. Colls.*, II, 202-214. A reprint of the Memoire in part is also to be found: Thwaites ed., *French Regime in Wisconsin*, Part I, *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, 14-21. Perrot's narrative has been used to support the contention that it was near the sources of the Black River that the saintly Father Menard lost his life while seeking to reach the Huron. While Menard's route, and the place of his death are matters of conjecture, historians do not generally accept the theory that Menard ascended the Black River. That portion of Perrot's narrative relating to the Flight of the Huron is as follows (Tailhan's translation in the *Minn. Hist. Colls.*).

"When all the Ottawas were scattered toward the lakes, the Saulteurs (Ojibways) and Missisakis (who had lived on the north shore of Lake Huron) fled to the north, and then to Kionconan (Keweenaw), for the sake of hunting; and the Ottawas, fearing that they would not be sufficiently strong to resist the incursions of the Iroquois, who would be informed of the place where they had made their settlement, fled for refuge to the Mississippi River, which is called at the present time the Louisianne. They ascended this river to the distance of a dozen leagues or thereabout from the Wisconsin River, where they found another river which is called the river of the Iowas (the Upper Iowa, heading in the southeastern part of Mower County, Minnesota). They followed it to its course and there encountered tribes who received them kindly. But in all the extent of country which they passed through having seen no place suitable for their settlement, by reason that there was no timber at all, and that it showed only prairies and smooth plains, though buffaloes and other animals were in abundance, they resumed the same route to return upon their steps; and, after having once more reached the Louisianne, they went higher up.

"They were not long there without separating to go to one side and the other for hunting. I speak of one party only of their people, whom the Sioux encountered, took, and brought to their villages. The Sioux, who had not any acquaintance with firearms and other instruments which they saw in their possession, themselves using only knives of stone, as of a

millstone, and axes of chert cobbles, hoped that these new tribes who had approached them, would share with the commodities which they had; and, believing that they were supernatural, because they had the use of this fire which had no resemblance with all that they had, like the stones and other things, just as I have said, they brought them to their villages, and afterward restored them to their own people.

"The Ottawas and Hurons received them very well in their turn, without, however, giving them large presents. The Sioux came back to their people, with some little things which they had received from the Ottawas, distributed a part to the other villages of their allies, and gave hatchets to some and a few knives or awls to others. All these villages sent deputies to the Ottawas, where, as soon as they had arrived, they commenced, following their custom, to shed tears upon all whom they met, for indicating to them the unrestrained joy that they had in having found them, and to implore them to have pity upon them, by sharing with them this iron which they regarded as a divinity.

"The Ottawas, seeing these people weep upon all who presented themselves before them, considered it in scorn, and regarded them as people much inferior to themselves, incapable even of making war. They gave to them also a trifle, be it knives or awls, which the Sioux showed that they esteemed very much, raising their eyes to heaven and blessing it for having conducted these tribes into their country, who would be able to procure for them so powerful means to make an end of their poverty. The Ottawas, who had some fowling-pieces, fired them, and the noise that they made frightened them so much that they imagined that it was the lightning or the thunder, of which they were masters to exterminate whomsoever they would.

"The Sioux made a thousand expressions of affection to the Hurons and Ottawas everywhere they were, manifesting to them all subservience possible, to the end of moving them to compassion and deriving from it some benefit; but the Ottawas had for them so much less of esteem, as they persisted in placing themselves before them in these attitudes of humiliation. The Ottawas decided finally to choose the island named Pelee for their settlement, where they were some years in peace. They there received often the visits of the Sioux. But a day arrived when the Hurons, being on the hunt, encountered some Sioux, whom they killed. The Sioux, in sorrow for their comrades, did not know what had become of them; they found some days afterwards the dead bodies from which they had cut off the head. They returned to their village hastily to bring this sad news, and encountered some Hurons on the road, whom they took as prisoners. When they had arrived among their people, the chiefs released them and sent them back to their tribe. The Hurons, having so much audacity as to imagine that the Sioux were incapable of resisting them without weapons of iron and firearms, conspired with the Ottawas to attack them and make war upon them, in order to drive them from their country, and for themselves to be able to extend farther the range of their hunting. The Ottawas and Hurons joined themselves together and marched against the Sioux. They believed that as soon as they ap-

peared, they would flee; but they were much deceived, for they resisted their attacks and even repelled them, and if they had not retreated, they would have been entirely defeated by the great number of the horde who came from other villages of their allies for their help. They pursued them even to their settlement, where they were constrained to make a poor fort, which did not permit them to be capable to make the Sioux turn back, even though they did not dare to attack it.

"The continual raids which the Sioux made upon them obliged them to flee. They had acquaintance with a river which we call the Black River; then entered it, and having arrived where it takes its source, the Hurons there found a place suitable for fortifying themselves and establishing their village. The Ottawas pushed farther and marched to Lake Superior, and fixed their abode at Chequamegon. The Sioux, seeing their enemies departed, dwelt in peace without pursuing them farther; but the Hurons were not content to stop there; they formed some expeditions against them, which produced little effect, drew upon themselves on the part of the Sioux frequent raids, and obliged them to quit their fort for going to join the Ottawas at Chequamegon, with a great loss of their people."

4—For the text of the Carver deed and its story, see: Daniel Steele Durrie, Jonathan Carver and Carver's Grant, *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, VI, 221-270.

5—Treaty with the Chippewa, Sac and Fox, Menominee, Ioway, Sioux, Winnebago, and a portion of the Ottawa, Chippewa and Potawatomie Tribes of Indians living upon the Illinois, negotiated by William Clark and Lewis Cass, Commissioners, signed at Prairie du Chien, Aug. 19, 1825, and proclaimed Feb. 6, 1826. For all treaties see: Richard Peters, Ed., "Treaties Between the United States and the Indian Tribes," in "*Public Statutes at Large of the United States* (Boston, 1861), VIII; also Charles C. Royce, Ed., "Indian Land Sessions in the United States," in *Eighteenth Annual Report*, Bureau of American Ethnology (Washington, 1899).

6—VII United States Statutes at Large (as cited in full above), 273-274.

7—*Ibid.*, 274.

8—*Ibid.*, 274.

9—*Ibid.*, 273.

10—(a) Treaty made and concluded at St. Peters (the confluence of the St. Peters [Minnesota] and Mississippi Rivers) in the [then] Territory of Wisconsin, between the United States of America, by their commissioner, Henry Dodge, Governor of said Territory, and the Chippewa Nation of Indians, by their chiefs and headmen. Signed, July 20, 1837; proclaimed, June 15, 1838. *Ibid.*, 536-538.

(b) Treaty made at the City of Washington, between Joel R. Poinsett, thereto specially authorized by the President of the United States, and certain chiefs and braves of the Sioux nation of Indians. Signed, Sept. 29, 1837; proclaimed, June 15, 1838. *Ibid.*, 538-540.

(c) Treaty made at the City of Washington, between Carey A. Harris, thereto specially directed by the President of the United States, and the Winnebago nation of Indians, by their chiefs and delegates. Signed, Nov. 1, 1837; proclaimed, June 15, 1838. *Ibid.*, 544-546.

CHAPTER IV

GOVERNMENTAL JURISDICTION

Jurisdiction over Clark County has been claimed by four nations, Spain, France, England and the United States; by the French and English colonial authorities; by the territorial officials of the Northwest Territory and of the Territories of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin; and by the officers of the counties of Crawford, La Crosse, Chippewa and Jackson.

Spain, by virtue of the discoveries of Columbus and others, confirmed to her by Papal grant (that of Alexander VI, May 4, 1493), may be said to have been the first European owner of the entire valley of the Mississippi River, but she never used this claim as a ground for taking actual possession of this part of her domains other than was incidentally involved in De Soto's doings. The name of Florida was first applied to the greater part of the eastern half of North America, commencing at the Gulf of Mexico, and proceeding northward indefinitely.

England, basing her claims on the explorations made by her subjects along the Atlantic Coast, issued to various individuals and "companies," charters to vast tracts of land extending from the Atlantic westward.

Practically, however, the upper Mississippi Valley may be considered as having been in the first place Canadian soil, for it was Frenchmen from Canada, who first visited it and traded with its natives. The names of Canada and New France were used interchangeably to apply to the vast French possessions of the American continent. The name, Louisiana, was invented by La Salle and applied by him to the entire Mississippi Valley. But generally speaking, the Canada or New France of the eighteenth century took in the upper Mississippi Valley, while the name Louisiana was used for the lower valley.

At the close of the great European conflict which found its echo in the so-called French and Indian War in America, the area that is now Wisconsin, became by the Treaty of Paris, signed Feb. 10, 1763 (a preliminary treaty having been signed at Fontainebleau, Nov. 3, 1762), a part of the British empire.¹

The success of the American Revolution, resulting in the Treaty of Paris,² Sept. 3, 1783, revived the claims of the coast States; but finally these claims were ceded to the Federal government, in order to form a national domain from which to create new States and Territories.³ The land having been acquired by the Federal authority, many plans were proposed for its government. Thomas Jefferson suggested that the territory be divided into ten States, of which the State of Michigania was to include Trempealeau County.⁴

The Northwest Territory was erected by the Congress of the Confed-

eration (the Constitution of the United States not being adopted until Sept. 17, 1787) by the "Northwest Ordinance," passed July 13, 1787.⁵ Eventually there were formed from the Northwest Territory, in addition to Ohio,⁶ the Territories of Indiana⁷ (May 7, 1800), Michigan⁸ (Jan. 11, 1805), Illinois⁹ (Feb. 3, 1809) and Wisconsin¹⁰ (April 20, 1836). Wisconsin was a part of the Northwest Territory from July 13, 1787, to May 7, 1800; of Indiana Territory from May 7, 1800, to Feb. 3, 1809; of Illinois Territory¹¹ from Feb. 3, 1809, to April 18, 1818; and of Michigan Territory from April 18, 1818, to April 29, 1836, when the Territory of Wisconsin was created.

Crawford County, erected by proclamation of Lewis Cass, governor of Michigan Territory, Oct. 26, 1818, included what is now Clark County.¹² When the Territory of Wisconsin was organized, Crawford County still contained in its vast area the present limits of Clark County. Chippewa County was created in 1845,¹³ and the next year was made to include a part of what is now Clark County, the line between Chippewa and Crawford counties, through the present Clark County, running from the source of the Buffalo River along the dividing ridge between the waters of the Eau Claire and Black rivers.¹⁴ Thus the northwest portion of Clark County was included in Chippewa County, and the remainder was still in Crawford County. That part which was left in Crawford County so continued until 1851, when it was placed in La Crosse County created that year.¹⁵ The same area was included in Jackson County, when that county was cut off from La Crosse in 1853.¹⁶ In the meantime, the part of the present Clark County northwest of the Black River-Eau Claire River watershed had remained in Chippewa.

Clark County was created in 1853, somewhat later in the year than Jackson County.¹⁷ It consisted of all that is now Clark County except the five townships in Range 4 West, these remaining in Chippewa County with the exception of the southern part of what is now Mentor Township, which remained in Jackson. Clark County, as created at that time, also included land north of the present county.

In 1854, the limits of Clark County were defined as north of the line between Townships 23 and 24; east of the line between Ranges 4 and 5 West; south of the line between Townships 31 and 32; and west of the line between Ranges 1 and 2 East; portions of the added territory being taken from Jackson and Chippewa Counties.¹⁸ According to this definition of the boundaries, the four Townships 23, in Ranges 1 East, and 1, 2 and 3 West, would be detached from Clark and added to Jackson County. This was not actually done, however, and the Revised Statutes of 1858, assigned these four townships to Clark County.¹⁹

In 1875, Taylor County was erected, taking from Clark County, Townships 30 and 31, of Ranges 1 East to 5 West, that is, the ten northern townships, thus leaving the boundaries of Clark County as at present.²⁰

For story of French, Spanish and English domain in this region, see: Moses M. Strong, Civil Government from 1512 to 1831, *History of the Territory of Wisconsin* (Madison, 1885), 151-165.

For story of the territories of which Clark County has been a part, see: F. Curtiss-

Wedge, *History of Winona County, Minnesota* (Chicago, 1913), 50-58. See also: Reuben Gold Thwaites, *Boundaries of Wisconsin, Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XI, 451-501.

For story of the counties of which Clark County has been a part, see: Louise Phelps Kellogg, *Organization, Boundaries and Names of Wisconsin Counties, Wis. Hist. Soc., Proceedings*, 1910, 184 et seq.

1—For preliminary treaty of Nov. 3, 1762 (printed from *Gentleman's Magazine*, XXXIII, 477-479), and the Quebec Act (reprinted from *British Statutes at Large*—London, 1776—XII, 184-187), see: Thwaites, ed., *Important Western State Papers, Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XI, 36-60. The Proclamation of King George established four separate governments in the acquired territory, but none included Wisconsin. The Quebec Act extended the jurisdiction of Quebec to a tract of land embracing Wisconsin. But Virginia, in October, 1778, after the opening of the Revolution, claimed authority over land northwest of the Ohio, by establishing the county of Illinois, embracing a vast tract which included Wisconsin (Strong, *History of the Territory of Wisconsin*—Madison, 1885), 154-155. Virginia's claim was based on the King's grant in 1609 to the London Company, which concluded with the words "and all that Space and Circuit of Land Lying from the Sea-coast of the Precinct aforesaid up into the land throughout, from Sea to Sea, West and Northwest"—Carrie J. Smith, *Making of Wisconsin* (Chicago, 1908), 167.

2—For provisional articles of Nov. 30, 1782 (309-312), definite treaty of Sept. 3, 1783 (314-318), Jay's treaty of Nov. 19, 1794 (318-335), see: *Treaties and Conventions Concluded Between the United States of America and other Powers* (Wash., 1873).

3—For acts of relinquishment see: Lyman J. Nash and Arthur F. Belitz, revisors, *Wisconsin Annotations* (Madison, 1914), 1776-1787. For map of conflicting claims, see: Smith, *Making of Wisconsin* (Chicago, 1908), 168.

4—For map, see: *Ibid.*, 170.

5—For text, see: *Federal and State Constitutions* (Washington, 1877), I, 429-432, or *Wisconsin Annotations*, 1914, 1788-1791.

6—When Indiana was created a territory, May 7, 1800, the eastern part of the old Northwest Territory still retained its original name. This eastern division, with a change of boundary, adopted a constitution and created a state government under the name of the State of Ohio, Nov. 29, 1802. Feb. 19, 1803, Congress declared that Ohio had become one of the states of the Union. For enabling act, see: 2 *United States Statutes at Large*, 173, or *Wisconsin Annotations*, 1914, 1796-1797. For recognition act see: 2 *United States Statutes at Large*, 201, or *Wisconsin Annotations*, 1914, 1798.

7—2 *U. S. Statutes at Large*, 58, or *Wisconsin Annotations*, 1914, 1795; the enabling act was passed April 19, 1816 (3 *U. S. Statutes at Large*, 289, or *Wisconsin Annotations*, 1914, 1801-1802); the admission act was passed Dec. 11, 1816 (3 *U. S. Statutes at Large*, 299 or *Wisconsin Annotations*, 1914, 1803).

8—2 *U. S. Statutes at Large*, 309, or *Wisconsin Annotations*, 1914, 1799.

9—2 *U. S. Statutes at Large*, 514, or *Wisconsin Annotations*, 1914, 1800; the enabling act was passed April 18, 1818 (3 *U. S. Statutes at Large*, 428, or *Wisconsin Annotations*, 1914, 1804-1805); the admission act was passed Dec. 3, 1818 (3 *U. S. Statutes at Large*, 536, or *Wisconsin Annotations*, 1914, 1806). The enabling act (Section 7) attached to Wisconsin to Michigan territory.

10—5 *U. S. Statutes at Large*, 10, or *Wisconsin Annotations*, 1914, 1807-1810; the enabling act was passed Aug. 6, 1846 (9 *U. S. Statutes at Large*, 56, or *Wisconsin Annotations*, 1914, 1811-1812); the admission act was passed May 29, 1848 (9 *U. S. Statutes at Large*, 178, or *Wisconsin Annotations*, 1914, 1813-1814).

When the territory was erected, Aug. 6, 1846, the title of Wisconsin was taken from its principal river. It is an Indian name, the exact meaning of which is unknown; popular writers are fond of telling us that it signifies "gathering of the waters," or "meeting of the waters"—but there is no warrant for this. The earliest known French form of the word, is "Misconsin," which gradually became crystallized into "Ouisconsin." When the English language became dominant, it was necessary to change the spelling in order to preserve the sound; it thus, at first, became "Wiskonsan," or "Wiskonsin," but finally, by official action, "Wisconsin." The "k" was, however, rather strenuously insisted on by Governor Doty and many newspaper editors, in the days of Territory. Some of the people of Wisconsin were not content with a Territorial government. The Territory was only two years old,

when a bill was introduced in Congress for a State government, but the attempt proved abortive. In 1831, Governor Doty, the leader in the movement, had the question put to popular vote within the Territory, 92 voting for, and 499 against it; in 1832, there was still another vote—ayes 619, nays 1,821; in 1834, a third attempt was defeated in the Territorial council; and in 1845, still another met defeat in the assembly. At last, after ten years of Territorial existence, popular sentiment had been educated to a general desire for statehood. Accordingly, Morgan L. Martin, of Green Bay, then the Territorial representative in Congress, gave notice in the House of Representatives (Jan. 9, 1846), “of a motion for leave to introduce a bill to enable the people of Wisconsin to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union.” He followed this (Jan. 13) by the introduction of a bill to that effect; the measure was approved by President Polk, Aug. 10.

Meanwhile, in January and February, 1846, the council and house of Wisconsin Territory had favorably voted on the proposition, and discussed some of the principal features of the proposed State constitution. On April 17, the question of statehood was passed upon by the people of the Territory, the returns this time showing 12,334 votes for, and 2,487 against. August 1, Governor Henry Dodge issued a proclamation calling a convention for the drafting of a constitution, and apportioning 124 delegates to the various counties; these delegates were elected Sept. 7. The convention was in session in the Territorial capitol at Madison, between October and December 16, 1846. Don A. J. Upham was president, and Lafayette Kellogg, secretary. The constitution framed by this convention was submitted to popular vote, April 5, 1847, the result being 14,119 ayes and 20,231 naves. The contest over the document had been of an exciting nature; the defeat was owing to differences of opinion upon the article relating to the rights of married women, the article on exemptions, and those on banks, the elective judiciary, and the numerical size of the legislature. As soon as practicable, Governor Dodge called a special session of the legislature, which convened at Madison, Oct. 18, and made provision for a second constitutional convention of sixty-nine members. This second convention was in session at Madison from Dec. 15, 1847, to Feb. 1, 1848. On Feb. 21, 1848, notice was given to Congress by the Wisconsin territorial delegate, John H. Tweedy, of his intention to introduce another bill for the admission of Wisconsin into the Union. March 13, the people of the Territory voted on the new constitution, and it was adopted by 16,799 ayes and 6,384 nays. March 16, in a special message, President Polk submitted to Congress the Wisconsin constitution, with accompanying documents. March 20, Mr. Tweedy introduced his promised bill which, on April 13, was favorably reported from the committee on territories, read first and second times, and referred to the committee of the whole. It was made special order for May 9, and “each day thereafter until disposed;” and on the 11th was engrossed, read a third time, and passed. The Senate at once took action; May 12, the bill was there read first and second times and referred to committee on territories; a week later (May 19), the bill was concurred in, and ten days later (May 29) it was approved by the President. Wisconsin was thus admitted to the Union of States, by the Act of Congress approved May 29, 1848. Upon the day of the general vote on the new constitution (March 13), the Territorial legislature adjourned *sine die*, after making full arrangements for the new government which was to succeed it; for it was well understood what the popular verdict would be. The general election for the first State officers and the members of the first State legislature was held May 8. Upon the 7th of June, Governor Nelson Dewey and his fellow officials were sworn into office, and the legislature opened its first session. Thus the State of Wisconsin began business. (By Reuben Gold Thwaites, in the *Wisconsin Blue Book*, 1913, 17-20.)

11—Except a part of Kewaunee and Dorr Counties.

12—*Territorial Laws of Michigan Territory*, I, 327.

13—*Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1845*, Act Approved Feb. 3.

14—*Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1846*, Act Approved Jan. 14.

15—Chapters 131, 132, *General Laws of 1851*.

16—Chapter 8, *General Laws of 1853*.

17—Chapter 100, *General Laws of 1853*, Act Approved July 6.

18—Chapter 100, *General Laws of 1854*.

19—Sec. 8, Chap. 2, *Revised Statutes of 1858*.

20—Chapter 178, *General Laws of 1875*.

CHAPTER V.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

The first occupancy of Clark County was brought about by the wealth of animal life in the forests, by its geographical advantages tributary to the Wisconsin, Chippewa and Black Rivers, and by its position as the common hunting-ground of the Chippewa, Dakota, Winnebago and, possibly, the Menominee Indians.

It was in the autumn of 1836, when the falling leaves had spread a soft carpet in the forest glades; when few of the wild flowers were left; when the feathered songsters had taken their departure, and the wild geese and ducks in great flocks were wending their south-bound flight with raucous cries, and when the fur-clad denizens of forest and stream had assumed their winter coats, or were making ready for their period of hybernation, that a party of French and Canadian trappers and fur traders, in the employ of the American Fur Company, appeared on the East Fork of the Black River and established a temporary post.¹ Living in close touch with Nature in all her moods, and themselves almost an integral part of the savage landscape, the long and dreary winter had for them few terrors, and to its inconveniences they were accustomed and hardened by long experience. Constructing a comfortable shack in the thick forests overlooking the winding stream, they made it their headquarters until the following spring, and from it set forth on their winter expeditions, penetrating into the surrounding wilderness to Indian villages in all directions, and returning from time to time with their hard-earned booty. Many a blustering night passed when the members of the party, assembled around the roaring hearth and narrating by turns their wild and adventurous experiences, passed about the social glass, or broke forth into some wild and stirring song of the frontier, or, it may be, some gentler ditty reminiscent of more civilized scenes and arousing for the moment more tender emotions.

Visiting Indians from time to time camped nearby, adding picturesqueness to the scene and variety to the lives of the traders, the smudge from their camp-fires mingling with the smoke from the cabin, and the sound of their tom-toms and native singing and dancing vying with the roistering hilarity of the whites.

With the traders, as a packer, was a lad, Norbert St. Germaine, then but 16 years of age.² The imagination is stirred in contemplating the experiences of this courageous boy, far from home and youthful companions, accompanying these hardened adventurers on their excursions through the bitter cold of the snowbound forests, witnessing the haggling with the savage natives over the exchange of furs and trinkets, and then returning over the dreary route to the isolated cabin, his slender shoulders bowed with the weight of a heavy pack of valuable fur.

After the departure of the traders, the cabin crumbled in disuse, the wilderness crept into the little clearing, the visiting Indians pitched their tepees elsewhere, and, undisturbed, the beaver played in the streams, and the deer and bear roamed the woods.

Next came the Mormons, seeking timber for the erection of their tabernacle at Nauvoo, Ill. These sturdy religionists, who established a settlement at Black River Falls, in 1841, came up the Black River into Clark County in 1844, cut logs from the vast forests along the river, floated them down to Black River Falls, and there sawed them into lumber, thence to be run down the Black and Mississippi rivers to their destination. For a time the wild arches of timber rang with the sound of axes and reverberated with the crash of falling trees, and the solemn night was made more sombre with the chant of dirge-like hymns and the sinister preaching of a strange religion, while the hearts of the woodmen beat high with false and fantastic hopes of a day when their little colony in Illinois would dominate a vast area of which they were to be the rulers and elders. One of their number, Jonathan Cunningham, by a sacrifice of his life, peretuated his name forever in the annals of Clark County, as the designation of one of its important streams. While engaged with his Mormon companions in running logs down the creek, which now bears his name, Cunningham slipped into the icy water and was drowned before assistance could reach him. His body was recovered and sorrowfully borne to Black River Falls, where it was interred according to the rites of his church. For a time Mormon activities flourished in this region, but the murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith at Carthage in 1844, and the troubles immediately following, called many of the members to Nauvoo, while the westward hegira early in 1846 caused the Mormon efforts at Black River Falls to be abandoned.

Evidence of the Mormon occupancy of Clark County long remained in four places along the Black River, one at the Mormon Riffle below the mouth of Wedge's Creek, one on the west bank of the river, about a mile below Neillsville, at a spot long known as the Herrian Farm, one near Weston's Rapids, and one south of Greenwood. In 1854, these four camping places were grown up with wild plum trees. Remains of the log cabins, built of unhewed logs and chinked with mud, were still in evidence, and holes still told of where the root cellars had been excavated. Broken crockery has at various times been unearthed at all four of these locations.

In the meantime influences were at work which were to give to the wilderness of Clark County its first permanent settlers, and thus prepare the way for its development, first into a busy lumbering region, and later into a rich dairy country. This occupancy was brought about by the stretches of forest, so situated as to be accessible by water to the great lumber markets of the upper Mississippi.

Near Black River Falls, James and Alexander O'Neill, the pioneer lumbermen, were conducting a sawmill. Previous to this they had been residents of Prairie du Chien. From there, in the summer of 1839, a colony had set out for the Black River country, and had located at the present site of Black River Falls. In the autumn the O'Neill brothers likewise

determined to try their fortunes in that region. With the followers they came up the Mississippi and Black Rivers, in September, and located a few miles from Black River Falls, on the bottoms of Robinson's Creek, where they spent the winter in getting out timber. Before spring they moved to the mouth of Perry Creek in the same locality and erected a frame mill. In a few years, however, they became convinced that there were better opportunities further up the river, and with this purpose in view made a visit to what is now Clark County in the fall of 1844, and selected a promising site on the stream which now bears their name.

In June, 1845, James O'Neill, Henry O'Neill (who died in 1858), with E. L. Brockway and Samuel F. and William Ferguson, accompanied by a number of laborers, removed to this new site, and became the first permanent settlers in what has since been organized as Clark County. The party came overland in a wagon, drawn by an ox team, cutting their way through the brush and other obstructions, and were two days on the trip. This was the first road ever made in the county.

At that time the whole county was still an uninhabited wilderness. Game of all kinds was abundant; deer, wolves, otter, mink, beaver and marten were very plentiful. Deer could be shot from the door of O'Neill's log cabin, and wolves would frequently chase them around into the clearing, the deer escaping by taking refuge in the dam behind the mill. The Indians then inhabiting the county were principally Chippewas. They received the newcomers in a friendly spirit, and as settlers began to come in, brought peltries to sell or exchange for pork and flour.

Immediately upon the arrival of the O'Neill family trees were felled, hewn and shaped, and within a brief period a rough cabin, 18 by 24, was erected on the bank of O'Neill Creek, near where the mill was afterwards built. This was the first house built in the county. It was, as compared with the domiciles which have since been substituted, a cheerless abode, but for the times, comfortable, if not luxurious. Upon the completion of the cabin the mill was begun, and before the close of the year was in readiness for work. Constructed of logs and located in the present bed of the creek, it was supplied with one upright saw, with a capacity of 4,000 feet every twelve hours, and worked continuously. The pine logs were easily obtained along O'Neill Creek and floated down to the mill. The lumber was rafted at the foot of the mill, run to the mouth of the creek and combined in rafts which usually contained about 10,000 feet. Having reached the falls, these rafts were again combined into still larger ones, containing 40,000 to 50,000 feet, and run to the Mississippi, thence to Burlington, Iowa, consigned to Alexander O'Neill, and sold for an average of \$10 per thousand.

In 1846, James O'Neill, however, erected a more commodious house to live in, and the abandoned log cabin, undermined by the water, fell into the creek. In the summer, John Kennedy and his wife arrived, and Mrs. Kennedy, the first white woman in the county, became housekeeper at the O'Neill place, where all the colony then boarded.

Two marriages of Clark County people took place this year. One was that of Simon Winfield, an O'Neill employee, to a young lady whom

Mrs. Kennedy had secured to help her in the O'Neill home. A justice was secured, and the marriage was duly celebrated by a party given to all his friends and employees by James O'Neill. The other marriage was that of William K. Levis. Levis, who was a lumberman, arrived in Black River Falls in 1842, and erected a mill in Jackson County. In 1846 he came to what is now Clark County. As housekeeper he employed a woman who had formerly been of the Mormon faith. After a short time their association ripened into love, and they were married by R. R. Wood, a justice of the peace, at the shack of James Browning, near the present boundary of Clark and Jackson counties, on the East Fork of the Black River.

On Christmas Eve, 1846, James O'Neill gave a dancing party at his house. Among those who attended were: W. T. Price, Jacob Spaulding, Jonathan Nichols, Thomas Sturges, B. F. Johnson, Levi Avery, Mr. and Mrs. John Perry, Hiram Yeatman, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Van Austin and daughter, Joseph Stickney, Alonzo Stickney, Susan Stickney, Benjamin Wright, Samuel Wright, Thomas Douglas, Robert Douglas, Mark Douglas, Isabella and Jane Douglas, Lucinda Nichols and some few others, nearly all the guests being from what is now Jackson County. Hudson Nichols and James Bennett were the fiddlers, and the dance was kept up till daylight, Christmas morning. That day the guests returned to their homes, and Mr. O'Neill, hitching up his team, accompanied the Douglasses to their farm near Melrose, going thither on the ice, up Black River. It is to be presumed, as the sleighs glided beneath the branches, which, silvered with frost, overreached Black River, on that lovely Christmas morning, the maidens were as happy, and their lovers' hearts were as strongly moved with the tender passion as are those of lovers today, when the forests have given way to beautiful farms and thriving villages. Here began the courtship of James O'Neill, which culminated in his marriage to Jane Douglas, the event being celebrated on March 7, 1847, at Melrose, now in Jackson County, John Valentine officiating in his capacity of justice of the peace.

Two other settlements came into existence in 1846, one on Cunningham's Creek, two miles below the O'Neill settlement, and one on Cawley's Creek, three miles above the O'Neill settlement.

The Cunningham Creek settlement was started by Andrew Grover, Hamilton McCullom and James Beebe, who came up from Black River Falls, and opened a mill of the same dimensions and capacity as the O'Neill mill.

The settlement on Cawley Creek was started by Jonathan Nichols and John Perry, the latter being accompanied by his wife.

In 1847 emigration to Clark County was extremely limited. Among those who came were: Samuel Cawley, after whom Cawley's Creek is named; I. S. Mason, Thomas J. LaFlesh, Nathan Myrick H. J. B. ("Scoots") Miller, and William Dibble, who built a mill on Cunningham's Creek.

June 7, 1847, came the great flood which wiped out many of the improvements, and caused general suffering throughout the settled portions of the Black River Valley. On the afternoon of the previous day the rain began to fall and the refreshing shower was hailed with delight. With each succeeding hour the area of the storm was increased, and from gentle drops, which were eagerly lapped up by the parched earth, it gradually

assumed a violence never before witnessed. The rain fell in torrents until after midnight, and when morning dawned Black River had risen twenty-five feet and was flooding the country in all directions. As a result every mill on that stream was swept off, causing great damage which required months to repair. But as day advanced, the sun came out, the waters receded, the river retired within its banks, and within twenty-four hours after the rains had ceased, the debris of mills, logs which had been left far in the woods, and other evidences of loss, were all that reminded one of the recent war of the elements.

About this time occurred the first murder in the county, which happened under the following circumstances: William Flynn, a logger on Black River, became involved in a quarrel with one of the Chippewa Indians, and the altercation resulted in a hand to hand encounter, during which the latter received injuries which were speedily followed by death. Thereupon Flynn fled and the Indians sought his whereabouts without avail. He escaped the penalty of his crime, but never returned to the vicinity of its commission.

In 1848 a few new settlers came. Among them were: J. W. Sturdevant, Leander Merrill, Benjamin Merrill, John Morrison, probably Moses Clark, John Lane, Robert Ross, Albert Lambert, and doubtless a few others. The Merrills built a mill one mile below Myrick & Miller's Cunningham Creek site; Lane, another in the same vicinity, and Morrison near that of Lane. Van Dusen & Waterman began milling eighteen miles above Neillsville, as also did Albert Lambert. Somewhat later Elijah Eaton purchased the mill of Van Dusen & Waterman and carried on the business many years.

The year 1849 was marked by several arrivals. Benjamin F. French, Allen Bidwell, James French and John French came in this year to stay. In March, Isabella Jane O'Neill (Mrs. Wilson S. Covill), daughter to James and Jane O'Neill, was born, the first birth in the county. The event took place in a house on the site of which afterward stood the Covill residence.

In the next few years the settlements already founded continued to grow and, in 1853, a new center was established when Samuel Weston and David Robinson, with a number of men, arrived from Maine and located at Weston's Rapids, two miles above Neillsville, for the purpose of getting out logs and running them down the river.

All the settlers who came during the early period were connected with the lumber business. The mill employees and those engaged in rafting timber down the river, had no intention of abandoning their chosen pursuits for the occupation of grubbing out a living among the stumps. Pioneers who desired to establish farms could elsewhere find unoccupied land ready for breaking without the long, tedious process of subduing the forest. It was simpler for the lumbermen to buy supplies than to raise them, and while in time gardens were cleared, and later grain farms began to appear here and there, yet for many years following the first settlement, supplies were purchased at Mississippi River points, left at the mouth of the Black River by the Mississippi steamboats, and "poled" up that river in boats of the most primitive construction.

For the most part the population was a floating one. The loggers and lumberjacks came in the late fall and left in the spring. Their names have not been preserved. A few of the mill employees, however, remained here and a few came back later. Among them may be mentioned George Frantz, who came in 1848, and is still a resident of the county, being the oldest settler now living.

The first farm in the county was opened at Neillsville by James O'Neill, who by 1850, had about fifty acres cleared, the clearing extending up the hill and including the present schoolhouse grounds. In 1850, Hamilton McCullom opened a small farm in connection with his mill near the mouth of Cunningham Creek, and a little later, Moses Clark opened a farm near his mill on that creek.

When the county was organized, in 1854, there were probably not more than twenty-five occupied homes in the county. At this time the occupied portion of the county extended along the Black River and up its tributary streams, from the mouth of the East Fork to the present site of Greenwood. Weston's Rapids and Neillsville were already developing into villages, and in addition to the mill settlements, Hugh Wedge had erected a tavern near the mouth of the creek that bears his name, just above the present bridge.

A correct list of the residents of Clark County in the early fifties is impossible to obtain. Among the more prominent men of the county for that period may be mentioned: James Burke, Allan Boardman, S. C. Boardman, James R. McCalep, Samuel Cawley, Israel P. Cummings, Moses Clark, James Conlin, N. M. Clapp, Conrad Dell, Elijah Eaton, George Frantz, Samuel Ferguson, William Ferguson, John French, B. F. French, John Hooper, James French, Robert French, William Heath, B. Hamilton, Martin Moran, Jack Murphy, J. McLaughton, Miles Murray, Eli Mead, James O'Neill, Robert Ross, Henry Rickman, Reuben Roick, Lyman Rodman, Nicholas Snyder, James Sturgeon, Cyrus O. Sturgeon, Washington Short, Harris Searles, James W. Sturdevant, Robert Scott, Edward Tompkins, Hugh Wedge, S. F. Weston, Thomas Wilson.

Prominent among the early settlers of the late fifties were James Hewett, Richard Dewhurst, John S. Dore, G. W. King, Chauncey Blakeslee, S. N. Dickinson, W. C. Tomkins, L. K. Hubbard, James Lynch, Orson Bacon, James Furlong, Edward Furlong, Anson Green and others who settled at or near Neillsville.

Daniel Gates located in the town of Levis, at the mouth of Wedge's Creek, but afterward moved to a site adjoining the village of Neillsville. David H. Robinson settled at Weston's Rapids, and Leonard Stafford founded the village of Staffordsville.

Settlers to the east of Neillsville, toward the county line, were Nelson Marsh, Levi Marsh, Robert Reidel, near Granton (not far from Mapleworks and the Windfall), and Charles Sternitzky, John D. Wage, Archibald Yorkston, William Yorkston, Bartemus Brooks, Carl Schlinsog and Ferdinand Yankee, in or near what is now Lynn Township.

The Huntzickers, Henry, George and Jacob, were in the central part of the county, some miles south of what is now Greenwood.

A complete census of Clark County was taken in 1860. In the following list the name of the head of each family is given first, the age next, the occupation next, the value of his real estate next, the value of personal estate next, the birthplace next, and then the mention of his family condition as to wife and adult or minor children:

Pine Valley—Free inhabitants of the town of Pine Valley (then embracing the present towns of Hewett, Lynn, Grant, the south third of Mentor and all of Pine Valley, except Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6) enumerated by W. C. Tompkins, assistant marshal, June and July, 1860. W. K. Dickey, age, 35; occupation, carriage maker; real estate, \$200; personal estate, \$50; birth place, Pennsylvania; wife, 2 minor children. W. Neverman, 25, carpenter, \$75, \$250, Mecklenberg. W. C. Tompkins, 34, printer, \$600, \$800 (wife, \$500 real estate), New York, wife, 3 minor children. Jas. O'Neill, 50, farmer, \$10,000, \$500, New York, wife, 3 minor children. Sam'l Dickinson, 25, lawyer, Pennsylvania. D. C. McDonald, 25, master carpenter, \$200, Canada. Richard Dewhurst, 31, lawyer, \$400, \$100, Massachusetts, wife, 1 minor child. James Furlong, 32, master carpenter, \$650, \$200, Pennsylvania, wife, 2 minor children. C. W. Carpenter, 30, school teacher, \$100, Indiana, wife, 3 minor children. Chauncey Blakeslee, 37, merchant and lumbering, \$2,500, \$2,000, New York, wife. S. C. Boardman, 30, lumberman, \$500, \$350, New York. Geo. Hill, 28, teamster and farmer, \$1,000, \$75, Ireland. Thos. Hutchinson, 65, farmer, \$600, \$200 (son, \$300 real estate), England, wife, 2 adult children. M. Morgan, 53, farmer, \$55, \$50, New York, wife. L. A. Baxter, 41, physician, \$200, \$100, Vermont. Robert T. Brown, 45, carriage maker, \$700, \$300, New York, wife, 2 minor children. Geo. Frantz, 30, farmer, \$1,200, \$350, Prussia, wife, 2 minor children. L. Rodman, 31, farmer, \$800, \$150, Ohio, wife, 3 minor children. Fred Gerber, 28, farmer, \$100, \$50, Prussia. John Hoefer, 31, farmer, \$600, \$150, Hanover, wife. Joseph Halmer, 22, workman, France. Stephen Marsh, 47, farmer, \$1,500, \$300, Pennsylvania, wife, 9 minor children. Wm. Dobbs, 52, farmer, \$800, \$60, Tennessee, wife, 2 minor children. Rob't B. Meachim, 21, farmer, \$100, Ohio. H. Bacon, 49, farmer, \$3,000, \$500, Vermont, wife, 7 minor children. Everette Bacon, 23, cabinet maker, \$30, Michigan. E. H. McIntosh, 36, lumbering, \$1,006, \$100, Maine, wife, 2 minor children. Luke L. Orton, 21, lawyer, \$150, New York. C. Carr, 26, day laborer, \$100, Pennsylvania. Augustus Ayers, 23, farmer, \$250, Pennsylvania. Lewis Ayers, 26, farmer, \$250, Pennsylvania. A. B. Truesdale, 33, master carpenter, \$700, \$200, Pennsylvania. William Ferguson, 53, farmer, \$200, Ohio. John Miller, 66, farmer, Pennsylvania. Jas. Sturdevant, 43, farmer, \$2,000, \$750, Pennsylvania, wife, 5 minor children. Anson Green, 45, hotel keeper, \$3,000, \$500, New York, wife, 3 minor children. Andrew Frazier, 25, workman, Indiana. George Dunn, 22, teamster, Canada. R. Abbott, 35, carpenter, \$800, \$100, New York. Frederick Heiser, 33, farmer, \$300, \$100, Prussia, wife, 3 minor children. David Sontag, 25, saloon keeper, \$300, \$100, Prussia. William Berry, 24, teamster, \$100, \$250, New York. Abel Turner, 50, farmer, \$1,000, \$200, Maine, wife, 5 minor children. David Hill, 32, farmer, \$800, \$150, Pennsylvania, wife, 2 minor children. Nicholas Snyder, 30, farmer,

\$1,500, \$450, Hesse, wife, 2 minor children. Martin Rotka, 66, farmer, \$200, \$50, Prussia, wife. James Lynch, 53, farmer, \$1,500, \$500, Pennsylvania, wife, 1 adult, 5 minor children. Robert Ross, 40, lumberman and farmer, \$8,550, \$1,557, Isle of Mann, wife, 6 minor children. Henry Ross, 23, lumberman, \$50, Canada. John Maywood, 35, laborer, Ireland. Henry Counsell, 28, farmer, England, wife, 1 minor child. Elijah Weber, 55, farmer, \$150, Maine. George W. King, 38, lawyer, \$2,000, \$500, Massachusetts, wife, 3 minor children. George M. Adams, 33, farming, \$200, \$170, Pennsylvania, wife, 4 minor children. James Burke, 28, workman, Pennsylvania. James Kirkland, 40, shingle maker, \$500, Pennsylvania. Charles Rich, 28, wagon maker, \$100, Prussia, wife, 2 minor children. Harvey D. Barr, 28, farmer, \$200, \$270, New York, wife, 1 minor child. Frederick Yonkee, 45, farmer, \$1,500, \$413, Prussia, wife, 1 adult, 7 minor children. Miles H. Murray, 34, blacksmith, \$1,000, \$300, Pennsylvania, wife, 5 minor children. Washington Short, 33, farmer, \$200, New York, wife, 3 minor children. Smith Green, 36, farmer, New York. John D. Wage, 76, farmer, \$600, \$125, Connecticut, wife, 4 minor children. Charles Sterinskie, 28, farmer, \$700, \$150, Prussia. Frederick Steniskie, 53, farmer, Prussia, wife, 4 minor children. John Geary, 53, workman, Ireland. Thomas Burns, 32, farmer, \$300, Ireland. Archibald Yorkston, 38, farmer, \$900, \$150, Scotland, wife, 4 minor children. William Yorkston, 42, Scotland. Edward Furlong, 39, carpenter, \$400, \$75, Pennsylvania, wife, 1 minor child. George West, 35, farming, \$600, \$50, England, wife, 3 minor children. Carl Schlinsog, 50, farmer, \$400, Schleswig, wife, 4 minor children. Edward Wildish, 27, farmer, \$1,000, \$100, England. George Taylor, 29, workman, Scotland. David Nettleton, 45, farmer, \$1,500, \$300, New York. William H. Nettleton, 22, farmer, New York. David G. Nettleton, 20, farmer, New York. Peter Biever, 40, farmer, \$800, \$175, Prussia, wife, 2 children. Edwin Houghton, 39, farmer, \$1,200, \$250, New York, wife, 1 child. George Gilliland, 33, farmer, \$600, \$90, Ireland, wife, 2 children. Jacob Flick, 33, farmer, \$800, \$200, Pennsylvania, wife, 3 children. Isaac Horrell, 26, farmer, \$800, \$425, England, wife, 1 child. Elisha Horrell, 34, farmer, England. Elijah Horrell, 32, farmer, England. Robert Horrell, 29, farmer, England. Robert Howard, 29, farmer, England, wife, 2 children. George Pope, 51, farmer, \$300, \$175, England, wife. Lewis Bronson, 35, farmer, \$300, \$225, Pennsylvania, wife, 5 children. William Pope, 25, farmer, \$500, \$75, England, wife. William Harlich, 30, farmer, \$600, \$250, England, wife, 3 children. Christian Diedrick, 30, farmer, \$300, \$200, Prussia, wife. Levi Marsh, 41, farmer, \$500, \$50, Pennsylvania. Nelson Marsh, 31, farmer, \$480, Pennsylvania, wife, 4 children. George Williams, 32, farmer, New York, wife, 2 children. Isaac Williams, 29, farmer, New York. Ely William, 76, farmer, \$1,200, \$220, Massachusetts, wife, 1 minor child. J. Neuman, 50, farmer, \$400, \$165, Prussia, wife, 2 children. George Littlesmith, 32, farmer, \$400, \$160, Prussia, wife, 3 children. Bartemas Brooks, 73, farmer, \$1,500, \$200, Vermont, wife, 1 adult, 3 minor children. Alonzo Brooks, 28, farmer, New York, wife, 2 children. Edward Huckstead, 27, farmer, \$800, \$100, England. Thomas Garvin, 34, farmer, \$500, \$100, Ireland, wife, 5 children. Nelson Christianson, 32, farmer, \$500, \$150,

Norway, wife. Lawrence Hilmer, 50, farmer, \$500, \$125, France, wife, 2 children. Peter Pier, 38, farmer, \$250, \$125, Prussia, wife, 2 children. Nicholas Reittle, 39, farmer, \$450, \$200, Prussia, wife 4 children. John Beason, 60, farmer, \$200, \$75, Prussia, wife. John Schnyder, 40, workman, Saxony. Christopher Strong, 30, workman, Hesse. Samuel Furguson, 51, farmer, \$1,500, \$400, Ohio, wife, 4 children. Frank Cawley, 26, farmer, \$1,500, \$150, New Hampshire, wife, 2 children. Albert W. Clark, 30, lumberman, \$12,400, \$500, Massachusetts, wife, 2 children. Theopolis Clark, 76, Massachusetts. Winthrop Goss, 36, farmer, \$200, \$250, New Brunswick, wife, 2 children. John Bois, 38, farmer, \$200, \$50, Germany, wife, 1 child. Robert Scott, 35, farmer, \$400, \$150, Canada, wife, 3 children. George Delang, 30, farmer, Massachusetts. Robert Chamberlain, 40, farmer, New York, wife, 5 children. John McLane, 69, \$600, Massachusetts. Solon W. Sturdevant, 26, \$800, \$100, Pennsylvania. Michael Farlin, 32, farmer, \$200, \$50, Ireland, wife, 3 children. Gorham Turner, 36, farmer, \$500, \$200, Maine, wife, 3 children. Martin Moran, 27, farmer, \$800, \$225, Ireland, wife, 2 children. Gottlieb Garbish, 35, farmer, \$1,200, \$250, Prussia, wife, 4 children. John Reidell, 40, farmer, \$300, \$150, Prussia, wife, 6 children. Richard Hawks, 50, farmer, \$200, \$160, South Carolina, wife, 7 children. Lot Turner, 35, farmer, \$200, \$75, Maine. Franklin Bowman, 55, Prussia, wife, 3 children. John Bowerman, 40, farmer, \$300, \$50, Canada, wife, 3 children. Samuel W. Way, 33, farmer, New Hampshire, wife, 2 children. Leonard R. Stafford, 36, lumberman and farmer, \$1,200, \$350, Maine, wife, 3 children. William Ives, 25, workman, New York. Anthony Hindell, 21, workman, England. George Noble, 44, farmer, \$200, \$75, Maine, wife, 5 children. William Daugherty, 26, laborer, Ireland. John H. Rickeman, 38, farmer, \$1,660, Hanover, wife, 5 children. John S. Dore, 21, school teacher, \$200, New Hampshire. James Burke, 28, workman, \$200, \$75, New York. William Heath, 27, hunter, \$50, New York. Charles Foote, 23, workman, \$300, \$50, England.

Levis—Free inhabitants of the town of Levis (then embracing the present towns of Dewhurst, Washburn, Sherwood and Levis) enumerated by W. C. Tompkins, assistant marshal, in July, 1860: George M. Arnold, 33, lumberman, \$2,000, \$1,000, New York, wife, 2 children. Lewis B. Johnson, 20, workman, New York. Daniel Neal, 28, workman, \$75, England, wife, 2 children. Willard Cahoon, 27, lumberman, \$3,000, \$300, England, wife, 1 child. Wm. P. De Forest, 31, workman, \$400, \$50, New York, wife, 2 children. Levi Moore, 50, lumberman, \$20,000, \$300, New York, wife, 3 children. George Stimpson, 23, workman, \$300, \$50, New York. Thomas Read, 28, workman, \$800, \$175, Maine, wife, 1 child. William Wheaton, 37, carpenter, \$100, Vermont, wife, 2 children. Eli Mead, 48, lumberman, \$5,000, \$800, New York, wife, 1 child. George Dunn, 22, workman, \$50, Canada. Wm. Vanderburgh, 24, workman, \$75, Canada. Thomas Galey, 25, workman, \$50, Pennsylvania. Levi Archer, 24, blacksmith, \$75, \$100, New York, wife. John O'Connell, 34, lumberman, \$4,000, \$400, Ireland. Joseph Longton, 25, lumberman, \$200, Canada. Baptiste Collette, 25, lumberman, \$150, \$50, Canada. Joseph Du Bey, 38, workman, Canada. Henry S. Davis, 29, lumberman, \$100, England, wife, 1 child. Philip Rees-

man, 25, workman, \$50, Pennsylvania. Walter Cook, 23, workman, \$75, New York. John Rogers, 22, workman, \$50, New York. David Green, 27, workman, \$80, New York. Daniel Gates, 42, farmer and inn keeper, \$1,000, \$1,000, New York, wife, 4 children. James Hewett, 30, lumberman, \$1,000, \$250, New York. O. S. Wood, 27, lumberman, \$1,000, \$500, Ohio. Joseph Hill, 25, lumberman, \$50, Canada. J. Eaton, 22, lumberman, \$75, Ohio. John Molette, 28, lumberman, \$50, Canada. Joseph Biter, 23, lumberman, \$50, Canada. B. F. French, 27, lawyer, \$1,000, \$500, New York, wife, 1 child. Robert French, 22, carpenter, \$500, \$150, New York. John French, 67, farmer, \$1,500, \$400, Vermont. James French, 33, farmer and lumberman, \$800, \$200, Vermont, wife, 4 children. Robert McLane, 21, workman, Michigan. Edward Tompkins, 38, farming, \$2,000, \$560, New York, wife, 3 children. Christopher Cunsman, 28, workman, Pennsylvania. Ezra Tompkins, 24, farmer, \$300, \$115, New York, wife, 1 child. Dexter G. Brooks, 40, farmer, \$250, \$110, Pennsylvania, wife, 4 children. Benjamin Darling, 38, farmer, \$200, \$50, New York.

Weston—Free inhabitants of the town of Weston (then embracing all of the county not then included in Levis and Pine Valley) enumerated by W. C. Tompkins, assistant marshal, in July, 1860: Adam Christy, 47, farmer, \$600, \$250, Pennsylvania, wife, 8 children. Charles Renne, 25, farmer, \$800, \$150, New York. Hiram Renne, 20, farmer, New York. George Huntzicker, 28, farmer, \$800, \$250, France. Henry Huntzicker, 24, farmer, \$640, \$50, France. Jacob Huntzicker, 22, farmer, \$640, \$75, France. Charles Hyslip, 26, farmer, \$400, \$250, Nova Scotia, wife, 3 children. Jacob Hackett, \$50, lumberman and farmer, \$8,000, \$300, Maine. Solomon Johnson, 40, farmer, \$300, \$200, New York, wife, 2 children. G. W. Westfall, 27, lumbering, New York. A. T. Westfall, 21, lumbering, New York. Perez Bonney, 26, farming, \$150, \$100, Maine. John Beaver, 23, farming, \$300, \$50, Prussia. David Eno, 25, painter, \$500, \$50, Canada. Thomas M. Clark, 37, carpenter and joiner, \$1,000, \$75, New York. Elijah Eaton, 49, farming and lumbering, \$1,500, \$200, New York. John J. Eaton, 40, farmer, New York. Henry Van Order, 33, farmer, \$200, \$400, New York, wife, 2 children. Stephen C. Honeywell, 39, farmer, \$800, \$800, Canada, wife, 6 children. Samuel Cawley, 46, farmer, \$2,000, \$500, New Hampshire, wife, 2 children. Elias M. Holden, 24, workman, \$220, \$40, New York. Joseph Black, 22, workman, \$340, Germany. John Gillingher, 29, farmer, \$300, \$50, Prussia, wife, 2 children. Nicholas Gillingher, 33, farmer, \$250, \$55, Prussia. John Grobloc, 35, farmer, \$350, \$75, Prussia, wife, 4 children. John Heintz, 40, farmer, \$200, \$60, Prussia, wife, 3 children. William Lapp, 26, farmer, \$250, \$50, Prussia, wife, 5 children. Conrad Dell, 50, farmer, \$4,000, \$500, Darmstadt, wife, 1 child. Ondown Seigner, 23, workman, Austria. Charles Hatchell, 30, farmer, \$300, \$50, Saxony. Lawrence Graff, 33, farmer, \$350, \$75 (—?—). Franklin Frank, 30, farmer, \$350, \$60 (—?—), wife, 3 children. Lambert Miller, 50, farmer, \$500, \$75, Prussia, wife, 4 children. Asa Thompson, 27, lumberman, \$70, Maine, wife, 1 child. David Hoseley, 28, farmer, \$1,000, \$100, Massachusetts, wife, 1 child. Robert L. Manes, 48, workman, \$50, Maine, wife, 3 children. John Charles, 35, farmer, \$500, \$175, Maine, wife,

5 children. Thomas Pounder, 34, farmer, \$250, \$50, Ireland, wife, 6 children. Erastus Mack 40, farmer, \$500, \$180, Canada, wife, 6 children. Daniel Mack, 50, farmer, \$200, \$75, Canada, wife, 2 children. Caleb Mack, 25, workman, Canada. Clark King, 45, farmer, \$200, \$75, New York. Edward Smith, 25, farmer, \$150, \$50, Canada, wife, 1 child. Gottlieb Schuisel, 30, farmer, \$500, \$180, Prussia, wife. Charles Waggoner, 45, farmer, \$250, \$100 Connecticut, wife, 4 children. Joseph Fitch, 50, farmer, \$200, \$50, New York. Charles Lloyd, 40, farmer, \$550, \$300, Illinois. George Lloyd, 22, farmer, Illinois. Joseph Schwartz, 27, workman, Prussia. David Smith, 24, workman, Vermont. Samuel Smith, 21, workman, Wisconsin. Stephen W. Emery, 34, agent, \$130,000, \$1,150, Maine, wife, 3 children. Silas Cameron, 25, workman, New York. Orlando Head, 24, workman, New York. George Westfall, 25, workman, New York. Elbridge Blanchard, 24, workman, Maine. Peter Grainman, 24, workman, Norway. Benjamin F. Chase, 32, lawyer and agent, \$5,945, \$75, Maine. David H. Robinson, 45, miller, \$300, \$75, Maine, wife, 1 child. Andrew Rogers 28, blacksmith, \$2,100, \$675, New York, wife, 2 children. Antony Hindell, 20, farmer, \$100, \$30, England. Gustavus Sterns 29, cabinetmaker, \$1,200, \$300, Sweden, wife, 2 children. John Walter, 22, farmer, \$300, \$50, Sweden. Henry Van Order, 40, farmer, \$300, \$450, Vermont, wife, 2 children. Wm. Laughery, 24, farmer, \$50, Pennsylvania. John Castner, 30, workman, \$50, Ohio. I. P. Cummings, 41, farmer, \$800, \$1,000, Massachusetts, wife, 6 children. James Campbell, 45, farmer, \$200, \$75, Vermont. Daniel Campbell, 57, farmer, Vermont.

1—J. T. Kingston, "Early Settlement of Juneau County," *Wis. Hist. Collections*, VIII, 385-387.

2—Norbert St. Germaine was born in Canada. At the age of 16, in 1836, he hired out as a packer to the American Fur Company, came to Wisconsin by way of Lake Superior, and in the fall was sent with a party of traders to spend the winter on the east fork of the Black River in the present county of Clark. In the winter of 1837-38 he was engaged at the Perry and Veeder mill, in the present county of Portage. In the spring of 1839 he was given charge of the trading post of John De La Ronde on the present site of Mauston, in Juneau County. He continued, however, at intervals in the employ of the American Fur Company. Later he abandoned the fur business and became a riverman, running lumber on the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers. In 1851 he took up his residence at Necedah, in Juneau County, and there remained for many years.

Authority. The principal authority for the story of the early settlement of Clark County, is contained in the History of Northern Wisconsin (Chicago, 1881), the somewhat crudely written account being based upon information furnished by James O'Neill himself. For the present work the facts contained in the History of Northern Wisconsin have been supplemented by interviews with old settlers. Such interviews, however, are based upon tradition, as with the exception of Charles Frantz, no one is known to be living who reached this county before its organization. The list of settlers in the fifties is from the manuscripts of R. J. MacBride.

CHAPTER VI

ORIGINAL ENTRIES

Clark County, like all the land in the Northwest, is divided by the government into bodies of land six miles square, called Congressional Townships, containing as near as possible 23,040 acres. The townships are subdivided into thirty-six tracts called sections, of a mile square, each containing as near as may be, 640 acres. Any number or series of contiguous townships, situate north and south, constitutes a range.

It is provided by act of congress that the lines of public survey shall be governed by the true meridian, and also that the townships shall be six miles square, which is a mathematical impossibility, for, by conforming to the true meridian, it necessarily throws the township out of square, by reason of the convergency of meridians; so by reason of this, an act of congress passed May 18, 1796, it was provided that the sections should contain the quantity of 640 acres, as near as may be; and by the act of congress of May 10, 1800, it was further provided, that in all cases where the exterior lines of the township to be subdivided into sections shall exceed, or shall not extend, six miles, the excess or the deficiency, as the case may be, shall be added to or deducted from the western or northern ranges of sections in such township, according as the error may be in running the lines from east to west, or from north to south. The section lines are surveyed from south to north and from east to west in order to throw the excesses or deficiencies on the north and west sides of the township.

The townships in Wisconsin are numbered from the southern boundary line of the state separating it from Illinois, Township No. 1 being the township immediately north of the south boundary line of the state.

The United States government established a principal meridian, that runs from the south line of the state, north through Wisconsin, known as the Fourth Principal Meridian. On the east side of it is Range 1 east, and on the west side Range 1 west. These ranges with their appropriate number continue through the state, to the east and west of the Fourth Principal Meridian. This meridian passes through Clark County.

A great proportion of Clark County (though it then had not that name) was surveyed in 1846 and 1847, when Wisconsin was a territory. The first line ran in the county was in 1846, when James E. Freeman surveyed on the meridian line a distance of eighteen miles, from the southwest corner of Town 23, Range 1 east, the line that separates the present towns of Fremont, Lynn and Sherwood from York, Grant and Washburn. The remainder of this range line north to the north line of the county was surveyed by Henry A. Wiltse in 1847. The range line on the west side of the county was surveyed in 1847 and 1848 from the southwest corner of the county, Town 24, Range 4 west, north for six miles, by James E. Freeman, and for eighteen miles by George O. Harrick, and the next twelve

miles ending at the northwest corner of Town 29, Range 4 west, by John M. Smith.

The exterior lines of the county were all run in 1846, 1847 and 1848, except the range line east of the Fourth Principal Meridian, which was run by John D. Evans, in 1851, who also the same year ran the other exterior lines of all the townships in the county that are comprised in Range 1 East. The townships in the county were subdivided into sections in various years.

The present towns of York and Loyal (Townships 25 and 26, Range 1 West) and the present towns of Weston, Eaton and Warner (Townships 25, 26 and 27, Range 2 West) were all subdivided in the year 1847 by James E. Freeman. The towns of Pine Valley (Township 24, Range 2 West), Dewhurst (Township 23, Range 3 West), Seif (Township 25, Range 3 West) and Hewett (Township 24, Range 3 West), as now composed, were subdivided by Joseph Latshaw, in the year 1848. That same year L. P. Drake subdivided Towns 26, 27 and 28, Range 3 West (Hendren, Mead, Reeseburg); also Town 27, Range 1 West (Beaver), and Town 28, Range 2 West (Longwood). The town of Thorp, as now constituted (Township 29, Range 4 West), was subdivided by Henry B. Welsh in the year 1849, and this seems to be the only town in which he did such work. Townships 23 and 24, Range 1 East (Sherwood and Lynn) were subdivided into sections in 1851, by L. B. Davis, and Town 25, Range 1 East (Fremont), by Oscar J. Wright, in the year 1853. Col. John G. Clark made the subdivisions of Townships 26, 27 and 28, Range 4 West (Mentor, Butler and Worden) in 1853. Townships 28 and 29, Range 1 West (Green Grove and Hoad), and Townships 29, Range 2 West (Hixon) and 29, Range 3 West (Withee), were surveyed in 1853, by Charles G. and H. K. Rodolf, and during the same year Townships 23 and 24, Range 1 West (Washburn and Grant), Township 23, Range 2 West (Levis), and Townships 24 and 25, Range 4 West (Mentor) were surveyed by Edgar Sears. The four townships that were last divided were Townships 26, 27, 28 and 29, Range 1 East (Sherman, Unity, Colby, Mayville). They were surveyed in the year 1855, by James McBride.

All of these men were known as deputy U. S. surveyors, with the exception of Henry A. Wiltse, who at one time, and for one or more terms, was a surveyor general at Dubuque. These deputy government surveyors usually had half a dozen men under them in their party, consisting of chainmen, ax men with an ox team and teamster, and much of the work was done on contract.

Township 25, Range 2 West (Weston). The first land taken in Clark County, was secured in this town by Isaac S. Mason, on Sept. 1, 1848, in Section 35; on Dec. 8, 1851, Nathan Pendexter took land in Section 27; Enos Frost, on Dec. 8, secured land in Section 27; Casher Dill and Conrad Dill took land in Section 33, Oct. 21; on Dec. 8, Archibald Thompson took land in Sections 34 and 35; Israel Burbank, on Dec. 8, in Section 35; June 17, 1852, Benjamin Healy acquired land in Section 22; others securing land this year were: Daniel Anderson, Aug. 12, in Section 28; Isaac S. Mason, July 29, Section 35; Samuel F. Weston, Aug. 20, in Sections 2 and 11. Those selecting land in 1853 were: Cyrus Woodman, Dec. 13, in Sections

3, 5, 9, 11, and 26; Samuel F. Weston, May 2, in Section 4, March 10, in Sections 9, 28, 33 and 34; John Morse and Joseph Goodhue, Nov. 8, in Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 17, 28, 29 and 33; Elias Whitcomb, June 28, in Section 5; C. C. Washburn, Nov. 1, in Section 6. On April 21, 1857, the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers Improvement Co. selected land in Sections 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, and 17, whole of 18, 19, 30, 31 and 32, part 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 29. On Aug. 24, 1872, the West Wisconsin Railway Co. secured land in Sections 13, 15, 27 and 33. The township was surveyed in 1847.

Township 26, Range 2 West (Eaton). Land was first taken in this town by Hiram Piets, on Sept. 28, 1849, in Section 3; April 30, 1852, John French secured land in Section 1. Samuel F. Weston claimed land on August 20 in Sections 1, 3, 9, 10, 15, 20, 21, 29 and 32; Daniel Palmer, March 30, took land in Sections 3, 10; John Holbrook, August 20, secured a part of Section 22; Lewellyn Dunham claimed land August 17 in Sections 34, 35; Cyrus Woodman, August 27, in Section 36. Those taking land in 1853 were as follows: Samuel F. Weston, April 10, in Sections 20, 27; June 10, in Sections 2, 11, 17; November 1, in Sections 7, 32, 33; November 23, in Sections 1, 8, 9, 15, 21; December 5, Sections 10, 22, 29; Andrew Shepperd and John Valentine, November 13, in Section 2; Cyrus Woodman, November 1, in Sections 7, 17, 18, 19, 21, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36; Stephen Emery, September 25, in Section 13; James McKinley, August 30, in Sections 21, 28; C. C. Washburn, November 1, in Section 29; Joseph Goodhue, November 9, in Sections 31, 32; Charles M. Nichols, August 13, in Section 33; Hiram Rountree, November 2, in Sections 35 and 36. A large number of entries were made during the years 1854-55-56. Town surveyed in 1847.

Township 24, Range 2 West (Pine Valley). The first land taken in this township on Sept. 28, 1850. Samuel F. Weston filed on Lot 3, Section 10, on Aug. 4, 1851. Samuel Ferguson filed on the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 15. James O'Neill filed on the west half of the northwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 14. Casper and Conrad Dell filed on Lot 5, Section 2. William T. Price, Timothy Wood and Charles Whipple filed on Lot 2, Section 23, Aug. 7, 1851. Timothy Wood and Hiram Piets filed on Lot 3, Section 26, Dec. 27, 1852. Wayne Clark filed on the northeast quarter of southeast quarter of Section 36. Land was taken in 1853 as follows: John Morse and Joseph Goodhue filed on land in Section 13 on September 1; on November 8, in Sections 1, 11, 12 and 14. Samuel F. Weston took land April 2 in Section 25; April 9, in Sections 11 and 12; April 10, Section 4; June 1, in Section 2; July 7, Section 3; October 25, Section 2 and Section 10; November 22, Sections 1, 13 and 14; December 1, Sections 35 and 36. William Paully, July 19, in Section 2. Joel Allen Barber, December 8, in Sections 3 and 10. C. C. Washburn, November 1, in Section 4. John Morse and Joseph Goodhue, May 8, in Section 5. Cyrus Woodman, November 26, in Sections 7 and 9. Charles Chase, December 26, in Sections 9 and 25. Theodore B. Edwards, October 17, in Section 11. Moses Clark, August 20, Sections 11, 25 and 26. James O'Neill, August 4, in Section 14. James Sturdevant, March 22, in Section 23. George Frantz, March 22, in Section 23. Theodore Rodolf, October 20,

in Section 26. Benjamin F. French, November 29, in Section 28. In 1869 the West Wisconsin Railway selected lands in Sections 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 17, 19, 21, 27, 31, 33, 35. A large number of entries were made during the years 1854, 1855 and 1856.

Township 23, Range 3 West (Dewhurst). The first land filed on in this town was in 1851, July 7, by Benjamin H. Merrill, in Section 36. William K. Levis, July 31, in Section 25. John Monson, August 4, in Section 36. Howard Cramer took up land in Section 34, in 1852. In 1854, Theodore B. Edwards entered land, October 9, in Section 14. Charles G. Hanscome, June 14, Section 24, October 10, Sections 15, 22 and 23. Henry E. Seymour, December 9, Section 23. Howard Cramer, October 9, Section 23. Even Olson, December 4, Section 24. Benjamin H. Merrill, July 4, Sections 24, 26 and 27. William W. Crosby, December 30, Section 25. George McNamara, November 1, Sections 26 and 35. Ruth Bruce, September 13, Section 33, October 25, Section 34. Hugh Wedge, May 11, Section 36. Samuel F. Weston, May 2, Section 36, May 9, Section 36, June 7, Section 36. Leander G. Merrill, November 23, Section 3. Lorenzo D. Eastman, October 28, Section 36. Charles H. Hibbard, December 12, Section 36. In 1855, November 27, Henry E. Seymour entered land in Section 6. Theodore B. Edwards, March 28, in Section 15. Joseph W. Smith, February 1, Section 22. William W. Crosby, January 18, Section 24. Robert Douglass, July 13, Section 27. Lorenzo Cadwell, July 13, Section 27. Thomas O. Hearn, July 3, Section 27. Some land was taken in 1856. Scattering entries were made in the succeeding decades. Even in the late nineties many homesteads were taken. In the sixties the Western Wisconsin Railway Co. secured a number of tracts here.

Township 26, Range 1 West (Loyal). On Oct. 1, 1852, Samuel F. Weston secured the first land in this town. On Aug. 29, 1854, Cyrus Woodman took land in Sections 29, 30, 31 and 32. Those taking land in 1855 were as follows: Andrew Shepperd and John Valentine, November 13, in Sections 4, 5, 7 and 18. September 25, Stephen Emery, in Sections 19 and 30. Reuben Judd, December 22, in Section 24. John A. Buttrick and Alden B. Buttrick, September 25, in Section 31. James Hathaway, October 22, in Section 31. In 1856, holdings were taken by Allen D. Chesebro, William K. Seeley, Hiram Bailey, Hamilton B. Winston, Ephraim Brown, Franklin Shores, William Booth and Alden Starr. The influx took place in 1865 and 1866. This township was surveyed in 1847.

Township 27, Range 2 West (Warner). The first land taken in this town was by Thomas Richardson, who filed on land in Section 36, on June 29, 1852. Samuel F. Weston took land in Section 22, September 23. Those selecting land in 1853 were, Cyrus Woodman, who entered posts of Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35 and 36, on December 27. Samuel F. Weston secured land in Sections 1 and 2, December 27. On November 9, Dennis W. Mann filed in Section 15. Isaac B. Mason took land in Section 22, November 19. Shepperd and Valentine, November 25, in Section 35. Ephraim Brown secured a part of Section 35, December 27. Numerous other filings were made during the years 1854, 1855 and 1856. In 1873 the Wisconsin Central

Railway selected land in Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 15 and 25. The West Wisconsin Railway Co. secured land in 1872, in Sections 19, 29 and 31. The survey was made in 1847.

Township 23, Range 1 East (Sherwood). The first land in this township was taken in 1853. On December 1 and 2, Samuel F. Weston filed on land in Sections 13, 14, 23 and 24. On February 10 and 23, 1854, Mr. Weston took additional land in Sections 23 and 24. September 14, 1854, Cyrus Woodman took land in Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 14 and 17. June 1 and 2, 1856, Mr. Weston took land in Sections 11 and 14. May 24, 1856, Charles B. Kean and Alfred Taylor took land in Section 9, and on June 2, Mr. Weston took land in Section 14. In 1858 land was taken as follows: Lucinda Pond, April 5, Sections 1 and 12; David Judd, April 5, Section 2; Oliver Abel, Jr., May 13 and April 5, Sections 2 and 11; Hamilton B. Winston, April 16, Section 6; Byron Pond, April 5 and 8, Sections 12 and 14. No considerable land was taken in this township until the late sixties. The influx came in the seventies.

Township 24, Range 3 West (Hewett). Land in this township was gradually entered up till 1899. The first filings were made in 1853, as follows: Cyrus Woodman took land in Sections 2, 3, 4, 9 and 10, on November 22. George Gale filed on land August 29, in Section 3. William E. Cramer filed September 19, on land in Section 10, on November 17 in Section 3. Theodore B. Edwards, on land in Section 10, on December 7. Isaac B. Munson took land, December 8, in Sections 10 and 11. Samuel F. Weston, December 5, in Sections 11, 14 and 23. In 1854, November 1, Lorenzo D. Eastman filed on land in Sections 22, 23, 26 and 27; on November 24, in Section 2. Horatio Curtis took land May 25, in Section 3. Moses Warren Clark, on land in Section 5, October 21. John Hathaway, on October 18, entered land in Sections 5, 6 and 17. George McNamara took land on October 1, in Section 18, and on November 1, in Sections 6 and 7. Elias K. Whitcomb took land October 19, in Sections 7 and 8. Isaac S. Mason, on July 15, in Sections 15 and 23, and March 31, Section 10. Charles H. Larkin, October 3, filed on land in Section 10. Lewis Hamilton took land July 24, in Section 15, and July 31, in Section 14. Darwin Ingalls, May 12, in Section 26, September 12, in Sections 14, 23 and 24, on September 29, in Section 25. Frederick Brooker, on July 31, took land in Section 23, and May 8, in Section 26. Julius Edwards, on July 27, in Section 23. Arletta Dickie took land on August 4, in Section 27. The West Wisconsin Railway Co. secured lands on May 29, 1869, in Sections 1, 3, 5, 11, 13, 15, 19, 25, 27, 29, 33 and 35.

Township 25, Range 1 West (York). The first land taken in this town was on Dec. 5, 1853, when Samuel F. Weston secured a tract in Section 30. August 29, 1854, Cyrus Woodman took land in Sections 17, 19, 20 and 21. September 27 Samuel F. Weston acquired land in Sections 17, 20 and 30. August 12, Thomas Douglas, Jr., secured land in Section 32. In 1856, May 27, Lincoln Clark took land in Sections 12, 14, 17 and 20. On April 21, 1857, the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers Improvement Company secured all of Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 18, 23, 24, 26,

27, 28, 29 and 36; parts of Sections 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35. Surveyed in 1847.

Township 25, Range 3 West (Seif). The first land taken in this town was on Nov. 17, 1853, when Cyrus Woodman entered parcels in Sections 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29 34 and 35. In 1854, August 1, James Hathaway took land in Section 9; October 3, in Section 10; July 15, in Sections 11, 12, 13, 15, 22, 23, 24, 27 and 28. July 13, Julius Edwards secured land in Sections 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15. July 13, Martha Gibson, in Sections 11 and 12. August 3, Isaac E. Mason took lands in Section 15. Benjamin F. Brooks, December 8, acquired land in Section 17. Samuel F. Weston secured land, September 25, in Sections 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 32 and 33. Lafayette Bigelow and James McLaughlin, August 8, took land in Sections 28 and 29. Elias K. Whitcomb, October 19, in Sections 32 and 33. Abram P. Hasford, January 10, in Section 32. Others taking land this year were: Joseph Goodhue, October 19, in Section 33; Jesse C. Mills, November 24, in Section 35; Lorenzo D. Eastman, November 24, in Section 35. July 13, the West Wisconsin Railway Co. selected land in Sections 1, 2, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35. This township was surveyed in 1848.

Township 26, Range 3 West (Hendren). Cyrus Woodman took the first land in this township, on Nov. 2, 1853, in Sections 12, 13 and 24. In 1854, June 27, Samuel F. Weston took land in Section 3; August 4, in Section 7; September 27, in Sections 1 and 6. J. W. Dodge selected land June 27, in Section 11. Cyrus Woodman, October 16, secured land in Sections 25 and 36. In 1855, August 6, Marcus L. Parsons claimed land in Sections 5 and 6. Samuel F. Weston, November 16, added to his holdings in Section 5. In 1856, a large amount of land was taken in this town by the following: Lincoln Clark, Wells S. Dickinson, Stanton D. Lawrence, William H. Dedrick, Francis W. Newland, James McKinley, James R. Barne and Thomas O. Wells, Charles H. Coughlan, William M. Lloyd, S. Hatch Gould, John C. Remick, Isaac Oakes, John C. Smith, Thomas Dean, Justus White, Nathan Corwith, David Robinson, Eben B. Pike, Joseph Kinney, Lucius M. Sheldon, William T. Foster, Charles G. Hanscome, George Burden, Henry S. Hall, Mary A. Rodolf, Charles S. Graves, Joshua Dickinson, Nancy M. Bentley, John C. Smith, Townsend and Horton, Albert C. Ingham, Horton and Cameron, and Edmund N. Bartlett. The West Wisconsin Railway Company took lands in Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 19, 21, 23, 25, 31 and 33, on July 13, 1872.

Township 27, Range 1 West (Beaver). Land in this town was first taken on Dec. 28, 1853, when Cyrus Woodman made a selection in Sections 7 and 30. Samuel F. Weston, May 2, 1854, in Sections 29, 30, 31 and 32. The next entries were in 1855, by Levi D. Brown, in Section 4. On April 5 Hiram S. Rountree took land in November 2, in Sections 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 17. September 11, Jacob M. Hackett, in Section 6. December 21, Charles W. Marshall located in Sections 7, 17, 19 and 20. June 28, Nathan H. Ambler secured land in Section 15. April 5, Burt Brett, in Section 15. On June 25, Elias K. Whitcomb secured land in Sections 19, 27, 28 and 30. John French, September 24, located land in Sections 19, 20 and 27; October

30, in Section 34. Andrew Shepperd and John Valentine located in Sections 21, 28, 32 and 33, September 24. September 13, James Hathaway made a selection in Section 29; October 31, in Sections 30, 32 and 33. June 8, William H. Lockwood, in Section 30. Charles Chase, June 5, in Section 30. June 5, Lucius G. Fisher located in Section 33. J. A. Butrick and Allen B. Butrick took land in Sections 34 and 35, on September 5. In 1873 the Wisconsin Central Railway selected land in Sections 3, 7, 9, 11, 15, 25, 27 and 35. Survey was made in 1848.

Township 28, Range 2 West (Longwood). On Jan. 3, 1853, the first land was taken in this town by Cyrus Woodman, in Sections 1 and 21; December 30, in Sections 4, 5 and 89. In 1854, September 1, Jesse C. Mills took land in Sections 18 and 27; September 4, in Section 3. Samuel F. Weston, February 13, secured land in Sections 3, 4, 18 and 33. September 13, Andrew Shepperd and John Valentine located in Sections 13, 24, 25 and 35. April 13, Mary A. Curtis, in Section 13. Theodore B. Edwards, June 2, claimed in Section 18; August 30, in Section 30. Charles G. Hanscome, September 20, filed in Sections 24, 25, 30 and 36. William E. Cramer, August 30, located in Sections 30 and 34. In this year Cyrus Woodman secured large tracts in the town. July 9, 1873, the Wisconsin Central Railway Co. secured lands in Sections 7, 19, 25, 27, 29 and 31. Those securing land here in 1856, were: John N. Lytle, Howard Cramer, William Highbie, Winthrop C. Russell, Milton Barlow, Mark Bump, Theodore B. Edwards, Precilla S. Holt, James D. Watson, Milton Barlow, James McKinley, E. K. Whitcomb, Thomas S. Morgan, Isaac Dyer, Henry Corwith, Jacob M. Hackett, Robert Ross and Nymphas B. Holway.

Township 23, Range 1 West (Washburn). The first land in this township was taken in 1854. On September 18 and October 2, Cyrus Woodman filed on land in Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 11, 12, 13, 18 and 27. October 21, 1854, Samuel F. Weston took land in Section 1. On September 12, 1854, Lyman Palmerton filed on land in Section 3. In September and October, 1854, Charles G. Hanscome took land in Sections 3, 6, 11, 13 and 18. On Sept. 14, 1854, William Belonga, Zebulon Johnson and John B. Slaughter located in Section 4. August 7, Nelson Bronson took land in Section 5. September 16, James Conlan located land in Section 5. October 2, Benjamin F. Rugg and Hiram B. Soule filed on land in Section 5. July 14, Benjamin Hamilton took land in Section 5. September 18, Amos C. Babcock and William N. Phillips filed on land in Section 6, July 14. Curtis Cowles located on land in Section 6. On September 12, George Hanchett came to Section 6. On October 23, Amos Elliott filed on land in Sections 9 and 10. December 22, 1855, Lorenzo D. Eastman took land in Section 7. In 1856, April 26, Ervin Hopkins filed in Section 1. On April 9, 1858, Theodore B. Edwards filed in Section 3, on the same day Charles O. Stevens filed in Section 2. During the year of 1869, the West Wisconsin Railway Co. selected land in Sections 1, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35. Land in this town was mostly taken up during the sixties and seventies.

Township 23, Range 2 West (Levis). The first men to take up land in this town were John P. Barker, Sept. 2, 1854, in Section 1. Samuel F.

Weston, September 20, in Sections 1, 2, 5, 31 and 34. Welcome A. Johnson, October 6, in Section 3. George Gale, October 23 and 31, in Sections 4 and 8. Benjamin F. French, September 13, in Sections 4 and 5. James Coulan, November 3, in Sections 4 and 5. Theodore B. Edwards, October 20 and 23, in Sections 5 and 8. Lorenzo D. Eastman, October 23, Section 5; October 31, Section 19; November 2, Sections 20 and 21; October 23, 1856, Section 5. Hugh Wedge, September 20, Section 7. Edward Tomkins, September 13, Sections 17 and 18. Joseph K. French, October 4, Section 10. James Hathaway, October 2, Sections 12, 25, 31 and 32. Leander G. Merrill, September 20, Section 17. Amos C. Babcock, September 20, Section 18. William Paully, March 18, Section 22. Alson Keeler, January 20, Sections 25 and 31. Charles G. Hanscome, October 2, Sections 25 and 27. Charles H. Hibbard, October 2, Section 32. James French, September 14, Section 34. In 1855, November 3, Peter Simon, Sections 2 and 3. James Healey, September 12, Section 3. Daniel Williams, June 16, Section 3. Hugh Wedge, June 9, Section 7. Robt. B. French, April 24, Section 8. William Hood, June 9, Section 10. Daniel Sacket, August 29, Sections 26, 27, 34 and 35. Benjamin H. Merrill, October 25, Section 29. In 1856, May 26, filed on land in Section 3. Martial Hicks, May 15, in Section 3. James R. Barne and Theodore O. Wells, February 14 and 20, in Sections 4, 21 and 29. Ervin Hopkins, May 26, Sections 4, 18 and 19. Anson Green, October 10, Sections 7 and 8. William F. Cramer, January 3, Sections 8 and 9. Robt. B. French, February 14, Sections 8 and 9. William H. Bailey, May 13, Section 8. John F. Peterson, February 14, Section 9. Frank Milligan, May 2, Section 18. Byron A. Viets, February 20, Sections 21 and 28. Eli Mead, March 8, Section 29. In 1869, the West Wisconsin Railway Co. selected land in Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35. Other entries in this town were gradually made during the years from 1857 to 1896.

Township 24, Range 1 East (Lynn). The records show that Samuel F. Weston was the first to enter land in this town. On October 5, 1854, he filed on land in Sections 17, 18, 19, 20 and 30. Cyrus Woodman took up land in Sections 32 and 33, September 14. In 1855, October 19, Ebenezer Sawyer and Stephen Brown entered land in Sections 34 and 35. On May 5, 1856, Frederick Janke took land in Sections 7 and 8; May 12, in Section 1. In the same year, November 11, George Klinschmidt filed on land in Section 1. Henry Jackson, May 3, in Section 1. John M. Vincent, May 5, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12. Solomon W. Newman, May 3, Section 2. Seneca B. Buck, May 5, Sections 2 and 3. Thomas A. Tomlinson, April 22, Section 4. Spencer Lamske, May 5, Section 4. Peter McInnes, May 3, Section 5. James Lee, May 3, Section 5. John Brenton, May 3, Section 5. Archibald Yorkton, May 3, Section 5. John Russell, May 5, Section 5. William Johnson, May 5, Section 5 and 6. Stephen Emery, April 5, Section 6. Timothy Sheedy, May 3, Section 6. Edward McKay, May 3, Section 6. Eunice M. Crocker, April 29, Section 6. Charles Sternitzsky, May 5, Sections 7 and 8. Terence Devitt, May 3, Section 7. James Rolfe, April 29, Sections 7 and 18. Stephen Yard, May 5, Sections 8, 9 and 10. Luther F. Thompson, April 29, Section 18. Daniel Wyman,

May 28, Section 20. William Andrews, May 6, Sections 21, 22, 23 and 28. Quite a few entries were made in 1858, and in the sixties and some as late as 1885.

Town 24, Range 1 West (Grant). Land in this town was first taken up in 1854, by the following men: On September 19, Charles G. Hanscome filed on land in Sections 4, 9, 19, 29 and 32; October 2, on Section 3; July 13, on Section 28. William Franklin, September 15, Section 4. David Delay, July 27, Section 4. James Hathaway, October 2, Sections 4, 7, 19 and 34. William Ferguson, September 15, Section 4. Henry H. Lowe, September 19, Section 5. Joseph W. Smith, August 5, Section 5. Thomas Douglass, September 19, Section 5. Isaac Simonds, September 14, Section 5. Cyrus Woodman, September 19, Sections 6, 8, 10, 18, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 35 and 36. October 2, Section 32. Don Juan D. Leach, September 14, Section 6. Samuel F. Weston, October 5, Section 6; October 2, Section 19; September 19, Sections 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33 and 36. James O'Neill September 19, Section 8. Charles Jones, August 30, Section 8. Amos C. Babcock and William N. Phillips, September 19, Sections 8 and 11. Horatio Nelson, September 19, Sections 9, 22, 23, 26 and 33. Howard Cramer, August 30, Section 17. Samuel Poppel, September 21, Section 18; July 11, Section 31. Harvey Hickere, September 14, Section 24; David H. Robinson, August 30, Section 25. John Currier, September 15, Section 26. Amos C. Babcock, September 19, Sections 26, 30, 33 and 34. Lyman M. Turner, September 14, Section 26. Loyal A. Baxter, September 15, Section 27. Sewell Turner, September 14, Section 27. Hale S. Hutchinson, August 30, Section 29. Isaac S. Mason, assignee of Baptiste La Prairie, September 13, Sections 29 and 30. John Murray, August 30, Section 30. Rozilla W. King, April 8, Section 30. John Carr, August 31, Section 30. Jacob H. Bona, September 16, Section 31. Charles M. Chase, August 19, Section 31. George W. Blunden, September 16, Section 31. John Rathbun, September 9, Section 32. Robert Scott, September 13, Section 32. Francis Bunker, August 30, Section 33. John Meek, September 9, Section 33. Isaac Vickere, September 15, Section 34. Milfred G. Moore, September 14, Sections 34 and 35. William W. Walters, September 12, Section 34. Jacob M. Hackett, August 30, Sections 35 and 36. Thomas Burns, September 14, Section 35. Levi Withee, September 15, Section 35. The years 1855, 1856 and 1857 also were years of considerable activity in land entries.

Township 24, Range 4 West (Mentor). The first land in this town to be taken was in 1854, when on November 1, George McNamara secured some holdings in Sections 13 and 24. On November 29, 1855, John H. Shuman took land in Section 7. John Thompson, August 1, secured land in Sections 9 and 10. November 22, Elisha Horel secured an allotment in Section 18. William Simpson, November 7, in Section 18. November 7, George Hitts, in Section 18. Thomas Taggart, on December 12, took land in Section 19. On October 17 Adolphus Dart secured land in Section 19. Elizabeth J. Roberts, October 13, in Section 19. December 12, Edmund L. Reinald in Section 30. July 27, Sidney Houghton took land in Section 32. Edwin Houghton on July 27, took land in Section 33. May 27, 1856, Alpheus F. Snow acquired land in Sections 5, 8, 17, 23, 26, 27 and 34. May

23, Patrick Cassidy took land in Sections 6 and 7. Robert T. Davis, May 29, the whole of Section 10. Oliver S. Frick, on May 29, secured land in Section 12. May 27, Francis Hartman, in Sections 13 and 14. Seth Lukens took land in Sections 14 and 15, May 27. William E. Rose, May 27, acquired land in Sections 17 and 20. Jackson Roberts, May 23, in Sections 17 and 18. George Farnam, on May 8, secured holdings in Section 18. Elisha Horel took land in Section 18, November 22. On June 2, Jonathan French secured land in Sections 18, 20, 25, 29 and 36. George Gillaland, May 21, in Sections 19 and 20. May 22, Sarah Sutherland, Section 19. Orin Wilson, May 20, in Sections 19, 20 and 30. Thomas Taggart, February 21, in Section 19. Seth Lukens took land May 29, in Sections 22, 23 and 24. George W. Whitcher, May 27, in Sections 22 and 23. Cyrus Woodman, April 24, Section 24. David B. Travis secured land May 23, in Sections 25, 26, 28, 31, 34, 35 and 36. May 27, James Renfrew took land in Section 28. Hiram Wright secured land, May 10, in Sections 28, 29 and 32. May 7, Peris Brown, Jr., Section 30. Daniel H. Moody, January 10, in Section 30. James Cassidy, May 23, in Section 30. Julius E. Edwards, June 22, Section 32. David Nettleton, March 6, took land in Section 32. John M. Levy, March 12, in Section 35.

Township 25, Range 4 West (Mentor). The first land in this township was taken by Samuel F. Weston, Oct. 14, 1854, in Section 14. William Carson and Henry Eaton took land, October 21, in Section 18. Horatio Curtis, December 8, secured land in Sections 15 and 22. The land taken in 1855 was as follows: December 15, Frederic Nutting, in Sections 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11 and 12. Samuel B. Caldwell and Alexander H. Barber, March 23, in Sections 3, 4, 9, 15, 21 and 22. Benjamin Goodridge, April 4, in Sections 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17 32 and 33. John Thompson August 1, in Sections 9, 20, 21, 27 and 28. W. H. Gleason, December 18, in Section 16. Almon Osborn, December 5, Section 19. George C. Hurd, December 5, Section 19. Joseph Osborn, December 5, Sections 30 and 31. Adolphus Dart, October 17, in Sections 30 and 31. In 1871 large holdings were acquired by Hewitt Holman & Kingsley; Hewitt, Jr., & Co.; Hewitt, Jr., & Holman, and the Eau Claire Lumber Co. In 1872 the West Wisconsin Railway Co. selected land in Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 29, 31, 33 and 35. Surveyed in 1855.

Township 26, Range 4 West (Mentor). The first land selected in this town was in 1854. On September 22, Jesse J. Gage took land in Sections 1, 2 and 12. James Regan, September 13, secured land in Sections 1 and 2. James Starks, September 13, in Section 1. On September 22, William Carson, Henry Eaton, Borage B. Downs and Eldredge D. Rand took land in Sections 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 20 and 22. Samuel F. Weston, September 22, filed on land in Sections 5, 7, 8, 9 and 15. Amos C. Babcock, September 22, Sections 10 and 11. William Hope, September 22, took land in Sections 11, 13, 14 and 15. Malcom Reid, September 13, secured land in Section 12. Benjamin F. Rugg and Hiram B. Soule, September 22, claimed land in Sections 21 and 28. In 1855, land was taken as follows: Mary N. Woodward, September 15, in Sections 2, 9, 11, 12 and 28. August 23, Sections 12, 13 and 36. Lorenzo D. Eastman, December 22, in Sections 8,

9 and 23. George Gale, September 15, in Sections 9, 20 and 21; November 1, in Sections 25 and 27. Aden Randall, November 7, Section 9; December 22, Section 14. Rebecca Chadsey, August 20, Section 12. Jesse J. Gage, August 23, Section 12. Samuel B. Caldwell and Alexander N. Barber, March 23, in Sections 15 and 34. James Hathaway, August 3, in Sections 25, 26, 35 and 36. Frederick Nutting, December 6, Sections 26, 32 and 35. John K. Quail, July 30, Section 27. Benjamin Goodridge, April 10, Section 33. Jabez Robinson, January 14, in Section 34. In August, 1872, West Wisconsin Railway Co. secured lands in Sections 9, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35. Much of this land was taken over by the Eau Claire Lumber Company, in 1878. Surveyed in 1853.

Township 27, Range 3 West (Mead). The first year land was taken in this township, 1854. On June 26, George L. Lloyd filed in Section 27. July 12, James Perry took land in Section 12. August 10, James Reed secured land in Section 27. August 25, Jesse Gage filed in Sections 25, 29 and 31. September 23, Carson, Eaton, Downs and Rand took land in Sections 30 and 31. During the months from June to October, Samuel F. Weston secured parcels in Sections 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33 and 34. Many filings are noted during the years 1855 and 1856. On July 13, 1872, the West Wisconsin Railway Co. selected land in Sections 7, 9, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 29, 31, 33 and 35. Some of these holdings were taken over by the Eau Claire Lumber Co., in 1878. The town was surveyed in 1847.

Township 27, Range 4 West (Butler). The following are those who took the first land in this township in 1854. On September 22, Cyrus K. Lord claimed land in Section 3. September 22, Thomas E. Randall secured land in Section 3. William S. Young took land in Sections 3 and 4, September 15. On October 2, B. B. Downs and Eldridge D. Rand selected land in Section 9; September 22, Section 32. October 22, Carson, Eaton, Downs and Rand in Sections 10, 25, 26 and 28; October 12, Section 35; September 22, Sections 32 and 34. Andrew Copp, September 13, filed in Section 18. Simon Randall took land in Section 20, June 27. September 22, Samuel F. Weston secured land in Sections 20, 21, 26 and 30. William Hope took land September 22, in Section 36, and on October 2 in Section 25. June 28, Nelson Chapman and J. G. Thorp selected land in Section 31. September 11, Francis McNelis took land in Section 33. Jesse J. Gage, on September 22, secured land in Sections 34 and 35. Uriel Stooksburg selected land in Section 34, September 24. On September 11, John Gunison claimed land in Section 36. In August, 1872, the West Wisconsin Railway Co. were allotted land in Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 and 35. Those taking land in 1856 were, Thatcher Blake, Charles H. Goodrich, William Morse, Joseph B. Davis, James McKinley, John Miles, William Miles, John Whitney, John Crosby, Simon Randall, Francis B. Webster, Elezer S. Hammond, John L. Meradith, John M. Levy, Henry Baldwin, Nathaniel Johnson, William Morse and Jacob M. Hackett.

Township 28, Range 1 West (Green Grove). Land in this township was first taken in 1854, on September 19, by Cyrus Woodman, Samuel F. Weston, Amos Babcock, Charles G. Hanscome and Charles H. Hibbard.

Other entries were made in 1855. October 1, James H. Woodruff entered land in Sections 5, 7 and 18. November 22, John French took land in Sections 17 and 19. September 13, John A. Ford secured parcels in Sections 17, 19, 31 and 32. November 23, Thomas S. Morgan took land in Sections 30 and 31. James Hathaway, November 22, secured land in Sections 30, 31 and 32. Howard Cramer, on August 20, in Section 31. September 11, Jacob M. Hackett obtained land in Sections 31 and 32. Those securing land in 1856 were as follows: Samuel C. Burton, Franklin and Gardner Durre, John Morse, Allyn Boardman, Stephen Emery and William Higbie. On July 1, 1873, the Wisconsin Central Railway selected land in Sections 1, 25, 31 and 35.

Township 28, Range 3 West (Reseburg). The first land claimed in this township was by Cyrus Woodman, Jan. 5, 1854, in Section 1. Samuel F. Weston selected land August 14, in Section 26; September 5, in Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12; September 27, Sections 33 and 34. September 27, Charles G. Hanscome secured land in Section 25. In 1855, November 16, John Creswell, Jr., took land in Sections 2, 11, 14 and 30. November 16, William M. Lloyd secured land in Sections 2, 14, 23 and 24. Reuben H. Gray, November 16, in Sections 11, 14, 27, 34 and 35. November 8, Thomas S. Morgan filed in Sections 26 and 27. James J. Dell, November 16, took land in Sections 26 and 27. Levi Withee, on June 27, selected land in Section 23. Samuel F. Weston took land, November 16, in Section 33. Marcus L. Parsons, August 6, secured land in Section 35. Those securing land in this township in 1856, were: George Burden, John C. Smith, John Creswell, Jr., Stephen Emery, James Richards, Charles J. Richards and Howard Cramer. A large part of the filings in this town were made in the sixties and seventies. The Eau Claire Lumber Company secured large tracts, Aug. 24, 1872. The West Wisconsin Railway Co. selected Section 31. Township survey was made in 1848.

Township 28, Range 4 West (Worden). The first land taken in this township was in 1854. On September 23, Samuel F. Weston secured parcels in Sections 23, 30, 31 and 35. On the same date Cyrus K. Lord claimed land in Section 34. In 1855, November 16, Reuben H. Gray selected land in Section 17. John Cresswell, Jr., November 16, took land in Section 25. Those taking land in 1856, with date and section, are as follows: Lincoln Clark, May 27, Sections 9, 17 and 20. May 26, Francis Granger, Section 10. May 8, Henry Bossi, in Section 13. May 28, Samuel Granger, in Sections 15 and 22. June 3, George Burden, in Sections 15, 21, 22 and 27. May 8, Daniel H. Torode, Section 23. May 8, Elisha Whittlesey, in Section 23. May 8, Frederick Hubner, Section 23. May 8, Peter Forode, in Section 24. Philander Forode, in Section 24. May 24, Francis B. Webster, in Sections 26, 34, 35 and 36. April 23, William Morse, Section 26. May 19, James Maxwell, Sections 27, 32 and 33. James M. Kimball, Sections 30 and 31. April 21, Samuel F. Weston, Section 35; September 23, Sections 30 and 31. May 20, John D. Herron, Sections 31 and 32. September 23, Northwestern Lumber Co., Section 34. The Eau Claire Lumber Co. secured extensive holdings in the town during the seventies. The

West Wisconsin Railway Co. secured land in Sections 7, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35. Surveyed in 1853.

Township 29, Range 2 West (Hixon). In 1854, land was first taken in this town. On October 2, James Hathaway entered land in Sections 6, 8, 19 and 30. Cyrus Woodman, September 21, selected land in Sections 7, 17, 18, 19 and 20. Others entering land this year, with dates and sections, were as follows: Horatio Nelson, September 20, Sections 17, 18 and 20. Charles G. Hanscome, Sections 18 and 28. Abner Coburn, Section 18. September 21, Thomas Douglass, Section 19; B. F. Rugg and H. B. Soule, Sections 29, 31 and 34. Charles M. Nichols, September 21, Section 19. Samuel F. Weston, September 21, Section 20; October 2, Sections 27, 28, 29, 30 and 33. September 20, Amos C. Babcock, Sections 20 and 31. October 2, H. B. Soule, Section 28. October 2, Cyrus Woodman, Sections 33 and 34. November 1, Moses W. Clark, Section 28. September 21, Theodore Rodolf, Sections 29 and 30. September 20, James Perry, Sections 29, 32 and 33. September 21, William McClellan, Section 30. September 21, Charles Chase, Section 30. Jacob Spaulding, Sections 30 and 31. September 20, Knud Olson, Section 31. Many entries were made in 1855-56, and during the sixties. July 9, 1873, the Wisconsin Central Railway was allotted land in Sections 1, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 21 and 31. Surveyed in 1853.

Township 29, Range 3 West (Withee). As early as 1854, the following men took land in this township. September 20, Amos C. Babcock, Sections 12, 13 and 26. September 20, Charles G. Hanscome, Sections 13, 14, 19, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36. October 2, James Hathaway, Sections 13, 25 and 36. September 20, Cyrus Woodman, Sections 14, 23, 24, 26 and 34. October 2, Samuel F. Weston, Sections 14, 23, 34 and 35. September 21, Thomas Douglass, Section 23. Abner Coburn, Sections 23, 25, 35 and 36. October 2, Benjamin F. Rugg and H. B. Soule, Section 24. September 20, Milton Barlow, Section 35. On May 21, 1856, William Hood secured land in Section 19. There were no more entries until the middle sixties. The Eau Claire Lumber Co. secured large holdings in the sixties, and many individuals entered land here in the seventies and eighties. Surveyed in 1853.

Township 25, Range 1 East (Fremont). The first land to be taken in this town was on September 24, by Samuel F. Weston, in Section 24. In 1856, May 27, Lincoln Clark secured land in Sections 1, 8 and 26. On April 21, the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers Improvement Company secured land in Sections 1, 2, all of 3, 4, 5 and 6, parts of 7, 8, 9 and 10, all of 11, parts of 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, all of Sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, parts of Sections 22, 23, 24 and 26. Other holdings were in 1865, by Alexander McDonald. In 1866, Ezra Cornell. Alfred E. Robbins in 1867. July 9, 1873, the Wisconsin Central Railway Co. selected land in Section 13. The township was surveyed in 1853.

Township 29, Range 1 West (Hoard). As early as 1856, land was taken in this township. On May 10, Franklin and G. P. Drary took land in Sections 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 32 and 33. May 26, William Higbie located land in Sections 21, 28 and 29. In 1858, those making their declaration, were: April 6, Davias J. Richards, in Section 8. Safford E. Hale, in Sections 8 and 9. Thomas Chadwick, Sections 17 and 18. Byron Pond, Section 17.

Seth Miles, May 26, Section 17. George S. Nicholson and O. J. Durand, in Section 19. May 26, James E. Lindsey, in Section 20. Lucinda Pond, in Section 20. August 8, William H. Stephenson took land in Sections 29, 30, 31 and 35. Much of the land in this township was taken by private parties. Most of the filings taking place during the sixties and seventies, were the Wisconsin Central Railway Co., selecting Sections 1, 3, 11, 13, 25 and 27, and parts of Sections 5, 9, 15, 19, 21, 23 and 31. Surveyed in 1853.

Township 29, Range 4 West (Thorp). As early as May 7, 1856, Ealeaser S. Hammond secured land in Sections 18 and 19. There were no more entries until the middle sixties. A large part of the land was taken in 1866 by the Eau Claire Lumber Co. Other large holders were: Henry Corwith, 1867; Henry C. Putnam, in 1871; C. D. Gilmore, in 1873; John McGraw and J. W. Dwight, 1867; N. C. Chapman and J. C. Thorp, in 1866. G. E. Porter and D. P. Moon, in 1869, and Ezra Cornell, in 1867. A few small scattering tracts were taken at various times by private individuals. The township was surveyed in 1849.

Township 26, Range 1 East (Sherman). No land was taken up in this township until 1859. In that year, on May 5, Orin Phelps and Abijah Smith filed in Sections 24, 25, 26, 27, 35 and 36. Wm. C. Chapman, in Section 25. May 16, James E. Lindsey secured land in Section 25. Thomas Chadwick, May 3, in Section 27. Horatio Woodman, on May 5, took land in Section 35. The next land taken in this town was in 1865, by the following: November 23, C. C. Washburn secured holdings in Sections 7, 8, 11, 14, 15, 17 and 18. December 21, George B. Burch and Ramson E. Patterson selected land in Sections 11, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 29, 32, 33, 34 and 36. October 16, Alexander McDonald located in Sections 12, 13, 24 and 25. Samuel F. Weston March 14, in Section 16. In 1866, Ezra Cornell secured large tracts in this township. Others filing in this year were Fifield C. Hartford, John Salesbury, D. Marvin Hanson, Lorenzo D. Bowen, George B. Burch and Ransom E. Patterson and John M. James. July 9, 1873, the Wisconsin Central Railway Co. secured allottments in Sections 1, 3, 5, 11, 27, 29 and 33. The township was surveyed in 1855.

Township 28, Range 1 East (Colby). Land in this township was first taken by G. C. Hixon, on November 16, 1865, in Sections 16 and 31. In 1866, October 6, George W. King and Samuel C. Brooks secured land in Sections 7, 8, 17, 18, 19 and 20. Ezra Cornell, June 4, took land in Sections 8, 9, 28, 29 and 30. May 16, Jacob Huntzicker selected land in Sections 20, 21 and 29. J. D. Spaulding took land in Section 31, September 12. The influx took place in the seventies. July 9, 1873, the Wisconsin Central Railway was allotted land in Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 23, 25, 27 and 35. The survey was made in 1854.

Township 27, Range 1 East (Unity). Lawrence Walls was the first to take land in this town. On June 1, 1866, he secured an allottment in Section 19. Henry Walls took land in Section 20, June 1. On June 4, Ezra Cornell secured land in Sections 8, 9 and 30; on June 15, in Sections 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 19, 23, 24, 25, 29, 32 and 36. D. J. Spaulding took land in Section 6, on September 29. On October 6, Robert Ross claimed land in Section 7, and in Section 18, on November 15. Others taking land

in this town in 1867 and 1868, were: D. J. Spaulding, Charles L. Colman, Stephen P. Lunt, Alexander McMillan, Thomas Weston, E. S. Minor and J. T. Kingston. July 9, 1873, the Wisconsin Central Railway Co. selected land in Sections 1, 3, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35. Surveyed in 1855.

Township 29, Range 1 East (Mayville). The first land was entered in this township in 1868. On May 29, G. H. Hixon and N. H. Withee entered land in Section 29. On September 19, 1871, Bernard Dunn filed on land in Section 16. April 7, 1873, V. L. Benjamin selected land in Sections 12 and 34. Julius Freind, May 16, entered land in Section 16. Others taking land this year were: T. W. Spence, April 8, in Sections 20 and 34. George B. Baldwin, May 6, in Section 20. David H. Cummings, October 1, in Section 28. Rogers and Smith, August 28, in Section 28. George C. Hickock, June 1, in Section 28. The land in this township was largely taken by individuals. Those locating in 1875 were, Edward Benson, Silas T. Stevens, John J. Lansworth, Daniel Miltimore, Miles Schoolcraft, Silas May, Thomas Gribbin, Philander Costley, John J. Stoll, James H. Rogers, Thomas Dillon. A few came in 1874, and from that time forward filings were made till 1882. In July, 1873, the Wisconsin Central Railway Co. were allotted Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 and 35 and a part of Sections 21 and 33. The township survey was made in 1854.

CHAPTER VII

EARLY COUNTY GOVERNMENT

The First Period in the government of Clark County is the Pine Valley Period, dating from Nov. 14, 1854, to June 6, 1857.¹ During this period the supervisors of Pine Valley sat as the supervisors of Clark County. The wheels of government were set in motion, a contract was let for building the court house, taxes were levied, financial matters adjusted, and two townships created, thus making three in all. Even as early as this, the matter of delinquent taxes had begun to be a problem.

The Second Period in the government of Clark County is the Adjustment Period dating from June 6, 1857, to March 3, 1862.² The attention of the board during this period was largely devoted to financial matters. The first court house was completed and occupied, and the first provision made for county help in the matter of roads and bridges. Adjustments were made between the old town of Pine Valley, which embraced all the county, and the newly created townships. Plats of the county were procured, and an abstract of Clark County land entries was obtained from the land offices at La Crosse and Eau Claire. Paupers were proving an increasing expense, both for support and burial. But the bulk of the business which was before the board concerned the tax certificates on land on which the taxes had become delinquent.

The Third Period was the Commissioner Period. The Commissioner System³ of County Government went into effect Jan. 1, 1862, and the period in Clark County extends from March 3, 1862, to May 23, 1870.⁴ Under this system Clark County was to be governed not by a board consisting of the chairman of each township but by three supervisors or commissioners elected by districts. However, the change was not so great in Clark as in some other counties, for the board had formerly consisted of but three members, and the boundaries of the new supervisor districts were made to coincide with the boundaries of the three townships, the only difference being that the supervisors were elected as such, and an election as town chairman carried with it no membership on the county board. The question of finances still continued to be an important one. Little cash was to be had; it was difficult for the county to secure enough actual cash to pay the state tax and outside expenses. County orders and tax certificates continued to be the medium of exchange in county affairs, and to a certain extent the same became true of township and county orders. Unpaid taxes and the accumulated tax certificates occupied much of the attention of all the boards of this period, several changes being made in the methods of handling the matter. The county during this period appropriated various funds for the building of bridges, and beginning with \$7,000 in 1868 made an annual tax levy for several years to pay for the

improvement on the main Black River road. A jail was erected and a poor farm started. Bonds of \$100,000 were voted for the Green Bay, Lake Pepin Railway, but were never issued, as the conditions were not complied with.

The boards took but little action in regard to the Civil War. December 23, 1863, a bounty of \$10 a month to the families of married men, and a lump sum of \$100 to bachelors, was voted to residents who should enlist to fill the county quota, and the money for this purpose was to be raised by the sale of tax certificates, a special provision being made to encourage the sale of certificates on cut-over pine lands. Later it was determined that in case of the death of a volunteer his family should continue to receive the monthly bounty. The townships of Lynn, Mentor, Grant and Eaton were created.

The Fourth or Modern Period of county government dates from March, 1870,⁵ when the supervisor system was resumed. By this time the county had been divided into eight townships, Eaton, Grant, Levis, Loyal, Lynn, Mentor, Pine Valley and Weston, and the board therefore consisted of eight members, one from each township. At the meeting of May 12, 1874, standing committees were appointed on: 1—Claims of sheriff, justice and constables; 2—Illegal tax claims; 3—General claims; 4—Town organization; 5—Appropriations; 6—Printing and printers' claims; and since then the system of transacting the business of the county largely by committees, under the general supervision of the county board, has been in vogue.

The act creating Clark County provided that a county judge should be elected on the first Monday in September, 1853, and that the county officers should be chosen at the regular November election of that year, the voting place to be at O'Neill's Mills, and the county seat on Section 2, Township 24, Range 2 West (Weston's Rapids). The county treasurer and the clerk were directed to divide the county into towns at least four weeks previous to the spring election of 1853. But no organization was perfected under this act, and on March 23, 1854, the legislature passed a supplementary act, stipulating that the whole county should be organized as one township, that the supervisors of that one township (Pine Valley) should be the supervisors of the county until other townships were created, and that the town officers should act as county officers until such county officers as were necessary should be elected in the fall of 1854. The first election of Pine Valley Township was held April 4, 1854. The minutes of that township have been preserved since that date.

At this first meeting, held at the home of James O'Neill, Sr., the following officers were elected: Supervisors, James O'Neill, Sr. (chairman), James French and Hugh Wedge; clerk, B. F. French; treasurer, B. F. French; justices, Moses Clark and James Conlin; assessor, James O'Neill, Sr.; constable, B. F. French; superintendent of schools, James O'Neill, Sr.; overseer of highways, James Conlin, Conrad Dell and Elijah Eaton.

County government in Clark County was inaugurated Nov. 14, 1854, when James O'Neill, Sr., James French, Edward Tompkins, Benjamin F. French, Moses Clark, and S. C. Boardman met at the home of James O'Neill,

Sr., in what is now the village of Neillsville. James O'Neill, Sr., James French and Edward Tompkins (who replaced Hugh Wedge) were the supervisors of Pine Valley Township, who were to sit as the supervisors of the newly created county. Benjamin F. French was the town clerk, and Moses Clark was the justice of the peace. Samuel C. Boardman was the newly elected register of deeds and clerk of the district court. Seated at the kitchen table, Benjamin F. French and Moses Clark canvassed the vote of the election held the week previous. These two gentlemen then withdrew from the table, and the other four held the first county board meeting.

James O'Neill, Sr., was appointed chairman. In order that the business of the county might not be hampered should the validity of the fall election be called in question, Benjamin F. French as treasurer, and Samuel C. Boardman as clerk, both previously elected, were secured in their position by an appointment of the board. The treasurer's bonds, fixed at \$500, were duly accepted. The assessment roll of Pine Valley for 1854 was equalized and approved as returned by the assessor, and on this roll a levy was made of \$350 for incidental expenses and salaries, \$482.78 for state taxes, and 2½ mills school tax for the coming term. George Gale was voted \$25 counsel fees for his services in connection with the creation of the county. An allowance of \$2 a day was made to the canvassers of election. At the adjourned meeting held the next day, the only business transacted was the allowance of \$4.00 and expenses to each of the supervisors for two days' service, and \$4.00 to the clerk, the supervisors thus presenting the interesting incident of charging the county \$2 for a "day's" services which consisted solely in voting money to themselves and clerk. In addition to the pay for two days' services, Mr. French was to receive twelve cents and Mr. Tompkins twenty-four cents for walking to the meeting.

On Jan. 1, 1855, the board, in addition to financial appropriations, established the office of the treasurer, clerk of court and register of deeds, at the home of James O'Neill, Sr. It was also ordered that a suitable desk, books, stationery, and seal be purchased for county use with the first money in the county treasury not otherwise appropriated, or, if no money came into the treasury, the purchase was to be made "at the expense of the county," meaning doubtless on the county's credit. The device of the seal was to be "a river with a large pine on its bank." The meeting of March 27, 1855, was devoted to financial matters. Already taxes had become delinquent and delinquent land sale notices had been posted.

The board elected in the spring of 1855 consisted of Hugh Wedge, Harris Searle and J. M. Hackett. At the first meeting held Nov. 13, 1855, Isaac P. Cummings sat in place of J. M. Hackett, who was ill. The next day Mr. Cummings was appointed town treasurer of Pine Valley to fill a vacancy.

In the spring of 1856, the whole county still consisted of Pine Valley Township, and consequently its supervisors, James O'Neill, Sr. (chairman), James Sturdevant and James French became the supervisors of Clark County. Their first meeting was held July 14, 1856. At that meeting it was voted to establish the county treasurer's office at the home of Nathan

M. Clapp, who was serving as deputy clerk. The annual meeting, adjourned from day to day in November, was finally held on the afternoon of November 19. On the next day the towns of Levis and Weston were established. The town of Levis, as created, embraced all of the county in Township 23, the present townships of Levis, Dewhurst, Washburn and Sherwood. The first town meeting was to be held at the mouth of Wedge's Creek. The town of Weston embraced all of Townships 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31, Ranges 1 East, and 1, 2, 3, 4 West, as well as Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in Township 24, Range 2, that is, all the present towns of Thorp, Withee, Hixon, Hoard, Mayville, Worden, Reseburg, Longwood, Green Grove, Colby, Butler, Mead, Warner, Beaver, Unity, Hendren, Eaton, Loyal, Sherman, Seif, Weston, York, Tremont, the north two-thirds of Mentor, ten townships now in Taylor County, and Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in what is now Pine Valley. The first meeting was to be held at Weston's Bridge.

The town of Pine Valley then consisted of all of Township 24, within the county, except the north tier of sections in Range 2 West, that is, all the present towns of Lynn, Grant and Hewett, the south third of Mentor, and all of Pine Valley, except the mile strip embracing Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. The first town meeting was to be held at Neillsville.

The building of the first court house was inaugurated Nov. 22, 1856, when the board voted to purchase the Neillsville public square of two acres and twenty rods, in the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 14, Township 24, Range 2 West, for \$300 in county orders, and to levy a tax of \$2,000 for the building of a court house and county offices. January 2, 1857, the bids for the court house were opened. The lowest bid of \$1,800, by James Furlong, was withdrawn, and the contract was let to Edward Furlong at \$1,895. In April, 1857, a great land sale was held, the list of delinquent taxes being so long that its publication in the Jackson County Banner had cost the county \$250.80, no less than 1,380 delinquents appearing on it.

The county having been divided into three townships, the town board of Pine Valley ceased to be the county board of Clark County, in 1857. June 6, 1857, the new board, consisting of the chairmen of Pine Valley, Levis and Weston townships, met with James O'Neill, Sr., as chairman, and Levi Moore and Harris Searle as members. At the fall meeting an aggregate valuation of \$819,787.63 was placed on the real and personal property of the county, the valuation being \$573,397.13 in Weston; \$199,361.00 in Pine Valley, and \$47,029.50 in Levis. To the various appropriations made it was decided to add \$1,000 for the payment of delinquent taxes, thus making a budget of \$3,171.48, of which Weston was assessed \$2,218.34; Pine Valley, \$770.80, and Levis, \$182.34. A school tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ mill was laid in Weston, of 1 mill in Pine Valley, and of 3 mills in Levis. For bridges across the Cawley Creek, Rock Creek and Popple River in Weston Township, \$1,000 was appropriated, the bridge across Black River at Weston's Rapids, having being built and paid for earlier in the year. Wolves having proved a great menace to the settlers, a bounty of 50 cents was voted for the scalps of those killed within the county. The board of 1858 consisted of Daniel Gates (chairman), James O'Neill, Sr., and Harris

Searle. September 20, 1858, an interesting recapitulation was made of the three townships in the county, as follows: Levis—Acres, 16,842.65; real estate valuation, \$60,239; personal property valuation, \$4,865; total, \$65,104. Pine Valley—Acres, 66,261.35; farm real estate valuation, \$252,507; village lot valuation (Neillsville), \$6,535; personal property valuation, \$12,232.84; total valuation, \$271,274.84. Weston—Acres, 217,644.66; real estate valuation, \$867,247.21; personal property valuation, \$4,841.70; total valuation, \$872,088.91. For the county—Acres, 300,748.66; farm real estate valuation, 1,179,993.21; village lot valuation, \$6,535; personal property valuation, \$21,939.54; total valuation, \$1,208,467.75.

In March, 1858, the board duly entered in their proceedings the following: Ordered, that S. C. Boardman be allowed \$45 for a bottle of wine for pauper; also for one stove for court house, also for shovel and pipe and for half a quire of paper. The payment of \$45 for a bottle of wine for a pauper furnishes ground for interesting speculation.

February 7, 1859, James French became a member of the board in place of Daniel Gates, who had been elected sheriff, and James O'Neill, Sr., was made chairman. On the same date it was ordered that the register of deeds, clerk of the board of supervisors, clerk of the circuit court and supervisors should maintain their offices in the court house, but that the treasurer would be permitted to have his office at his store in Neillsville. The board for 1859 held its first meeting July 11, the members being James O'Neill, Sr. (chairman), of Pine Valley, G. M. Arnold of Levis, and Samuel Cawley, of Weston. In the fall a county tax was laid of \$5,570.46 for the ensuing year, of which \$1,600 was to defray the expenses of the coming year, and \$3,970.46 to pay outstanding orders and accounts. The town of Weston was to pay \$3,745.18, the town of Pine Valley, \$1,432.78, and the town of Levis, \$392.49. Of the state tax Weston was to pay \$1,181.83, Pine Valley \$452.12, and Levis \$123.85. In January, 1860, a contract was made with W. B. Berry to put an underpinning under the court house for \$210 in tax certificates. S. N. Dickinson (chairman), Pine Valley, B. F. French of Levis, and Charles Renne of Weston, constituted the board for 1860. The first meeting was held April 17, 1860. On the delinquent tax list of March 12, 1860, there were no fewer than 3,338 descriptions of property. A bill had been presented for the publication of 4,536 descriptions at 25 cents each, but it was found that nearly all the lands had been advertised in forty-acre tracts instead of in 80- or 160-acre tracts as they had been returned. April 24, a bounty of \$5 on wolf scalps was voted. April 24, 1860, it was ordered that no accounts be paid unless sworn to and verified by affidavits. On the same day \$10,000 in tax certificates were voted for the aid of roads and bridges, \$5,000 to Weston, \$4,000 to Pine Valley, and \$1,000 to Levis. January 7, 1861, these sums were halved, and a condition imposed that the towns were to redeem the certificates "without recourse to the county." June 12, 1860, began the trouble between the board and the county treasurer, which continued until after the treasurer went out of office. The treasurer several times refused to allow the board access to the tax certificates and to his records. He sued the county for certain items of expense and lost his case. The board

declared the treasurer's bond forfeited and directed the district attorney to bring suit against him. The matter was finally adjusted, the treasurer in time presenting a complete account of the affairs of his office. As a result of the trouble, the treasurer's office was on June 14, 1860, ordered established at the court house.

December 8, 1860, the boundary between Pine Valley and Weston was altered. July 8, 1861, in preparation for the new commission system of county government, the county was divided into three commissioner's districts, Levis to constitute the first district, Pine Valley the second, and Weston the third.

The commissioner system of county government went into effect Jan. 1, 1862. The three supervisors elected Nov. 5, 1861, Geo. M. Arnold, from the First District (Levis), S. N. Dickinson from the Second District (Pine Valley), and Charles Renne from the Third District (Weston), failed to qualify, a special election was held Feb. 21, 1862, at which Geo. M. Arnold was chosen from the First District, Richard Dewhurst from the Second, and Samuel Cawley from the Third. Their first meeting was held March 3, 1862, and on the third ballot Mr. Arnold was chosen chairman. March 21, 1862, the board created Lynn Township, consisting of the present towns of Fremont and Lynn, and all of Grant, except the north half of Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

The Clark County Advocate was selected as the official county paper. The salary of the county clerk was reduced from \$600 to \$400. November 17, 1862, a tax levy was made. To raise the \$2,645.18 state tax, Levis was to pay \$126.60; Pine Valley, \$460.85; Weston, \$1,755.45, and Lynn, \$302.28. Of the county tax of \$3,500, Levis was to pay \$167.51; Pine Valley, \$609.77; Weston, \$2,322.72, and Lynn, \$3,499.97. For school tax Levis was assessed 3 mills, Pine Valley and Lynn each 2 mills, and Weston 1 mill.

The second board of commissioners consisted of Samuel Cawley (chairman) from the Third District, James Sturdevant from the Second District, and Geo. M. Arnold from the First District. There were now four townships, but the boundaries of the three districts remained unchanged. January 10, 1863, the order of Dec. 4, 1861, was amended to raise the salary of the county superintendent from \$25 to \$300. November 11, 1863, it was reported that the state tax amounted to \$1,559.20, a reduction of more than a thousand dollars as compared with the previous year. But a county tax of \$6,000 was levied, an increase of \$2,500 over the previous year. Of this \$500 was for building a bridge across the Black River west of Neillsville. December 2, 1863, the still pending difference with Chauncey Blakeslee, former treasurer, was settled, the county withdrawing its suit and accepting \$1,846.47 as payment in full of all claims against the former official.

December 23, 1863, two years and nine months after the first shot of the Civil War, the county board took its first action in regard to the great conflict. On that date a bounty was voted to encourage the volunteer enlistment of actual residents of the county to fill the county quota, bachelors to receive \$100 at the time of enlistment, and the families of married men to receive \$10 a month during service, payable quarterly in advance.

To raise funds for this bounty, the board, in addition to appropriation all money which might be received from the sale of tax certificates, made a special arrangement for the sale of cut-over pine lands. Certificates on such lands were to be sold at 50 per cent of the face and interest value, but the purchasers of a tract must take up any certificates which might be outstanding against the tract for 1859, 1860, 1861 and 1862, and must file an affidavit as to when and by whom the land was cut over.

The board for 1864 consisted of James Sturdevant (chairman) from the Second District, Samuel Cawley from the Third, and C. W. Benedict from the First. Land titles assumed a more definite form on June 5, when in accordance with the statutes the register of deeds was ordered to prepare a tract index. July 4, 1864, a license was granted to Millett J. Smith to operate for three years a ferry over the Black River in what is now Dewhurst Township, Section 25, Township 23, Range 3 West. Smith was to have his boat ready for service and an operator within hailing distance throughout the year, except when the river was frozen, when the water was impassably high, or when danger existed from a run of ice or logs in the river. The rates authorized were: Two horses, two oxen or two mules, with vehicle, 50 cents; one horse, one ox, or one mule, with vehicle, 25 cents; live stock, 10 cents each; foot passengers, 5 cents each. The absence of a rate for saddle horses is significant, as indicating their rarity. November 15, 1864, provision was made for raising the state tax of \$4,468.45 and the county tax of \$4,295.25. The annual salary of the county superintendent was fixed at \$300, out of which he was to pay for his own printing and stationery. December 26, the annual salary of the county Clerk was fixed at \$600, of the county treasurer at \$600, of the district attorney at \$250, and of the clerk of court at \$75.

The board for 1865 consisted of James Sturdevant from the Second District, Samuel Cawley from the Third District, and Eli Mead from the First District. January 19 it was determined that the widows of Civil War Volunteers from the county should receive a bounty of \$10 a month during the term for which their deceased husbands had enlisted, or until the close of the war.

Loyal was created Feb. 28, 1865, to take effect March 1, 1865, the first meeting to be held at the home of Geo. Huntzicker. November 14, 1865, taxes were apportioned to pay the state tax of \$3,087.76, a judgment against the county of \$1,500, a county tax of \$4,500, and an appropriation of \$1,000 for a bridge over the Black River, in what was then Levis Township.

The board for 1866 consisted of James Sturdevant (chairman) from the Second District, Eli Mead from the First District, and David H. Robinson from the Third District. At the meeting of Jan. 2, 1866, an appropriation of \$3,000 in tax certificates was voted to build a bridge across Black River, about six miles south of Neillsville. January 12 the contract was let to E. H. McIntosh and Samuel Cawley, for \$4,500. April 21, a contract was let for the building of the jail to be completed before Sept. 1, 1866. November 13, the tax was apportioned, of which \$6,368.21 was for the state tax and \$10,000 for the county tax. December 17, 1866, Mentor

Township was created from parts of Pine Valley and Weston. The order was to take effect March 1, 1867, and the first meeting was to be held at the home of Orrin Wilson.

The board for 1867 consisted of James Sturdevant, T. M. Scranton and John Graves. In the fall Eli Mead took the place of Scranton and served out the term. The tax was apportioned Nov. 12, 1867, \$10,027 being for state tax and \$7,593.09 for state purposes. December 26, 1867, the board appropriated \$1,000 to purchase a farm and erect an almshouse. Charles Sternitzky was appointed superintendent of poor for one year, William Welsh for two years, and E. H. McIntosh for three years.

The board for 1868 consisted of Eli Mead (chairman), John Graves and Thomas Reed. A special road law gave an impetus to road building.⁶ The board determined to levy a tax of \$7,000 for the improvement of the main Black River road, and appointed Benjamin F. French, James Hewett and Jones Tompkins commissioners to divide the road into working sections of two miles each and to perform other executive work in the same connection. June 15, the annual county tax was apportioned, the amount being \$8,000 for general expenses, in addition to the road fund of \$7,000 just mentioned. Grant Township was organized in the spring of this year with its present boundaries, but no record of its creation appears in the minutes of the board. September 24, the present poor farm was purchased from L. R. Stafford.

October 3, 1868, the people declared by a vote⁷ of 224 to 144 in favor of the issue of \$100,000 bonds to the Green Bay & Lake Pepin Railway Co., the conditions being that the railroad should be built through the county and touch within five miles of Neillsville, \$15,000 to be paid when the road was graded and rails laid to the edge of the county, and five miles graded within the county, and the remainder to be paid thereafter in installments of \$15,000 for each five miles graded. The vote was as follows: Grant, 30 for, 21 against; Levis, 18 for, none against; Loyal 1 for, 60 against; Lynn, 7 for, 8 against; Mentor, 2 for, 30 against; Pine Valley, 144 for, 7 against; Weston, 22 for, 18 against.

The board of 1869 consisted of Eli Mead (chairman), Thomas Reed and Harmon Allen. On the same date \$3,000 was appropriated for the main Black River road, and on June 21, \$2,000 more. Eaton, consisting of the present towns of Thorp, Withee, Hixon, Longwood, Warner and Eaton, in what is now Clark County, and ten townships in what is now Taylor County, was created July 20, 1869, to take effect March 1, 1870. November 9 the tax was apportioned, \$6,157 being for state tax and money due the state on former taxes, \$1,000 being for bridge tax, \$5,000 for the Black River road, and \$10,000 being for general county purposes. November 9, 1869, Eli Mead was granted a license to operate a ferry across Black River above the mouth of the East Fork. December 30 the supervisor districts were readjusted so that the then towns of Levis, Lynn and Grant were placed in the First District, the then towns of Pine Valley and Mentor in the Second District and the remainder of the then county in the Third District. B. F. French was appointed to act with the clerk of the board in charge of deeding tax lands.

The board for the early part of 1870 consisted of Eli Mead (chairman), Harmon Allen and R. Dewhurst. January 3, 1870, a petition was presented asking for the organization of Sherman. The petition was repeated February 4, but a remonstrance was filed and the question dropped. February 4, \$3,000 was assessed against the tax roll for the Black River road. March 9, 1870, the boundaries of Grant Township were defined. This was the last meeting of the commissioners.

The Modern Period dates from 1870, when the state returned to the system of county government by a board of supervisors, consisting of the chairman of each township, and representatives of incorporated cities and villages. In Clark County the period opened with eight organized townships and consequently with eight members on the county board: Thomas Steel, Eaton; Levi Marsh, Grant; Eli Mead, Levis; L. M. Le Roy, Loyal; Alonzo Brooks, Lynn (Fred Yankee substituted for a while); G. W. King, Mentor; R. Dewhurst, Pine Valley (O. Cornwell substituted for a while); Charles Renne, Weston. The first meeting was held May 23, 1870, and Richard Dewhurst elected chairman. June 14 the drainage fund of \$573.86 was apportioned to Eaton, Loyal, Pine Valley and Weston. June 20 an effort was made to abolish the county system of care for the poor, and to re-establish the township system. June 28, the proposition was rejected. June 29, 1870, an appropriation of \$3,000 was made for the Black River road. Nov. 15, 1870, Beaver was created, consisting of the present towns of Hoard, Mayville, Green Grove, Colby, Beaver and Unity. The act was to go into effect March 1, 1871, and the first meeting was to be held at the home of P. H. Burgess. The taxes assessed on Nov. 15, 1870, are interesting, as compared with present day assessments. The school tax was \$2,594, divided as follows: Eaton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, \$483; Grant, 3 per cent, \$198; Levis, 3 per cent, \$135; Loyal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, \$520; Lynn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, \$195; Mentor, 1 per cent, \$108; Pine Valley, 2 per cent, \$410; Weston, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, \$544. The superintendent's salary of \$350 was apportioned as follows: Eaton, \$64.77; Grant, \$14.56; Levis, \$9.92; Loyal, \$82.80; Lynn, \$28.68; Mentor, \$23.85; Pine Valley, \$45.27; Weston, \$80.15. The judgments against the county were as follows: A. L. Smith, \$446; D. D. Cheny, \$5,327.90; A. McDougal (costs), \$65.96; George B. Burd et al., \$76.93; J. Weston, \$71.59. A county tax was levied of \$30,000, of which \$24,000 was for running expenses and \$6,000 for the Black River road. The amount was apportioned as follows: Eaton, \$6,090.80; Grant, \$1,248.42; Grant, \$1,248.42; Levis, \$852.20; Loyal, \$6,563.68; Lynn, \$2,459.02; Mentor, \$2,042.87; Pine Valley, \$3,877.68; Weston, \$6,865.33. December, 1870, salaries were voted: County Treasurer, \$800; Clerk of County Board, \$800; District Attorney, \$400; Clerk of Court, \$100; Superintendent of Schools, \$200. The board for 1871 consisted of Levi Marsh, Grant (Ed Sternitzky and Thomas Reed substituted for a while); Alonzo Brooks, Lynn; Charles Renne, Weston (J. Sufficool filled out the term); C. H. Burgess, Beaver; L. D. Bowen, Loyal; Ezra Tompkins, Levis (William Welsh substituted for a while); James Tompkins (chairman), of Eaton; M. A. Garfield, Pine Valley; O. Wilson, Mentor. The first meeting was held May 8, 1871. For the Black River road \$7,000 was levied. Improvements were inaugurated on

the Neillsville and Humbird roads, an appropriation of \$3,000 was levied, and S. B. Hewett, Chauncey Blakeslee and O. G. Tripp were appointed commissioners to carry out the provisions of the legislative act concerning this highway. The accounts of S. C. Boardman, county treasurer, came up for examination, and a committee consisting of Jones Tompkins, J. B. Jones and Thomas Reed was appointed to review the matter further. Several reports were made, the accounts were several times readjusted, and in time the county secured judgment against Mr. Boardman for serious shortages in his accounts. Feb. 13, 1871, to take effect April 20, 1872, the county system of care for the poor was established, and the responsibilities placed with the townships.

The board for 1872 consisted of L. D. Bowen, Loyal (L. G. Stow filled out the term); C. W. Hyslip, Weston; J. B. Jones, Pine Valley; Thomas Reed, Grant; William L. Stanton, Mentor; Jones Tompkins, Eaton; Ezra Tompkins, Levis (Thomas J. Welsh substituted for a term); M. E. Westcott, Beaver; William Yorkston, Lynn. The first meeting was held April 23, 1872. Ezra Tompkins was selected as chairman. A levy of \$3,000 was made for the Black River road. A report presented May 4, 1872, showed that the poor farm had been rented and its equipment sold. A recapitulation of the assessment, November 13, showed \$1,869,214 in real estate, and \$352,510.20 in personal estate, making a total valuation of \$2,377,937.25, divided as follows: Beaver, real, \$206,635; personal, \$22,749; total, \$229,384. Eaton, real, \$370,000; personal, \$32,333.75; total, \$402,936.25. Grant, real, \$56,720; personal, \$26,354; total, \$83,074. Levis real, \$84,915; personal \$10,694; total, \$95,609. Loyal, real, \$84,339; personal, \$25,310; total, \$110,232; Lynn, real, \$104,320; personal, \$3,292; total, \$107,612. Mentor, real, \$168,465; personal, \$37,842; total, \$206,307. Pine Valley real, \$238,220; personal, \$87,227.45; total, \$380,302. Weston, real, \$655,600; personal, \$106,708; total, \$762,481. On this assessment a school tax of \$4,797.57, a state tax of \$7,192.62, and a county tax of \$20,400 was levied. Jan. 3, 1873, Sherman and Washburn were created to take effect March 1, Sherman consisted of its present area and the first meeting was to be held at Cole's schoolhouse. Washburn consisted of the present towns of Washburn and Sherwood. The first meeting was to be held at the home of O. W. Babcock. It was reported that persons at Sparta had obtained judgment against the county on county orders amounting to \$6,325.21. Feb. 8, 1873, the question of a new court house was briefly discussed and laid on the table. February 22, Thayer & Kingston, of Sparta, offered to take over all tax certificates held by the county, either at 75 per cent of their accrued value, or at full face value, and one-half the interest. The offers were rejected. February 24, Sherman and Washburn, which had been created January 3, with the proviso that the acts go into effect March 1, were again created, with the proviso that the acts go into effect April 1. York and Hixon were also created, the acts to go into effect April 1. York consisted of its present area and the north half of Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in what is now Grant Township. The first meeting was to be held at the home of L. B. Osgood. Hixon consisted of the present towns of Thorp, Whitee, Hixon, Worden, Reseburg, Longwood and six townships in what is now

Taylor County. The first meeting was to be held at the home of Joseph Gibson.

The board for 1873 consisted of M. B. Warner, Eaton; John S. Dore (chairman), Grant; N. H. Withee, Hixon; William Welsh, Loyal; William Yorkston, Lynn; Orrin Wilson, Mentor; W. T. Hutchinson, Pine Valley; William B. McPherson, Sherman; J. F. Cameron, Washburn; Loren Gates, Weston; John B. Mason, York; S. H. Pickett, Beaver, Ezra Tompkins, Levis. The first meeting was held May 1, 1873. In the case of D. L. Safford against the board of supervisors, the district attorney was instructed not to defend the suit, or to take any further judicial proceedings in the action. For the Clark County Agricultural Society \$400 was appropriated.

March 1, 1873, the north half of Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in what is now Grant, was taken from York and added to Grant, thus leaving Grant and York with their present boundaries. November 12, Colby, Mayville and Unity were created from Beaver, to take effect March 30, 1874. Colby consisted of the present towns of Colby and Green Grove. The first election was to be held at the home of G. F. Cook. Mayville consisted of the present towns of Mayville and Hoard, and four townships in Taylor County. The first meeting was to be held at the home of Sumner May. Unity consisted of its present area. The first meeting was to be held in the schoolhouse of District 5. The Chippewa Falls Lumber Co. asked the county for \$2,000 to help build a road in the northwest corner of the county, but the request was refused. Land values in those days are shown by the assessment of Nov. 15, 1873, when a valuation of \$4 an acre was placed on the land in Pine Valley; \$3.50 in Weston; \$3 in Beaver, Eaton, Grant, Loyal, Lynn, Sherman and York; \$2 in Hixon, Mentor and Washburn, and \$1.50 in Levis.

Jan. 8, 1874, Perkins was created from Washburn, to take effect April 6, 1874. The name of Taylor had been suggested, but was rejected. The town is now known as Sherwood. A readjustment was made of the boundary lines between Pine Valley and Weston. An act was passed substituting April 6, for March 30, as the date upon which the act creating Mayville, Colby and Unity should go into effect. A report was made of the money alleged to be due the county from former town and county treasurers. January 9 the present town of Mead was detached from Weston and added to Eaton. March 12, 1874, Fremont was created with its present boundaries, to take effect April 6, 1874, the first meeting to be held at the Heathville schoolhouse.

The board for 1874 consisted of John S. Dore, of Grant (chairman); Alonzo Brooks, of Lynn; William Darton, of Beaver; W. D. Eastman, of Fremont; James Hewett, of Pine Valley; A. Muir, of Washburn; S. H. Pickett, of Unity; R. J. Horr, of Colby; H. W. Renne, of York; John Salisbury, of Sherman; Harrison Saterlee, of Levis; A. F. Sands, of Mayville; John Sufficool, of Weston; M. B. Warner, of Eaton; William Welch, of Loyal; N. H. Withee, of Hixon; Orin Wilson, of Mentor, and T. J. La Flesh, of Perkins (Sherwood). At its first meeting on May 12, 1874, the following standing committees were appointed: 1—Claims of sheriffs, constables and justices. 2—Illegal tax claims. 3—General claims. 4—Town organization. 5—Appropriations. 6—Printing and printers' claims. This was the beginning

of the present system of having the detailed business of the county board transacted largely by standing committees subject to the approval of the board in general. This board made a thorough investigation of the finances of the county, started suits against former officials alleged to be short in their accounts, adopted a stricter rule for making county appropriations, and voted to erect a new court house, so that from this board the modern period was thoroughly inaugurated.

1—*Journal of Proceedings*, Clark County Supervisors, I, 1-12.

2—*Ibid.*, 12-106.

3—Chapter 129, *General Laws of 1861*.

4—*Journal of Proceedings*, Clark County Supervisors, I, 106-286.

5—*Ibid.*, 287, etc.

6—Chapter 483, *Special and Local Laws of 1868*.

7—Authorized by Chapter 93, *Private and Local Laws of 1868*.

CHAPTER VIII.

COUNTY BUILDINGS AND OFFICES.

The first general election in Clark County and the first meeting of the county board was held at the home of James O'Neill, Sr., in Neillsville. At this house also the offices of the treasurer, clerk of the board and register of deeds were officially established, though such county business as these officers had, was actually transacted wherever they might happen to be found. July 14, 1856, the home of Nathan M. Clapp was designated as the official treasurer's office, but Mr. O'Neill's home continued to be the county headquarters. Nov. 22, 1856, the board voted to purchase from James O'Neill, Sr., for \$300, in county orders, the public square of two acres and 20 rods at Neillsville, and at the same time, leveled a tax of \$2,000 for the erection of a court house. The bids were open Jan. 2, 1857, at which time James Furlong's bid of \$1,800 was withdrawn, and the contract let to his brother, Edward Furlong, at \$1,895. The last payment was made Jan. 1, 1858. From time to time other contracts were let for chimneys, underpinning, stairways and the like. It was not until Feb. 7, 1859, that the register of deeds, clerk of court, county clerk and sheriff were ordered to establish their headquarters there, and it was not until still later that the treasurer was required to move his office there.

The original court house, which was used until the present court house was completed, in 1876, is still standing, having been moved a few rods from its old location, to the south side of Fifth Street, between Hewett and Court, where it is used as an express office and dwelling. Since its removal it has been veneered with brick and remodeled. The old building was a frame structure 40 by 50 feet, two stories high, and painted white. On the first floor were six small offices. At the north and south ends, two inside stairways led to the upper floor, where the court room and jury room were located.

In the early days the officers spent but little time in their offices. Persons desiring to transact business with the officials found them at their homes, or business places. Citizens desiring to examine the records did not trouble the officers, but went to the court house and found what they desired. If, by some rare chance, the office should be locked, entrance could be made through the windows which were always left unfastened. There were no vaults or safes until a later date, and the books and records were strewn promiscuously about the tables, chairs and floors.

With the development of the northern part of the county, the need of a new court house became apparent. But there were two questions which delayed its erection. Clark County was a large one, one of the largest in the State, the people of the northern part were somewhat out of sympathy with the people in the southern part, and many of the citizens of the northern and northeastern parts advocated a separation. At one time a bill to

divide the county passed the State assembly, received a tie vote in the Senate, and was only defeated by a deciding vote cast by the presiding officer. But greater still than the possibility of division, was the possibility of moving the county seat to Greenwood, or some other more central point in the county. The people in the southern part, therefore, not only strenuously fought a division of the county, but also determined to thoroughly anchor the county seat at Neillsville by the erection of a substantial court house.

For a time no action was taken in the matter, but in 1874 it became apparent that the question must be acted upon by the county board. The annual meeting opened on November 13, and the court house agitation occupied most of its attention. The members at that time were: John S. Dore, of Grant (chairman); Alonzo Brooks, of Lynn; William Darton, of Beaver; W. D. Eastman, of Fremont; James Hewett, of Pine Valley; A. Muir, of Washburn; S. H. Pickett, of Unity; R. J. Horr, of Colby; H. W. Renne, of York; John Salisbury, of Sherman; Harrison Saterlee, of Levis; A. F. Sands, of Mayville; John Sufficool, of Weston; M. B. Warner, of Eaton; William Welch, of Loyal; N. H. Withee, of Hixon; Orrin Wilson, of Mentor, and T. J. La Flesh, of Perkins (Sherwood). One of the first acts of the board was to appoint a committee consisting of A. F. Sands, N. H. Withee and James Hewett to consider the proposition of building a new court house and assisting the various townships in building and repairing roads and bridges. On November 16 the first vote was taken, the original proposition being to appropriate \$15,000 for the building of a court house. The result was a tie, those voting for the building being Eastman, Dore, Saterlee, Brooks, Wilson, Hewett, La Flesh, Sufficool and Muir, and those voting against it being Darton, Horr, Warner, Withee, Welch, Sands, Salisbury, Pickett and Renne. It will be seen that the alignment on the question resolved itself into a difference between the north and south parts of the county, all north of the north line of Township 25 voting against the proposition, and all south of that line, except Mr. Renne, of York, voting for it. Several more votes were taken that day and on the succeeding days, but the deadlock remained unbroken. Varying forms of the question were put, the amount was reduced from \$15,000 to \$5,000, a change was made appropriating \$10,000 for a court house and \$10,000 for roads and bridges, but the vote remained the same. Finally, after many days of voting, on November 28, a resolution was introduced, appropriating \$1,000 for the town of Mayville and \$10,000 for the erection of a court house not to cost more than \$20,000, and Mr. Sands, of Mayville, broke the deadlock by voting for the resolution, the final vote being 10 to 8. A building committee was then appointed, consisting of James Hewett, M. B. Warner, John S. Dore, Orin Wilson and N. H. Withee. Plans were secured from the architect, C. J. Ross, of La Crosse, who designed a building similar to the court house he had designed for La Crosse and Columbia counties. In December contracts were let for the various materials, Phileo L. Sprague & Co., of Red Wing, Minn., to furnish terra cotta window and door caps and thirty-six capitals for \$450; David Wood to furnish the stone from E. R. Hatch's farm, west of the Black River, for \$580, and \$5.80 a cord extra of all over 100 cords;

G. W. King to furnish 6,000 good pine lath at \$165; Edward King and F. J. Vine to furnish 400,000 good brick; and S. B. Hewett to furnish 25,577 feet of lumber for \$2,300. The contract for the construction work was let on June 15, 1875, to C. B. Bradshaw, a Neillsville builder, and the building was completed the following year. Improvements were made from time to time, making a total cost of some \$30,000. The heroic figure of "Justice," which crowns the building, is of metal. The original statue was carved from a saw log, but as the years went by the wood deteriorated and it was replaced with the present figure.

The first jail was built in 1866, the contract being let April 21, 1866, to Hewett, Woods & Co., the building to be completed September 1, of the same year. It was a curious structure, made of oak planks, laid flat, and thickly studded with spikes. The door was double, the outside one being of spiked oak boards, firmly fastened with an iron hasp and padlock, while the inside one was of iron grates. The door opened directly into the larger room, which in turn opened into several smaller cells. The jail was never boarded up or painted while owned by the county. It cost \$1,300 and on Jan. 14, 1881, was sold to F. D. Lindsay for \$25. In 1882 it was purchased by the city of Neillsville, and now stands south of the City Hall.

The second jail was built in 1881, and was accepted by the county board on Jan. 12, 1882. A sheriff's residence was built at the same time. The expenses were borne by James O'Neill, Sr., James Hewett, Chauncey Blakeslee and James Sturdevant, bondsmen of William C. Allen, defaulting county treasurer, in partial liquidation of the county's claims against them. James Hewett was the contractor, the work being overseen by a committee of the county board, who stated in their report that the combined building was much better than was called for in the original plans. The jail was of brick, while the sheriff's residence, adjoining and communicating with it, was a frame structure, two stories high, facing south. With the passing of years the jail proved inadequate, and was condemned by the State authorities. The jail was dismantled, and the sheriff's residence was moved to the corner of Fifth and Court Streets, where it is now a most sightly dwelling.

The present substantial jail and beautiful sheriff's residence was erected in 1897. On Jan. 9, 1896, the county board appropriated \$12,000 for a jail to be built of brick, iron and steel, with stone foundations, to be as nearly fireproof as possible, to be heated with hot and cold water, and to have a sewerage system. A committee, consisting of Hiram N. Withee, W. H. Mead, W. S. Irvine, Charles Burpee and Henry S. Mulvey, was appointed to secure plans and let the contract to the lowest bidder. This committee decided that to build the jail back of the court house would be a fatal mistake. May 13, 1896, the board considered the matter, and the suggestion was made that the city of Neillsville should furnish a lot and that the jail should be built elsewhere than in the court house square. An animated discussion followed, and the whole proposition was tabled. But at the annual meeting in November, 1896, the board appropriated \$15,000 for a building to be erected in the court house square, east of the court house, and appointed as a committee to secure plans and let the contract, L. M. Sturdevant, H. S. Mulvey, W. S. Irvine, Ole Samuelson and Joel J.

Schafer. The selection of the site met with much opposition, and the committee finally reported to the board that the northwest corner of the court house square was much preferable. But on Jan. 14, 1897, the board reaffirmed its decision to erect the combined jail and sheriff's residence east of the court house, and to sell the old sheriff's residence to the highest bidder. The building was completed that year, and is a handsome, commodious, modern building, well equipped for its purpose in every way, and adequate for the needs of the county during many years to come.

The county has an excellently improved poor farm and alms house in the town of York, the farm embracing a quarter section, and the buildings all being in the best of repair. For many years the succeeding county boards wavered between the county and township systems of caring for the poor. Some of the earliest expenses of the county were for the assistance of paupers. Dec. 26, 1867, the county board appropriated \$1,000 to purchase a farm and erect an alms house, and adopted a system by which all poor persons were to be county charges. Charles Sternitzky was appointed superintendent of the poor for one year, William Welch for two years, and E. H. McIntosh for three years. This commission, on Sept. 24, 1868, purchased the present farm from L. R. Stafford, embracing the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 31, and the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 32, in York. The county system was soon abandoned, however, and for many years the farm was rented. In November, 1880, it was decided to abolish all distinctions between town and county poor, and to establish the present system. At that time, M. B. Warner was elected superintendent of the poor for one year, N. C. Ransom for two years, and William Campbell for three years. A residence was erected by Chauncey Blakeslee, one of the bondsmen for William C. Allen, defaulting treasurer, and accepted by the board Jan. 12, 1882.

The election returns of Clark County have been preserved continuously since the judicial election of April 7, 1868. Before that, only scattering returns are available, the general election of Nov. 7, 1854, the general election of Nov. 8, 1859, the judicial election of April 2, 1861, the special shrievalty election of May 17, 1861, the general election of May 5, 1861, the special supervisor election of Feb. 21, 1862, the judicial election of April 1, 1862, and the general election of Nov. 4, 1862, being apparently the only early election returns preserved. It is, therefore, with considerable difficulty that a complete list of Clark County officers has been compiled. It is believed, however, that the following list is accurate:

James O'Neill, Sr., was the first chairman of the county board, sitting for the first time Nov. 14, 1854, and retaining the office until 1860, with the exception of the year beginning Nov. 13, 1855, when Hugh Wedge served, and a few months in 1858, when Daniel Gates served. The succeeding chairmen have been appointed as follows: 1862, George M. Arnold; 1863, Samuel Cawley; 1864, James Sturdevant; 1868, Eli Mead; 1870, Richard Dewhurst; 1871, Jones Tompkins; 1872, Ezra Tompkins; 1873, John S. Dore; 1877; M. B. Warner; 1878, William Welsh; 1879, W. H. Mead; 1880, T. J. La Flesh; 1881, Charles F. Grow; 1882, Alonzo Brooks; 1883, John S. Dore and Charles Sternitzky; 1884, C. H. Ide; 1886, G. J.

Walbridge; 1887, W. H. Mead; 1888, J. C. Marsh; 1889, Ira Fike; 1890; C. M. Bradford; 1891, Ira Fike; 1893, R. W. Canfield; 1894, W. H. Mead; 1895, J. J. Shafer; 1897, H. S. Mulvey; 1899, Edward Kayhart; 1900, Oscar Fricke; 1902, George B. Parkhill; 1904, S. M. Marsh; 1905, G. F. Schmidt; 1907, George A. Ure; 1911, John VerKuilen.

Samuel C. Boardman was the first county clerk, having been elected Nov. 7, 1854. Apparently, Nathan M. Clapp began to serve as deputy on Jan. 7, 1856, and on Jan. 1, 1857, he assumed the full duties of the office. The other clerks have taken office as follows: Jan. 1, 1859, George W. King; Jan. 1, 1861, James Furlong; Jan. 1, 1865, James Hewett; Jan. 1, 1867, Chauncey Blakeslee; Jan. 1, 1869, James Hewett; Jan. 1, 1871, Richard Dewhurst; Jan. 1, 1873, Ira B. Pope; Jan. 1, 1875, J. F. Cannon; Jan. 1, 1883, Charles F. Grow; Jan. 1, 1887, R. W. Balch; Jan. 1, 1889, Homer M. Root; Jan. 1, 1897, Charles M. Bradford; Jan. 1, 1907, John Huntzicker; Jan. 1, 1913, Myron E. Wilding; Jan. 1, 1917, Ole C. Anderson.

Samuel C. Boardman was elected register of deeds on Nov. 7, 1864. Nathan M. Clapp took office Jan. 1, 1857; Richard Dewhurst, Jan. 1, 1859; C. W. Carpenter, Jan. 1, 1861; William T. Hutchinson, Jan. 1, 1866; R. T. Sturdevant, Jan. 1, 1867; W. T. Hutchinson, Jan. 1, 1869. Mr. Hutchinson resigned to become treasurer Jan. 1, 1876, and Herman Schuster was appointed in his place, being for several terms re-elected. Henry Schildhauer took office Jan. 1, 1887; William Zassenhaus, Jan. 1, 1889; Charles Cornelius, Jan. 1, 1897; Oscar Fricke, June 1, 1904 (died Feb. 14, 1911); Elmer J. Rossman, March 1, 1911, and John P. Kintzele, Jan. 1, 1917.

The first treasurer of Clark County was Benjamin F. French, who was elected Nov. 7, 1854. Chauncey Blakeslee took office Jan. 1, 1857; James O'Neill, Sr., Jan. 1, 1861; E. H. McIntosh, Jan. 1, 1865, and S. C. Boardman, Jan. 1, 1869. In the fall of 1872 Richard Dewhurst received 541, against William C. Allen, who received 536. But Allen, who had acted as deputy under Boardman, assumed the office on Jan. 1, 1873, claiming that many of the votes cast for Dewhurst were illegal, and Mr. Dewhurst was unable to oust him. Allen was elected in the fall of 1874, but the county board refused to approve his bond, and this refusal caused a vacancy, which was filled by the election of William T. Hutchinson, in the fall of 1875, and with the backing of the court, Hutchinson assumed office Jan. 1, 1876. The county, on Oct. 6, 1876, secured judgment against Allen and his bondsmen for \$29,235.13. Mr. Hutchinson died Oct. 4, 1876, and Richard Dewhurst was appointed to fill out the term. The election of Niran H. Withee in the fall of 1876 brought about the introduction of business methods in the treasurer's office, which have since been maintained. Mr. Withee served until Jan. 1, 1893. Charles M. Bradford took office Jan. 1, 1893; Edgar P. Houghton, Jan. 1, 1897; Charles Burpee, Jan. 1, 1901; John Huntzicker, Jan. 1, 1903; Robert Kurth, Jan. 1, 1907; Myron E. Wilding, Jan. 1, 1909; Ole C. Anderson, Jan. 1, 1913, and John J. Irvine, Jan. 1, 1917. Messrs. Bradford, Huntzicker, Wilding and Anderson have all gone from the treasurer's chair to the office of county clerk.

Adna S. Morgan became the sheriff of Clark County on Jan. 1, 1857, having been elected the previous fall. Earlier than this the preservation

of the public peace was in the hands of the constables of Pine Valley Township, which then embraced the entire county. Daniel Gates became sheriff Jan. 1, 1859, and Miles H. Murray, Jan. 1, 1861. But Mr. Murray died after serving a few months, and George W. King was elected May 17, 1861. Since then the sheriffs have been: 1863-64, James Hewett; 1865-66, Hiram Palmer; 1867-68, William B. Berry; 1869-70, W. S. Covill; 1871-72, F. D. Lindsay; 1873-74, Albert Brown; 1875-76, Jacob Rossman; 1877-78, Tom B. Philpott; 1879-80, James Houston; 1881-82, Tom B. Philpott; 1883-74, Henry Myers; 1885-86, J. W. Tolford; 1887-88, John Dwyer; 1889-90, J. W. Page; 1891-92, R. M. Campbell; 1893-94, Ira F. McIntire; 1895-96, Charles H. Sheldon; 1897-98, James W. Page; 1899-1900, William S. Tufts, 1901-02, R. M. Campbell; 1903-04, George R. Brooks; 1905-06, John Dwyer, 1907-08, S. F. Jaseph; 1909-10, Robert Eunson; 1911-12, William F. Bradford; 1913-14, Harry Hewett; 1915-16, Louis Hantke; 1917-18, Harry Hewett.

Samuel C. Boardman was the first clerk of the Clark County Court, sitting at the first session of the court Sept. 6, 1858. Gustavus Sterns took office Jan. 1, 1861, and E. H. Markey, Jan. 1, 1871. R. R. King was elected in the fall of 1874, but never sat at any session of the court. Louis J. Glass sat the September term of 1875, and in the following November was elected to the office. James A. Parkhurst took office Jan. 1, 1878; O. G. Tripp, Jan. 1, 1884; R. W. Balch, Jan. 1, 1887; C. S. Stockwell, Jan. 1, 1889. Fred W. Draper, Jan. 1, 1901, and George A. Ure, Jan. 1, 1911.

Richard Dewhurst is the first county judge whose name is to be found in the county records. His signature first appears in this official capacity in 1859. It is possible that James O'Neill, Sr., and Chauncey Blakeslee served before this. S. N. Dickinson was elected April 2, 1861. Chauncey Blakeslee was elected April 7, 1863, and apparently took office at once, the last official paper of Mr. Dickinson being signed April 8, 1863, and the first of Mr. Blakeslee being signed April 12, 1863. Robert J. McBride was elected in the spring of 1869, took office Jan. 1, 1870, and served until Aug. 1, 1877, when he resigned and was followed by C. A. Youmans. Richard Dewhurst took office Jan. 1, 1878, resigned in office and was succeeded by L. A. Doolittle. Since then there have been but four to occupy the office: J. R. Sturdevant, who was elected in the spring of 1881, and took office Jan. 1, 1882; Richard B. Salter, who was elected in the spring of 1889, and took office Jan. 1, 1890; George L. Jacques, who was elected in the spring of 1897, and took office Jan. 1, 1898, and the present judge, Oscar W. Schoengarth, who was first elected in the spring of 1905, and took office Jan. 1, 1906.

B. F. French was the first district attorney of Clark County, his first official court service in that capacity being at the first term of court in this county, Sept. 6, 1858. With a short interim, when B. F. Chase served. Mr. French served until Jan. 1, 1869, when G. W. King took office. Ira B. Pope served a term beginning Jan. 1, 1871. J. R. Sturdevant took office Jan. 1, 1873, and was succeeded Jan. 1, 1882, by C. A. Youmans. Since then the attorneys have taken office as follows: Jan. 1, 1885, L. M. Sturdevant; Jan. 1, 1887, J. C. Campbell; Sept. 1, 1888, James O'Neill; Jan. 1, 1891, L. M. Sturdevant; Jan. 1, 1893, George B. Parkhill; Jan. 1, 1895,

George L. Jacques; Jan. 1, 1897, George B. Parkhill; Jan. 1, 1899; Spencer M. Marsh; Jan. 1, 1903, Fred M. Jackson; Jan. 1, 1905, Richard B. Salter; Jan. 1, 1907, Emery W. Crosby; Jan. 1, 1911, W. J. Rush.

The early coroners had but little work in their official capacity, most of the functions associated with that office being performed by the local township authorities. Among the early coroners may be mentioned Charles Sternizkey and D. H. Robinson who served sometime in the sixties. In the seventies the coroners were James O'Neill, William Yorkston, George W. Hubbell and William J. Armstrong. Since then the coroners have taken office as follows: Jan. 1, 1881, D. L. Safford; 1885, Henry Myers; 1887, W. R. McCutcheon; 1889, J. D. Wicker; 1891, W. B. Lyman; 1893, Daniel R. Freeman; 1895, Samuel H. Esch; 1897, L. H. McGuire; 1899, Ezra Tompkins; 1903, Joseph L. Barber; 1905, John A. Iverson; 1909, August Woik; 1911, M. Greish; 1913, William Huntley, Sr.; 1915, Paul Woik; 1917, John A. Iverson.

Moses Clark, from whom the county was named, was elected county surveyor Nov. 7, 1854. Hiram Renne and Richard Dewhurst and James Hewett were among the early county surveyors. Since 1870 the list is complete: Jan. 1, 1871, G. C. Harriman; Jan. 1, 1873, James H. Reddan; Jan. 1, 1875, C. E. Bussell; Jan. 1, 1879, Horace Stiles; Jan. 1, 1881, D. S. Bullock; Jan. 1, 1883, C. M. Breed; Jan. 1, 1887, Allie Lee; Jan. 1, 1889, William Welsh; Jan. 1, 1891, Christ Tiedemann; Jan. 1, 1893, James H. Reddan; Jan. 1, 1895, William A. Pounder; Jan. 1, 1897, Lewis L. Ayers; Jan. 1, 1899, Edward Schultz; Jan. 1, 1901, C. S. Stockwell; Jan. 1, 1903, John P. Kintzele; Jan. 1, 1905, C. S. Stockwell; Jan. 1, 1909, Sherman F. Hewett; Jan. 1, 1911, Andrew Braun; Jan. 1, 1913, Sherman F. Hewett.

The first superintendent of schools was James O'Neill, Sr., who served without salary. His original appointment came from the town of Pine Valley, then embracing the whole county. He was succeeded by William C. Thompson who, in the spring of 1860, was voted a salary of \$25. For the next few years there is some uncertainty as to who held the office. John S. Dore was one, 1866-1867. S. S. Smith was elected in the fall of 1869; R. J. Sawyer in the fall of 1873; H. J. Hoffman in the fall of 1875; John S. Dore in the fall of 1877, and L. A. Doolittle in the fall of 1881. Addie Neff was elected in the fall of 1884; George E. Crothers in the fall of 1888; Emerence Walters in the fall of 1896, and Andt O. Rhea in the fall of 1902. Elizabeth Kennedy was elected in the spring of 1913; Bessie Kennedy in the spring of 1915, and Elizabeth Kennedy in the spring of 1917.

CHAPTER IX

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION

There are thirty-two organized townships in Clark County, thirty-one of which embrace a Congressional Township each, and one of which, Mentor, embraces three Congressional townships. The oldest township is Pine Valley which, at the organization of the county, embraced the whole county. The youngest township is Butler, organized on the first Tuesday in April, 1916. All the townships have been created by the county board, upon the petition of residents. In the older townships the people had no voice in the matter, other than by petition and protest, but the creation of the younger townships has been submitted to a referendum vote of the people in the territory concerned. In creating the townships, the board sometimes named the dates upon which the act was to take effect, and sometimes named none, but in all cases the organization was perfected upon the first Tuesday in April, following the creation.

1—Pine Valley. Pine Valley originally embraced the entire county, then consisting of a larger area than at present. Nov. 20, 1856, the boundaries of the township were reduced to contain the present area of Hewett, Lynn and Grant, the south third of Mentor; and all of Pine Valley except Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. December 8, 1860, to take effect March 1, 1861, a change was made by which the area was to consist of what is now Lynn, except the north half of Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6; Grant, except the north half of Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6; Pine Valley, except Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6; Hewett and Seif; and the south two-thirds of Mentor. The creation of Lynn, March 21, 1862, to take effect at once, left Pine Valley with the present towns of Seif, Hewett; the south two-thirds of Mentor; and Pine Valley, except Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. November 20, 1866, Mentor was created with its present boundaries, thus cutting off two townships from Pine Valley. Jan. 8, 1874, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in Township 24, Range 2 West, were detached from Weston and added to Pine Valley, and the present town of Seif was detached from Pine Valley and added to Weston. The creation of Hewett, Nov. 20, 1874, left Pine Valley with its present boundaries.

2—Weston, as created Nov. 20, 1856, embraced the present towns of Thorp, Withee, Hixon, Hoard, Mayville, Worden, Reeseburg, Longwood, Green Grove, Colby, Butler, Mead, Warner, Beaver, Unity, Hendren, Eaton, Loyal, Sherman, Seif, Weston, York, Fremont, the north two-thirds of Mentor, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in Pine Valley, and ten townships in Taylor County. The first town meeting was to be held at Weston's Bridge. By a change made December 8, to take effect March 1, 1861, Seif and the middle third of Mentor were taken from Weston and placed in Pine Valley while the north half of Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in Lynn and Grant, were taken from Pine Valley and added to Weston. The act of March 31, 1862,

to take effect that day, took from Weston, Fremont and the north half of Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in Lynn, to form a part of the new town of Lynn. By act of Feb. 28, 1865, to take effect March 1, 1865, Loyal was formed from Weston, embracing Hixon, Hoard, Mayville, Longwood, Green Grove, Colby, Warner, Beaver, Unity, Eaton, Loyal, Sherman, and six townships to the north now in Taylor County. November 20, 1866, the creation of Mentor with its present boundaries took a township from Weston. July 20, 1869, the creation of Eaton left Weston, with the present towns of Worden, Reeseburg, Butler, Mead, Hendren, York, Weston, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in the present town of Pine Valley, and the north half of Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in what is now Grant Township. The creation of York, Feb. 24, 1873, took from Weston the town of York and the north half of Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in Grant. The creation of Hixon, Feb. 24, 1873, left Weston, consisting of the present town of Weston, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in Pine Valley, and Butler, Mead and Hendren. January 8, 1874, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in Township 24, Range 2 West, was cut from Weston and added to Pine Valley, and the present town of Mead was detached from Weston and given to Eaton, while Township 25, Range 3 West (Seif) was taken from Pine Valley and restored to Weston. It was ordered that the next town meeting of Weston be held at Hyslip's school house in Section 14, Township 25, Range 2 West. Two days later, Nov. 16, 1874, the present town of Hendren was added to Eaton and the present town of Butler to Warner, leaving Weston with the present towns of Weston and Seif. The creation of Seif, Nov. 17, 1900, left Weston with its present boundaries.

3—Levis, as created Nov. 20, 1856, consisted of Dewhurst, Washburn, Sherwood and Levis. The first town meeting was to be held at the mouth of Wedge's Creek. January 3, 1873, the creation of Washburn left Levis consisting of the present towns of Dewhurst and Levis. The creation of Dewhurst, Nov. 15, 1901, left Levis with its present boundaries.

4—Lynn was created March 21, 1862, to take effect at once. It consisted of the present towns of Fremont and Lynn, and all except the north half of Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the present town of Grant. The first meeting was to be held at the house of John D. Wage. Grant was created in 1868, leaving Lynn consisting of Fremont and Lynn. Fremont was created March 12, 1874, leaving Lynn with its present boundaries.

5—Loyal was created Feb. 28, 1865, to take effect March 1, 1865. It embraced the present towns of Hixon, Hoard, Mayville, Longwood, Green Grove, Colby, Warner, Beaver, Unity, Eaton, Loyal and Sherman, and six towns to the north in Taylor County. The first town meeting was to be held at the house of George Huntzicker. July 20, 1869, the creation of Eaton left Loyal with the present towns of Hoard, Mayville, Green Grove, Colby, Beaver, Unity, Loyal and Sherman. November 15, 1870, the creation of Beaver left Loyal with the present towns of Loyal and Sherman. January 3, 1873, the creation of Sherman left Loyal with its present boundaries.

6—Mentor. December 17, 1866, Mentor was created with its present

boundaries, the act to take effect March 1, 1867. The first town meeting was to be held at the home of Orrin Wilson.

7—Grant was organized at its first town meeting, April 7, 1868, and was probably created a few months previous to that time, though no entry of its creation appears in the county records. A map inserted in the county records and dated July 20, 1869, gives Grant with its present boundaries. But an act passed March 9, 1870, "in order that the boundaries might be more fully defined," describes Grant as consisting of all of the present town, except the north half of Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. November 11, 1873, to take effect March 20, 1874, the north half of sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 was detached from York and added to Grant, leaving Grant with its present boundaries.

8—Eaton was created July 20, 1869, to take effect March 1, 1870. It consisted of the present towns of Thorp, Withee, Hixon, Longwood, Warner and Eaton, as well as ten towns to the north in what is now Taylor County. The first meeting was held at the home of S. C. Honeywell. The creation of Beaver, March 15, 1870, took from Eaton six of the townships in what is now Taylor County. The creation of Hixon, February 24, 1873, to take effect February 24, 1873, left Eaton with the present towns of Warner and Eaton. January 9, 1874, the present town of Mead was detached from Weston and added to Eaton. November 14, 1874, Warner was created, leaving Eaton with its present boundaries. But, Nov. 16, 1874, the present town of Hendren was added to Eaton, Eaton then including the present towns of Hendren and Eaton. The next meeting was to be held at the home of George Huntzicker. The organization of Hendren, the first Tuesday in April, 1911, left Eaton with its present boundaries. The first town meeting in Eaton was held April 5, 1870, at the home of S. C. Honeywell. The motion for the temporary organization was made by Jones Tompkins. The pro tem officers were: Chairman, W. H. Mead; side inspectors, Cabel Edmonds and James Edmonds; clerk, C. W. Carpenter. It was voted to raise \$1,900, of which \$1,000 was for road purposes, \$500 for incidental purposes, and \$400 for school purposes. The first board met May 3, 1870, and consisted of Thomas Steel, chairman; Jacob Huntzicker and W. H. Mead; C. W. Carpenter, clerk.

9—Beaver. November 15, 1870, to take effect March 1, 1871, Beaver was created, consisting of the present towns of Hoard, Mayville, Green Grove, Colby, Beaver and Unity, and four townships in Taylor County. The first meeting was to be held at the home of P. H. Burgess. The creation of Colby, Mayville and Unity, March 30, 1874, left Beaver with its present boundaries.

10—Sherman. January 3, 1873, Sherman was created with its present boundaries. The act was to take effect March 1, 1873. The creation was reaffirmed Feb. 24, 1873, to take effect April 1, 1873. The first meeting was to be held at the Cole school house. A petition asking for the organization of Sherman was presented to the board Feb. 4, 1870, a remonstrance filed, and the question dropped for the time being.

11—Washburn. January 3, 1873, Washburn was created with the present area of Washburn and Sherwood. The act was to take effect

March 1, 1873. The creation was reaffirmed Feb. 24, 1873, to take effect April 1, 1873. The first meeting was to be held at the home of O. W. Babcock. January 8, 1874, Perkins (later Sherwood Forest and now Sherwood) was set off, leaving Washburn with its present boundaries.

12—York was created Feb. 24, 1873, to take effect April 1, 1873. It consisted of the present town of York and the north half of Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in what is now Grant Township. The first meeting was to be held at the home of Leroy B. Osgood. November 11, 1873, to take effect March 20, 1874, the north half of Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were taken from York and added to Grant, leaving York with its present boundaries.

13—Hixon was created Feb. 24, 1873, to take effect April 1, 1873. It consisted of the present towns of Thorp, Withee, Hixon, Worden, Reeseburg, Longwood and six townships in what is now Taylor Township. The first meeting was to be held at the home of Joseph Gibson. The creation of Thorp, Jan. 21, 1876, left Hixon with the present boundaries, all of Hixon, Longwood, and all of Withee and Reeseburg, except Sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31. March 8, 1877, all of Town 29, Range 3, not already a part of Thorp was taken from Hixon and added to Thorp. November 15, 1877, a petition was presented, asking that Town 29, Range 3, except the western tier of sections be detached from Thorp and added to Hixon. November 16, 1877, all of Town 29, Range 3, was taken from Thorp and added to Hixon; a protest was later filed. January 16, 1878, a petition was rejected asking that Town 29, Ranges 3 and 4 West, be constituted the town of Maple Grove. The creation of Withee, Jan. 11, 1879, left Hixon with the present boundaries of Hixon and Longwood. The creation of Longwood, Nov. 16, 1895, left Hixon with its present boundaries.

14—Colby was created Nov. 12, 1873, to take effect March 30, 1874. It consisted of the present towns of Colby and Green Grove. January 8, 1874, the date of March 30 was changed to April 6. The first meeting was to be held at the home of G. F. Cook. Green Grove was created Nov. 11, 1886, leaving Colby with its present boundaries.

15—Mayville was created Nov. 12, 1873, to take effect March 30, 1874. It consisted of the present towns of Hoard and Mayville and four towns in Taylor County. January 8, 1874, the date of March 30 was changed to April 6. The first meeting was to be held at the home of Sumner May. Hoard was created in 1889, leaving Mayville with its present boundaries.

16—Unity was created with its present boundaries Nov. 12, 1873, to take effect March 30, 1874. January 8, 1874, the date of March 30 was changed to April 6. The first meeting was to be held at the school house in District No. 5.

17—Sherwood. Perkins was created with the present boundaries of Sherwood, Jan. 8, 1874. The order was to take effect April 6, 1874, and the first meeting was to be held the first Tuesday in April, 1874, at the home of Hugh Perkins. August 24, 1876, the name was changed to Sherwood Forest upon petition of Stillman Ellis, Thomas J. La Flesh, William W. La Flesh, Joseph A. James, Peter McGinnes, Sidney Benedict, Thomas Sparks, Joseph Sparks, Byron Pickering, Jesse Sparks, J. F. Sparks, Fred

Seif and C. W. Brown. January 12, 1900, upon application of the chairman of the township, the name was changed to Sherwood.

18—Fremont was created with the present boundaries, March 12, 1874. The order was to take effect April 6, and the first meeting was to be held at the Heathville school house the first Tuesday in April. In the act of creation the township is not named.

19—Warner was created Nov. 14, 1874, the act to take effect the first Monday in April, and the first election to be held at the home of W. H. Begley, the first Tuesday in April. It consisted of the present towns of Mead and Warner. November 16, 1874, the present town of Butler was added to Warner, Warner then including the present towns of Warner, Mead and Butler.

20—Hewett was created with its present boundaries Nov. 20, 1874. The act was to take effect the first Monday in April, 1875, and the first meeting was to be held at the hotel of James Hewett at Hewettville.

21—Thorp was created Jan. 21, 1876, to take effect April 3. The first town meeting was to be held at the schoolhouse in District No. 4. The town consisted of the present towns of Thorp and Worden and a strip one mile wide and twelve miles long along the western boundary of Withee and Reeseburg. March 7, 1877, all of Town 29, Range 3, not already a part of Thorp, was taken from Hixon and attached to Thorp. November 16, 1877, all of Town 29, Range 3, was taken from Thorp and added to Hixon. A protest was filed Nov. 12, 1878. January 16, 1878, a petition was rejected asking that Town 29, Ranges 3 and 4, be constituted the town of Maple Grove. The creation of Withee, June 11, 1879, left Thorp with the present towns of Thorp and Worden and Sections 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31 in Reeseburg. The creation of Worden May 13, 1893, left Thorp with its present boundaries.

22—The next town to be organized was the town of Withee, the twenty-second in the county. Some years previous to its organization strenuous efforts had been made by the settlers in Township 29, Ranges 3 and 4 West, to secure a new town. A petition on file in the county clerk's office is given here entire, partly on account of the forcible language used, but mainly for the reason that the list of the signers is of itself a partial directory of the settlers living in the northwest corner of the county in the middle seventies.

"To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of the County of Clark: We the actual settlers and voters of Town 29, Ranges 3 and 4 West, petition your honorable body to lay out a new town to comprise the territory in Township 29, Ranges 3 and 4 West, to be known as the town of Maple Grove, for the following reasons: Our geographical position demands it; our ingress and egress demands it; our whole road system demands it; and the harmony of the citizens demands it." Signed: J. A. Douglas, town clerk, Thorp; E. A. Boardman, chairman town Thorp; F. M. Fultz, George Beachwood, N. B. Starks, O. Starks, George Bahr, M. McCaffery, B. R. Buyatt, J. Bunyea, George W. Richard, S. S. Warner, J. C. Smart, S. A. Warner, Peter Bellinger, J. S. Boardman, P. Carney, W. Buyatt, Isodore

Bunyea, R. Warden, M. Warner, N. B. Warner, P. Peterson, F. Conant, James McCaffery, D. S. Francis and Nathan Burrington.

June 11, 1879, Withee was created, consisting of all of Town 29, Range 3, and thirty-one sections in Town 28, Range 3, leaving Sections 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31 in Thorp. The act was to take effect at the next town meeting to be held at the home of Bernard Brown, Section 9, Town 28, Range 3, the first Tuesday in April, 1880. A similar act was passed Nov. 10, 1880, by which the town, in addition to the above, was to consist of Section 6, in Town 28, Range 3, and the first meeting was to be held at the store of E. A. Boardman, Section 30, Town 29, Range 3, the first Tuesday in April, 1881. The creation of Reeseburg, May 13, 1893, left Withee with its present boundaries.

23—Green Grove. April 6, 1886, the voters of Colby voted unanimously in favor of dividing the township. In accordance with the vote the supervisors created Green Grove with its present boundaries, Nov. 11, 1886. The first meeting was to be held at the Green Grove post office, southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 12, on April 5, 1887.

24—Hoard was created with its present boundaries in 1889. No record of the creation is to be found in the county records.

25—Reeseburg was created with its present boundaries, May 13, 1893. The first town meeting was to be held at the school house on Section 16, the first Tuesday in April, 1894.

26—Worden was created with its present boundaries, May 13, 1893. The first town meeting was to be held at the Gorman school house.

27—Mead was created Nov. 16, 1895, and consisted of the present towns of Mead and Butler. The first town meeting was held at the home of William Volrath. The organization of Butler, the first Tuesday in April, 1916, left Mead with its present boundaries.

28—Longwood was created with its present boundaries, Nov. 16, 1895. The first meeting was held at the town hall.

29—Seif was created Nov. 17, 1900, the organization to take effect in April, 1901. The first meeting was held in the Schwamb school house.

30—Dewhurst was created with its present boundaries, Nov. 15, 1901. The first meeting was to be held at the Primmer school house in April, 1902. It was created as Mound; but the name was almost immediately changed to Dewhurst.

31—Hendren was organized the first Tuesday in April, 1911, with its present boundaries. Notice of election on the proposition was served March 15, 1910, and at an election held April 5, 1910, the proposition was formally decided by a vote of 108 to 43. The vote in Range 2, was 105 yes and 17 no, while the vote in Range 3, was 3 yes and 26 no. The town was created as Wilcox, May 27, 1910, but the name was changed the next day to Hendren.

32—Butler was created by the county board Nov. 11, 1915, and the first regular town meeting held the first Tuesday in April, 1916. It was originally proposed to name the town for Ignac Cesnick.

In addition to these townships, one more has been created, but is now outside of the county. November 13, 1874, Medford was created, consisting of Township 31, Ranges 1 East and 1 West. The act was to take effect the first Monday in April and the first election was to be held the first Tuesday in April, at the home of John Bigger. But Townships 30 and 31 were cut off from Clark County before the act was **to go** into effect.

CHAPTER X

POLITICAL CONTESTS

From its earliest days, Clark County has been predominately Republican in National affairs, and with a few exceptions has likewise been so in State affairs. The greatest political excitement in the county has been caused by sectional differences, and by local rivalries of men and cliques.

The first matter of political difference in the county was the location of the county seat. When the petition for the creation of the county was prepared, it contained the request that O'Neill's Mills, now Neillsville, be named as the county seat. The loggers and millers scattered along the river below Neillsville were contented with this arrangement, and Elijah Eaton, at the present site of Greenwood realized that while his settlement was nearer the geographical center of the county, it has no possibility of then securing county seat honors. But near the mouth of Cawley's Creek, and two miles above O'Neill's Mills, Samuel Weston had a flourishing settlement, and his shrewd Yankee mind conceived a plan for thwarting his rivals down the river. What means he used to further his scheme is not known, but sometime after the citizens signed the petition, and before the legislature granted it, O'Neill's Mills was stricken out as the county seat, and Section 2, Township 24, Range 2 (the location of Weston's settlement), was substituted, O'Neill's Mills being designated as the polling place.

This was not satisfactory to the people in general, and an act was soon passed authorizing the people to vote on the question of changing the county seat to O'Neill's Mills. The question came up at the general election of November, 1854. The polling places were established at O'Neill's Mills and at Parker's Tavern, eleven miles below, and the campaign was bitterly fought. No voter who presented himself was questioned as to his qualifications, and although the total population of the county in men, women and children was probably not 200, no less than 163 votes were cast, ninety for O'Neill's Mills and seventy-three for Weston Rapids. At Parker's Tavern there was a majority of twenty-one in favor of O'Neill's Mills. At O'Neill's Mills, where Weston's friends voted, the majority against Weston's place was only four. In spite of the large number of votes cast in proportion to the population, it is said that a number of Weston's adherents, though present at Neillsville, were unable to reach the polls, being too thoroughly stupefied with whiskey to cross the booms which were then the only substitute for a bridge. A number of interesting stories are told of this incident. Some old settlers assert that Mrs. O'Neill, the good wife of James O'Neill, at whose house the election was held, found that some of the citizens of Neillsville were imbibing too freely, of a barrel of whiskey in the cellar, and insisted that the barrel be taken across the creek where it would be less accessible, but where it was found and most of its contents

abstracted by the would-be voters from Weston's Rapids. Another story is that the Weston Rapids lumberjacks were deliberately plied with the liquor by the Neillsville supporters. Others, however, whisper that as a matter of fact, both Neillsville and Weston Rapids adherents gathered around the barrel for a convivial session, and that the only particular in which the two factions differed was in that the Neillsville men had the good fortune to have voted before the party began.

The rivalry does not seem to have extended to the selection of officers. The national political complexion of the county is shown by the fact that C. A. Washburn (Republican) received 107 votes for Congress, and Charles Hoyt (Democrat), 29, and Charles Whipple, 2.

Four county officers, register of deeds, clerk of supervisors, treasurer and surveyor were selected, there being no election for sheriff, clerk of court or district attorney. Samuel C. Boardman, with seventy-four votes for register of deeds, defeated James R. McCaleps, who received sixty-seven votes, and James McLaughlin, who received sixteen. He was also elected clerk of supervisors, with ninety-eight votes, defeating Benjamin F. French, who received thirty-five, and James McLaughlin, who received but fifteen. Benjamin F. French was elected county treasurer, with 127 votes, Thomas Wilson receiving sixteen votes, and Samuel Ferguson, one. Moses Clark was elected surveyor. He received 124 votes, while Allen Boardman received twenty-five, and three were scattering.

In 1856, Clark County had its first presidential election after its organization. John C. Fremont received seventy-three votes to thirty-seven for James Buchanan, and at each presidential election since that time, the county has continued to give a large majority to the Republican candidates. In the fall election of 1859, the alignment was about the same in state politics, Alexander W. Randall receiving seventy-one votes for governor, and Harrison C. Hobart, forty-two.

But in local politics, in the fifties, the alignment was between two local factions, B. F. French, John S. Dore and S. N. Dickinson leading one faction, and Chauncey Blakeslee, Charles Renne and W. C. Tompkins, publisher of the Clark County Advocate, leading the other. The publication of delinquent tax lists was an important source of county patronage, and as Tompkins was issuing the only paper in the county he received this revenue.

Carelessness in bookkeeping, irregularities in assessors' returns, the fluctuating value of county orders, and lax business methods in the sale of tax certificates, soon gave the French-Dickinson-Dore faction their opportunity to score Chauncey Blakeslee, the county treasurer, and at a special meeting of the board on July 5, 1860, a demand was made on the treasurer that he at once deliver to George W. King, the county clerk all tax certificates in his possession within six days. At an adjourned meeting held April 2, it was found that Mr. Blakeslee had not only refused to give up the tax certificates but that he would not even permit the clerk to make a list of them. Thereupon it was ordered by the board that the county treasurer hereafter hold his office in the front room, on the south side of the hall, in the court house instead of at his store. At the same meeting two days later, it was moved by B. F. French that the board

appoint a committee to wait upon B. F. Chase, the district attorney, to present the matter of the forfeiture of the county treasurer's official bond, charging therewith: 1—Selling lands for taxes contrary to law. 2—Refusing to deliver the tax sale certificates to the clerk of the board. 3—Neglecting to present his books for examination when requested. 4—Refusing to pay over money when required according to law. On all these matters the votes were taken by ayes and nays, the votes standing: Ayes—Dickinson and French, 2; nays—Charles Renne, 1.

Suit was brought upon the bond, and a suit had previously been brought by Blakeslee against the county, but neither of the cases were ever brought to trial, for all matters in difference were settled to the satisfaction of all parties a year or so later, when the board had a different membership.

S. C. Boardman also came under the ban of the board's displeasure. He filed a bill for office rent for the years 1857 and 1858 at \$3 per month, or \$72 for the two years. This bill was promptly disallowed for the reason as stated, that the bill did not specify for what purpose the office was used. In view of the fact that Boardman had been their own clerk, and that every member of the board knew that he furnished a room for conducting the business of the clerk, the reasons for disallowing the bill were extremely technical. Nothing daunted, however, at the next session of the board a few weeks after, Boardman again presented his bill, this time with greater confidence, for his new bill did specify what the office was used for. Once more the board disallowed it, because, as the record reads, a bill of like character had been previously presented and disallowed, that no appeal had been taken from their determination, and that they were without jurisdiction to allow it.

The editor of the *Advocate* fared still worse. He had been elected county superintendent of schools, and thereupon the board fixed his salary at the sum of \$25 per year. He had several bills before the county board aggregating about \$2,000, for printing clerk's tax deed list and for publishing the county treasurer's tax sale. The bill for the tax deed list was laid on the table for investigation, and his account for publishing the county treasurer's list was sent back to him for correction with the demand that he consider as one description, each 160-acre tract, it being found that in order to increase the money he would receive, he and the treasurer had divided quarter sections into forties and even twenties, thus more than quadrupling the charge for publication. Subsequently the board disallowed the bill for publishing the clerk's list, stating they did so "for the reason that the clerk never employed the editor of the *Clark County Advocate* to advertise the lands sold for taxes, that the publication is incomplete, and further that it is not verified." The corrected bill for publishing the county treasurer's list was also disallowed because not verified.

The strength which the two factions at that time were capable of mustering at the polls is shown by the judicial election of April 2, 1861, when for the county judgeship, S. N. Dickinson received 149 votes and William C. Tompkins, sixty-eight. The sheriff's office, however, evidently carried but few perquisites, for at a special election held May 17, 1861,

George W. King received twenty-four out of the thirty-one votes cast. October 14, 1861, John S. Dore and S. N. Dickinson started the "Union Flag."

At the fall election of 1861, Louis P. Harvey, Republican, received for governor 175 votes as against twenty-six for Benjamin Ferguson, Democrat. In local affairs, however, the balance of power was shifting. By Chapter 129, Laws of 1861, a commission form of county government was inaugurated, Clark County to be governed by three supervisors elected from three districts. The first board elected consisted of: George M. Arnold, S. N. Dickinson and Samuel Cawley. For some reason the members of this board failed to qualify; possibly they omitted to take the oath required by the new law and deposit it with the proper officer, but whatever the reason, in February following a special election was held, and the following persons were elected supervisors: George M. Arnold, District No. 1; Richard Dewhurst, District No. 2, and Samuel Cawley, District No. 3. Then it was that Tompkins and Blakeslee came into their own. Tompkins' printing bills were all allowed in full by the new board. His salary as county superintendent of schools was made \$300 per year instead of \$25, and some months after the Blakeslee suits were all settled and all matters of difference adjusted.

It was but a few years after that a different alignment was had in county politics. French, Blakeslee and Dore became united in county matters and remained identified together during their lives, while Dewhurst, Hutchinson and Boardman worked together politically for many years.

Through the sixties the issues in local politics continued on the basis of personal rivalries, and remained at the fever point over which faction should secure the greatly inflated profits to be derived from the publication of the delinquent tax lists and doing the county printing. The "Union and Flag" had been discontinued, but the plant was still held by John S. Dore, who was about to start the Clark County Journal as a rival of the Clark County Advocate, then holding the county printing. Chauncey Blakeslee, by this time was aligned with the French-Dore-Dickinson crowd, and the success of the Journal depended upon his election. Opposed to French-Blakeslee-Dore ticket, was the Dewhurst-Boardman-Hutchinson ticket, Chauncey Blakeslee and W. T. Hutchinson themselves being rival candidates for the office of county clerk, while Blakeslee's friend, F. H. McIntosh, was opposed to A. G. Manley for the office of county treasurer. The Blakeslee-McIntosh ticket won out by a good majority.

Interesting stories are told of politics in those days. There were no caucuses, conventions or primaries. The tickets were selected by a few leaders. The Blakeslee-McIntosh ticket was selected after closing hours at the store of Hewett, Woods & Co., while the Hutchinson-Manley secret conclaves were held at the postoffice where Hutchinson was the postmaster, or at Manley's "Advocate" office.

The election night in November, 1866, was an especially lively one. The soldier boys had just come back from the war, and were disposed to take their share in public affairs. That day there had been soldiers on both tickets, though the defeated faction had claimed their ticket to rep-

resent the real soldier platform, and the slogan "Soldiers' Ticket" had been freely used by the Hutchinson-Manley clique.

About midnight after the election, six young men went to the Court House and secured the American flag there, and attempted to raise it on the liberty pole. But through some defect in the rope or pulley, the flag could not be raised to the top of the mast, and after raising it half way it was equally impossible to lower it. So, in the morning, there was much excitement and indignation, groups of angry men threatening vengeance under the impression that the half-masted flag was a deliberate insult to the soldiers on the widely vaunted soldiers' ticket. But it was soon found that three of the six young men concerned in the act had themselves been heroic soldiers, and that the attempt at raising the flag had been made in a spirit of rejoicing at the victory of their comrades on the successful ticket, and not in a spirit of derision toward the soldiers on the vanquished ticket.

At the fall election of 1868, party lines were more strictly drawn, the presidential ticket giving the county Republican ticket, headed by S. C. Boardman for county treasurer, a most decided advantage, although James W. Sturdevant, who, as candidate for treasurer, headed the Independent or People's ticket, was himself a strong Republican in state and national politics. U. S. Grant received 411 votes for president to 137 votes for Horatio Seymour. The Hutchinson-Dewhurst-Boardman ticket was successful. This gave the county printing to Ed. E. Merritt's new Clark County Republican, and took it away from Dore's Clark County Journal, though Dore had a short time before succeeding in eliminating the Advocate. Not only this, but a year later, Dore was defeated for county superintendent of schools by S. S. Smith, a farmer of Loyal, of whom so little previously had been heard that during the campaign, Dore ran in his paper the sarcastic caption, "Who Is Smith?"

At the election held on Oct. 3, 1868, to vote on the question of issuing \$100,000 bonds to the Green Bay & Lake Pepin Railroad Company, now the Green Bay & Western, the question was purely one of locality, and political factions were not involved. To earn the bonds, the railroad must cross the county and pass at least within five miles of Neillsville. The vote in favor of the proposition was 224 to 144. Loyal and Mentor, where the road was not to extend, voted almost solidly for the bonds; Pine Valley and Levis, which were along the proposed route, voted almost solidly for it, while in Grant and Weston there was a small majority favoring it. The road crosses a corner of the county, but not within five miles of Neillsville, so the bonus was never paid.

In 1869, Robert J. MacBride, Democrat, was elected judge of probate and was re-elected in 1873, but this was a personal rather than a political choice.

The period from 1870 to 1880 was an active one in Clark County politics. The Granger and Greenbacker movements were at their height. The county was divided into two factions along geographical lines over the question of more firmly establishing the county seat at Neillsville by the erection of a new court house. And greatest of all, was the question of the

alleged defalcations of several county officials and the litigations that ensued.

In national affairs, the county remained Republican. In 1872, U. S. Grant received 801 votes for president against 119 for Horace Greeley; in 1876, Rutherford B. Hayes received 1,255 votes against 660 for Samuel J. Tilden; and in 1880, James A. Garfield had 1,512 votes, against 671 for Winfield S. Hancock.

Twice in this period, however, the only two times in the history of Clark County, the county gave a majority of votes against the Republican gubernatorial candidates. In 1873, during the Granger excitement, William R. Taylor, the Democrat-Liberal candidate for governor, received 429 votes, and C. C. Washburn, the Republican candidate, received but 362, while the remainder of the state ticket ran in about the same proportion. In 1877, the question of demonetizing silver, denounced as "The Crime of 1873," was an issue in state politics, and again the Republican candidate for governor failed to receive a majority, Edward P. Ellis, Greenbacker, receiving 816 votes; William F. Smith, Republican, 449 votes, and J. A. Mallory, Democrat, 153 votes. The remainder of the ticket ran in about the same proportion. At the fall election of 1879, the Greenback movement in this county had nearly subsided, William E. Smith, the Republican candidate for re-election as governor, receiving 1,005 votes in Clark County, against 347 for James G. Jenkins, Democrat, and 151 for Reuben May.

During several sessions of the legislature in the seventies, strong efforts were made to divide Clark County and to include certain area in the northern and northeastern portions in a new county to be formed. The people in the southern part of the county were strongly opposed to any division, but in the northern and northeastern part there was considerable sentiment favoring it, especially in the vicinity of such places as Colby, which had hopes of securing county seat honors. For the most part those opposed to a division held control of the county board, and for several years that board employed John S. Dore to attend the sessions of the legislature and lobby against any proposed division. Dore did what he could himself, and when pressed too hard sent to Neillsville for reinforcements. Sometimes there were as many as twelve or fifteen citizens of Neillsville at Madison at one time, paying their own expenses and doing all in their power to oppose any bill calling for a division. In 1874, a bill creating another new county finally passed the assembly, and received a tie vote in the senate, being defeated only by the deciding vote of the presiding officer, Lieut. Gov. Charles D. Parker. In 1875, in order to settle the question, the people of Clark County gave their tacit consent to the creation of Taylor County, thus taking off ten townships at the north. This was the last serious effect to divide the county, though the county seat question has been agitated at various times to the present day.

In 1876, the county seat question came to a serious crisis. The increased settlement in the northern part of the county, caused a concerted movement to change the county seat to Greenwood, and the people of Neillsville determined to lessen the feasibility of such removal by securing the erection of a substantial court house at Neillsville. The county board that

fall cast vote after vote on the court house proposition in various forms, the tie being broken only when the appropriation for a court house was made to include an appropriation for the town of Mayville, thus securing the support of the Mayville supervisor. The new court house thus approved was completed in 1876, and is still in use.

But the greatest political excitement of all during this period was that attending the alleged defalcations of various county officials. County affairs were in a bad condition, county orders were sometimes selling as low as 40 per cent of their face value, there were various complications attending the assessment of lands, the payment of taxes and the sale of tax certificates, and added to this there were bitter feuds between various political cliques. Various officers were accused, civil suits were won against several, there was one criminal prosecution carried through the courts, and others threatened.

William C. Allen became deputy county treasurer under S. C. Boardman, Jan. 1, 1871, and during the two succeeding years had entire charge of the office. In the fall of 1872, he and Richard Dewhurst were candidates for the office of treasurer, and after a bitterly contested election, the official canvass showed Judge Dewhurst to be duly elected by a vote of 541 to 536. Allen, however, claimed that certain votes cast and counted for Judge Dewhurst were illegal, and that a fair count of the legal votes actually cast by legal voters for the office would show that he, Allen, was the duly elected treasurer. Both men claimed to be the treasurer-elect, and as such, both filed their official bonds. On the first Monday in January Judge Dewhurst presented himself at the treasurers' office and made a formal demand for the books, papers and moneys belonging to the office, but Allen refused to surrender the office and continued to act as treasurer. Therefore, through his attorneys, Lyndes & Burroughs, of La Crosse, Judge Dewhurst, as relator, in the name of the State, brought quo warranto proceedings against Allen, citing him to show by what right he claimed to hold the office. Allen, in his reply, through his attorneys, Robert J. MacBride and B. F. French, alleged that he had been duly elected, and specified certain illegal votes which he declared were cast and counted for his opponent, and also asserted among other things that a number of votes marked "Dewhury" were wrongfully counted for Dewhurst. The case came to trial before Judge Romanzo Bunn, at the September term of the Circuit Court in 1873. Judge Dewhurst's attorneys were completely outgeneraled. It had been their intention to show that many of the votes cast for Allen were illegal, but when they attempted to introduce testimony to this effect, they were confronted with a rule of the Supreme Court that in quo warranto proceedings in which an election was involved, neither party would be allowed to offer proof of the illegality of the vote of any person, unless there should be stated in the pleadings or in a notice served in writing on the opposite party twenty days before the commencement of the trial, the name of the voters alleged to have cast illegal votes, and the statement of the grounds upon which the illegality was claimed. Taken unawares, Judge Dewhurst's attorneys were forced to ask for a continuance in order that the formality might be complied with. But before the case came to trial again, Judge

Dewhurst's attorneys discontinued action, judgment was entered for the defendant and Allen continued in office. It is now the general opinion that while illegal votes were cast on both sides, Judge Dewhurst was fairly entitled to the office.

Allen was fairly elected in the fall of 1874, receiving 680 votes, against 606 received by Hiram W. Renne, of the town of York. John S. Dore and Allen were bitter enemies, and Dore's influence, coupled with the growing knowledge that there were gross irregularities in the handling of county funds, caused the board first to fix the treasurer's bond at \$150,000, and then to refuse to accept the bond even though he succeeded in obtaining bondsmen with securities for this large amount. Allen, however, filed the bond without the approval of the board and continued to exercise the duties of the office for another year. In the fall of 1874 William T. Hutchinson was elected county treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by Allen's failure to present a bond which the board would accept. Hutchinson duly took the oath of office, filed a bond which was approved by the board, and made demand upon Allen for the moneys, papers, books and the like, pertaining to the county treasurer's office. Upon Allen's refusal to surrender the office, Hutchinson, with Attorney General A. Scott Sloan, as relator, in the name of the State, brought quo warranto proceedings, his attorney being S. U. Pinney, of Madison. Allen was represented by Robert J. MacBride. The trial came on at Sparta, before Judge Romanzo Bunn, without a jury. The facts were not disputed, the only question to be decided being a pure question of law. On the part of the State, for Hutchinson, it was claimed that the board never having approved Allen's bond, a vacancy existed in the office, and that Hutchinson was rightfully elected to fill the vacancy. On Allen's part it was claimed that the action of the board was arbitrary, and that the bond which they had refused was correct as to form, and ample as to sureties. Judge Bunn ruled with the State, and entered judgment ousting Allen from office, holding that when the board refused to approve of an alleged good and sufficient bond, it was Allen's proper course to remove the action of the county board to the courts for review on a writ of certiorari, that the time for such action had passed, that the matter urged in his defense could not be given in the quo warranto action.

Thus, it will be seen that Allen served a term of office to which he was not elected, and lost half a term to which he was elected.

In 1876 the county board brought suit against W. C. Allen, former treasurer, and his bondsmen, against Ira B. Pope, former county clerk, and his bondsmen, and against S. C. Boardman, former county treasurer, and his bondsmen. On Oct. 6, 1878, judgment was secured against Allen and his sureties, Chauncey Blakeslee, J. W. Sturdevant, James O'Neill and James Hewett, for \$29,235.13. April 17, 1877, a judgment of \$4,000 was secured against Pope, and his sureties, Hans Johnson, Hiram Palmer and A. W. Clark. June 26, 1878, judgment was secured against Boardman alone for \$9,566.64, his sureties, who had previously from time to time paid a good share of his indebtedness, not being made parties in the judgment. All these judgments have long since been satisfied by money or compromise, and the defendants released. Considerable property was turned over to the

county by the bondsmen, and as a partial satisfaction of the claims against them, they built the old jail and the county alms house.

Criminal proceedings were also brought against Allen, Pope and Boardman, but only that of Allen came to trial, and he was found not guilty by the jury.

Allen was arrested March 14, 1876, and was tried before Judge Romanzo Bunn, at the April, 1877, term of the Circuit Court, the trial lasting from April 21 to April 28. S. U. Pinney, of the firm of Gregory & Pinney, of Madison, was associated with the district attorney in the prosecution. Allen was represented by Robert J. MacBride and by J. M. Morrow, of Sparta. The jury consisted of Walter Brown, Jacob Demouth, Wilfred Nichols, Erwin S. Brooks, George McAdams, William Sires, W. H. H. Kilty, H. R. Hare, C. C. Long, G. W. Wilson, S. A. Brown and Thomas Thompson. Owing to the intense public feeling in the matter of the alleged defalcation, the jury was kept together during the entire trial, and not allowed to have conversation with any one outside of their own number.

After the case was given to the jury they remained out all night, deliberating over the matter. In the morning they brought in the following verdict:

"We, the jury, empaneled to try the above entitled action, do find the defendant not guilty of the several counts in the information, but find him guilty of the defalcation existing in the treasury prior to his term of office for thirty days or more."

This, of course, was an acquittal, and the defendant was discharged. The verdict was one which they had framed themselves, and the latter part of it was a surprise to all connected with the case. The lawyers had several times during the trial quoted a statute to the effect that if any public official should conceal a defalcation that he knew existed in his predecessor's accounts, and not cause the bringing of a criminal action against him within thirty days, he was liable to a fine of \$500, and it was the intention of the jury to declare that Allen was innocent of embezzlement, but that he had wilfully concealed the embezzlement of his predecessor.

The principal political events of the period from 1880 to 1890 consisted in personal rivalries between individual candidates for local office. Considerable excitement was caused by the trouble between the county and the town of Levis, and local feeling was at its height at one election during this period when nearly an entire Democratic county ticket was elected.

The moving of the Dells Dam bridge in the town of Levis to the town of Warner, in 1880, obscured for a time all other political activity in the county. The town of Levis, in 1879, with some assistance from the county, constructed a new iron bridge across Black River, but the Dells Dam of the Black River Flooding Dam Association raised the water until the new bridge was endangered. Accordingly, a committee consisting of S. B. Hewett and F. D. Lindsay, made arrangements with the Association for a right-of-way over their dam, and recommended that the new bridge be removed. Acting upon this recommendation, the county board, on April 29, 1880, appointed F. D. Lindsay, Ezra Tompkins and S. B. Hewett to re-

move the bridge to any point on Wedge's Creek in Levis Township that they might deem advisable. How confusion arose in the face of so definite an order was not clear even to those most intimately concerned, but before long the majority of the committee was involved in a controversy with the officials of the town of Levis over the ownership of the bridge. Law suits were threatened on both sides, and the climax came on July 4, 1880, when, to forestall an injunction which it was rumored was to be issued that day, S. B. Hewett and F. D. Lindsay, two of the committee, assisted by T. J. La Flesh, Hiram Palmer, Arch. Day and Ed. Tolford, removed the separate parts of the bridge, consisting of girders, timbers, planks, iron rods, chords and bolts, and deposited them on the court house square at Neillsville, more than eight miles from the mouth of Wedge's Creek. This action led to a suit of replevin on the part of the town of Levis, but the case was never tried. In the fall of 1880 the county board adjusted the matter by voting the town of Levis \$326 to build a bridge across Wedge's Creek, and agreeing for five years to keep in repair the right-of-way across the flooding dam. The old bridge was donated to the towns of Eaton and Warner, to be placed across Black River, near the town line between Eaton and Warner.

In the early part of this period there were several elections that were practically unanimous. In 1880, Herman Schuster was elected register of deeds by a vote of 2,235 to 1, and D. S. Bullock was elected surveyor by a vote of 2,250 to 2. Two years later, Mr. Schuster was re-elected by a vote of 1,945 to 185. In the spring of 1881 there was a close contest for district attorney, C. A. Youmans receiving 735 votes, nearly 150 less than the combined vote of his opponents, James O'Neill, who received 704, and R. F. Kountz, who received 184. In the fall of that year J. A. Parkhurst received a nearly unanimous vote of 1,615 to 2 for clerk of court.

At the congressional election of 1882, William T. Price, Republican, was elected over W. F. Bailey, Democrat, but in Clark County, Judge Bailey led the ballot, having 1,088 votes, while Mr. Price had 1,039.

A Republican Presidential majority was piled up as usual in 1884, James G. Blaine receiving 1,953 votes, and Grover Cleveland, 1,244. The combined vote of the other presidential candidates was 156 votes. Jeremiah M. Rusk, the Republican candidate for governor, received 2,000 votes, while Nicholas F. Fratt, the Democratic candidate, received 1,208. The contest for state senator for the Eleventh District was very close in this county, M. C. Ring receiving 1,674 votes, and John Edwards 1,631. James O'Neill was elected to the assembly over Richard Dewhurst by a vote of 1,517.

In 1886, Jeremiah M. Rusk, Republican, received 1,429 votes to 959 for Gilbert M. Woodward, Democrat, but in local county affairs the entire Democratic ticket was elected, with the exception of the treasurer and the county superintendent of schools. Charles F. Grow, though elected on the Republican ticket as county clerk, was a Democrat. All the contests were close, there were several candidates for each office, and in most cases the candidates were elected by a plurality, hardly any of them receiving a majority. It is notable that Mr. Grow received 1,286 votes for county clerk, against 1,279 for E. M. McConnell, and 291 for other candidates;

while for coroner the race was still closer, W. R. McCutcheon receiving 1,318 votes, Jones Tompkins 1,315 and others 225.

The period of 1890 to the present time was characterized by the Bennett law agitation in its early years, and by the political upheavals which led to the election and re-election of Woodrow Wilson, the years between being marked by the rise and ascendancy of Robert M. LaFollette, Clark County, until the outbreak of the World War, being one of LaFollette's strongholds.

The Bennett Law agitation, which defeated the Republican state ticket in 1890 and 1892, materially overcome, but did not wipe out, the Republican majority in Clark County. James O'Neill, of Neillsville, candidate for attorney general, both of these years, received a handsome majority in Clark County, but throughout the state went down in defeat with the rest of the Republican ticket.

In 1890, William D. Hoard, Republican, received 1,600 votes for governor, against George W. Peck, Democrat, who received 1,493, and in 1892, John C. Spooner, Republican, received 2,046, against Governor Peck, who received 1,728. In 1894, William H. Upham, Republican, received 2,361 votes, against Governor Peck, who received 1,283. In 1896, Edward Schofield, Republican, received 3,299 votes, against Willis C. Silverthorn, who received 1,341. Since then, with two exceptions, the Republican majority for governor has ranged between 1,100 and 2,600, the exceptions being 1904, when George W. Peck reduced Robert M. LaFollette's 1900 majority of 2,261 votes to only 542 votes, and 1914, when John C. Karel reduced Emanuel Phillip's 1912 majority of 1,217 votes to 707 votes. In 1916, Phillip received 3,378 votes and Burt Williams 1,375 votes.

During these periods of fluctuating political fortunes, the county continued overwhelmingly Republican in national affairs. The votes for five succeeding presidential elections were as follows: 1892—Benjamin Harrison, 2,040; Grover Cleveland, 1,711. 1896—William McKinley, 3,327; William Jennings Bryan, 1,316. 1900—William McKinley, 3,864; William Jennings Bryan, 1,157. 1904—Theodore Roosevelt, 4,091; Alton B. Parker, 1,043. 1908—William H. Taft, 3,491; William Jennings Bryan, 1,576. In 1912, when the Progressive wave swept the county, Woodrow Wilson nearly held Bryan's vote, polling 1,528 ballots. Taft lost heavily, though he still received a plurality with 2,032 votes. Roosevelt received 644 votes, Eugene V. Debs, 45; and Eugene W. Chapin, 109. In 1916, Charles F. Hughes received 3,371 votes, and Woodrow Wilson 1,614, the Socialist vote being 130 and the Prohibition vote 87.

County officers, judicial officers and legislators since 1890 have for the most part been elected with comfortable majorities, for while there have been many interesting and hard fought contests, few of the final results have been close.

Probably the most interesting contests have been fought out in the caucuses under the old convention system. The manipulating of delegations, the trading of votes, the delicate adjustment of tickets to represent all sections and all classes, and thus gain support, are all among the most

picturesque features of Clark County life, and are the memories which will live the longest in the minds of those who took part in them, but their story is beyond the scope of this work, and in addition to this the events are too recent to be viewed without partiality. For the future historian the subject is fraught with the deepest possibilities.

In 1890 several of the local election contests were close, a number of those elected receiving less than half the total vote. For congress, N. P. Haugen received 1,535 votes, W. F. Bailey 1,491, and W. C. Jones 131 votes. For state senator, R. J. MacBride received 1,563 votes, H. M. Stocking 1,506, and H. W. Hunt 129. For assemblyman, Phillip Rossman received 1,561 votes, W. H. Mead 1,557 votes, and W. F. Cutts 101 votes. The contests for county clerk, county treasurer, county register of deeds and county coroner were likewise close. For county clerk, H. M. Root received 1,569 votes, George Burke 1,533 votes, and George B. Bagley 128 votes. For county treasurer, H. N. Withee received 1,584 votes, F. J. Vine received 1,511, and J. C. Miller received 118 votes. For register of deeds, William Zazenhouse received 1,602 votes, Henry Schildhaur 1,478 votes, and Fred W. Davis 134 votes. For coroner, W. B. Lyman received 1,539 votes, J. S. Mulvey received 1,506 votes, and W. W. Warner 144 votes.

In 1892 two of the contests were also close. For county clerk, H. M. Root received 1,930 votes, George Burke 1,859, and George Bagley 133 votes. For sheriff, James W. Page received 1,933 votes, Ira F. McIntyre 1,856 votes, and Joseph Mack 139 votes.

In 1893 there was a close race for county judge, Richard B. Salter receiving 1,482 votes, and Spencer M. Marsh 1,449 votes.

The next close contest was in 1915. In that year James O'Neill, elected in the district, received 1,421 votes for circuit judge, Emery W. Crosby 1,982, and C. G. Price 1,309 votes. For county superintendent of schools, Besse Kennedy received 2,663 votes, and E. C. Hirsch 2,560 votes. In 1917, Elizabeth Kennedy, for the same office, received 1,876 votes, Robert Letsche 1,836, and Arthur Dietz 1,676 votes.

During the same period there were several elections that were practically unanimous. In 1903, James O'Neill, for circuit judge, received 1,934 out of 1,948 cast, excelling the record of A. W. Newman, in 1888, who, for the same office, received in this county 1,349 votes out of 1,358 votes cast. In 1909, Judge O'Neill received in this county the entire 2,806 votes cast. In 1901, for county judge, George L. Jacques received 2,197 out of 2,209 votes cast, while in 1909 and 1913, Oscar W. Schoengarth received the entire vote for that office, 2,685 in 1909, and 2,517 in 1913. In 1905, A. O. Rhea received, for county superintendent, 2,594 votes out of 2,603 cast. In 1907 he received the entire vote of 2,464, while in 1912, Elizabeth Kennedy received the entire vote of 2,501 for the same office. In 1910, for clerk of court, George A. Ure received 2,229 votes out of 2,736 votes cast. In 1912 he received the entire vote of 3,014 for clerk of court, and William Huntley the entire vote of 1,365 for coroner.

The only Democrat ever elected to the legislature from Clark County

is Robert J. MacBride, assemblyman in 1882 and 1883, and senator in 1891 and 1893.

Richard B. Salter, of Colby, a Democrat, was county judge from Jan. 1, 1890, to Jan. 1, 1898, and district attorney from Jan. 1, 1905, to Jan. 1, 1907.

In 1916, W. L. Smith, as candidate for the assembly at the Republican primaries, was defeated by C. M. Bradford by a vote of 1,233 to 1,064, but Mr. Bradford died a few days before the election, Mr. Smith's name consequently went on the ticket, and he was elected.

CHAPTER XI.

THE UNPAID TAX PROBLEM.

The public credit of Clark County was for many years below par, and it was not until after the building of the present courthouse that the county finances were established on a firm basis. There was little actual cash in the county in those early days. The few substantial men of worth were looking toward the future, and were tying up their resources in investments. The permanent citizens earned what they could by working for the lumbermen, but these earnings almost immediately went outside the county for the purchase of supplies and equipment with which to develop their homes among the stumps. For the most part the population was a floating one, the lumberjacks leaving the county in the spring to spend their winter earnings elsewhere.

For all claims against the county, county orders were issued, and these orders, held at a varying discount of from twenty-five to fifty per cent were the common medium of exchange throughout the county. The county itself would not accept its own orders in payment of state, town or school taxes, but would accept them at par in payment for county taxes. Thus, a man owing \$50 for county taxes could buy \$50 worth of county orders for from \$25 to \$35, pay his taxes, and the county be no better off than before. Dealing in county orders became an established and sometimes profitable business, and as late as 1870, D. D. Cheney, and others, of Sparta, obtained a judgment against the county for \$5,411 unpaid county orders which they held, and which they had probably bought for less than half their face value. Such conditions continued until about 1876, since which date all county orders have been immediately convertible into cash at par.

The greatest problem, probably, with which the county has had to contend, has been the tax certificate question, and for many years the difficulty was still further complicated by bitter political rivalries in the office of treasurer and clerk, and in the county board. The matter of the tax certificates assumed predominating importance during the Readjustment Period of the county government from March 3, 1862, to May 23, 1860. Even before that there were indications of the proportions which the problem was to assume, for in April, 1857, at the first tax sale held in the county, the list of delinquent taxes contained no less than 1,380 descriptions, and its publication in the Jackson County Banner had cost the county \$250.80.

In the next few years, there were sometimes between 3,000 and 4,000 tracts of land on the delinquent list. For this condition there were several reasons. Thousands of tracts were taken up merely for the timber, and abandoned after the timber was cut off. Other tracts were taken in good faith, and abandoned by their owners when farming among the

stumps failed to yield even a living. Some tracts on which the taxes became delinquent were actually occupied by their owners, but produced such small returns that the taxes could not be met. Still other tracts were those which had been purchased from the pre-emptors with a view to speculation by residents of this and other counties who, owing to the hard times following the panic of 1857, found themselves unable to pay the taxes.

A few of the tax certificates put on sale each year were purchased by those who desired certain well situated tracts, or by those who had a little money to invest and to whom the 25 per cent interest with such good security proved attractive. Most of the certificates, however, found no purchasers and were held by the treasurer or clerk.

Many causes contributed to the confusion. The county was 360 square miles larger than at present, and the entire county for several years consisted of but three townships. The Township of Weston alone embraced some 1,266 square miles, or 5,064 quarter sections, or 20,256 forties, presenting an almost impossible task for a single assessor. Some years the township assessors made no returns, and the county supervisors had to make up a list as best they could, a most difficult task in the face of the uncertain records of the time. County and local officers sometimes, through indifference and more often through ignorance of the laws of the state, neglected to comply with the procedure of tax assessment and tax collection sales laid down by the statutes. The county treasurers were handling the office as an adjunct to their personal business, and while some were men of the highest integrity and standing, others were careless, inefficient, self-seeking, and engaged in the bitterest political feuds with other officials. Towns were receiving their appropriations in tax certificates, and some county bills were being paid in the same medium. County orders were being received in payment for tax certificates at par. Vast tracts of land were held by speculative companies, or embraced in grants. Many tracts were non-assessable.

It was natural, therefore, that there should be many irregularities. No comprehensive system of accounting or of keeping county records was in vogue. Land that was not legally subject to taxation was placed on the assessment list and certified and sold for unpaid taxes, and in the general confusion the same fate sometimes met land upon which taxes had been paid and receipts issued, but which the town or county treasurers had failed to account for. The board tried to meet this difficulty by stipulating that all tax certificates issued by mistake on lands not subject to taxation, or upon which the taxes had been paid, should be redeemed by the county at face value and 25 per cent added, but when a purchaser had purchased for cash in good faith, a certificate issued by the county, it gave him little satisfaction, upon finding that the certificate had been issued by mistake, to receive in lieu of his good cash paid out, a county order worth about 60 per cent below par. Finally, the difficulties resulted in an open clash between the treasurer, Chauncey Blakeslee, and the board, the treasurer refusing to submit his accounts to the board and bringing suit against the county for certain expenses, while the board in turn ordered the treasurer to move his office to the courthouse, declared his bond forfeited and

ordered suit brought against him to compel an accounting and a payment of alleged shortages. The matter was finally adjusted, and the situation was cleared somewhat by placing the custody and sale of certificates in the hands of the clerk, and the decision that nothing but actual cash should be received for certificates sold.

On March 25, 1861, a recapitulation of county affairs showed in the possession of the county on April 25, tax certificates to the amount of \$5,617.01, exclusive of interest—\$1,010.95 being for 1855; \$212.22 for 1856; \$972.53 for 1857; \$1.81 for 1858, and \$3,419.50 for 1860. In addition to this the towns held many certificates received from the county as appropriations for improvement. It was ordered that in the future purchasers who desired to obtain certificates for county orders should pay at least 30 per cent in cash, the cash to be used in paying the county appropriations to the various school districts.

The supervisors during the commission system of county government from March 3, 1862, to May 23, 1870, found plenty to occupy their attention in the consideration of tax certificates. For a time, the proviso that certificates be sold only for cash was repealed, but when it was found that there was no cash to pay teachers, and that many teachers would not accept orders in lieu of wages, it was ordered that a stipulated percentage from the sale of certificates would be paid in actual cash, and the cash apportioned among the school districts. Later, a flat cash bonus was demanded from the purchasers. All power over certificates was taken from the clerk and returned to the treasurer, but this was a political rather than an administrative move. As time passed various reductions from the face value of old certificates, and in some cases a total elimination of interest was arranged. The situation was finally considerably cleared when the clerk was ordered to compare every description on the delinquent lists with the abstract to prevent mistakes, all worthless certificates on which refunds were claimed were ordered submitted to the board before action was taken, and arrangements were made for the issuing of tax deeds upon lands whose certificates had been held the legal length of time.

A consideration of the details of these various acts is of interest. Jan. 10, 1863, an earlier act was amplified so that 70 per cent of the amount paid for any tax certificate could be paid in town orders up to the amount of the indebtedness of the county to the several towns. April 20, 1863, the act was still further amplified, so that the 30 per cent cash received for tax certificates was to be distributed at a ratio of 50 cents for each scholar, in District 1, Pine Valley; District 2, Weston, and District 4, Pine Valley, all others to receive \$1 a scholar, except District 3, which already received its appropriation. Feb. 28, 1863, the treasurer was authorized to exchange good certificates for any invalid certificates that had been issued.

Dec. 23, 1863, in order to raise money to pay bounty to soldiers, a special provision was made for the sale of tax certificates on cut-over pine lands. Certificates on such lands were to be sold at 50 per cent of their face and interest value, but the purchasers of a tract must take up any certificates which might be outstanding against the tract for 1859, 1860, 1861 and

1862, and must file an affidavit as to when and by whom the land was cut over.

It was on Jan. 19, 1865, that the board ordered the treasurer to compare every tax certificate in his possession with the abstracts, and to sort out all worthless certificates, that is, certificates that had been issued on university land still held by the government or the State of Wisconsin, on land the taxes of which had been paid before the tax sale, on land that had been doubly assessed, or on land that had not been entered. To prevent the issuing of such certificates in the future the treasurer was ordered to compare with the abstracts all delinquent tax lists returned, and with draw from advertisement and sale all land not subject to taxation. The treasurer was further ordered to exchange good certificates for worthless ones, paying 7 per cent interest on the worthless ones and charging 25 per cent on the good ones. This act was amended Dec. 14, 1865, so that interest of 7 per cent should be allowed on certificates that were worthless by reason of the land not having been entered, while 25 per cent should be paid up to Jan. 19, 1865, and 7 per cent afterwards for certificates that were worthless from any other cause.

Nov. 14, 1865, in order to clear up old tax certificates, it was ordered that all tax certificates held by the county previous to and including the sale of 1861, should be sold at 25 per cent of their face without interest, and that all certificates of the sale of 1862 should be sold at their face value and one year's interest. Fifty cents of each order was to be paid in actual cash, or in county orders, and the remainder in county orders. Jan. 3, 1866, the cash provision was rescinded, and the treasurer was authorized to receive county and town orders in full payment for all certificates sold.

Jan. 25, 1868, it was decided to sell the tax certificates of 1862 for 50 per cent of their face value, and those of 1863 for the face and one year's interest. The Fox & Wisconsin River Improvement Co. question was adjusted by the decision to cancel all certificates issued upon the lands of that company for the taxes of 1864 and 1865, and to call in any such certificates that might be outstanding. The clerk was authorized to take into his possession all of the tax certificates issued upon the land of this company for the years 1866 and 1867, and sell them—presumably to the company—at a certain discount not mentioned and with interest added up to Jan. 15, 1868.

March 26, 1869, the clerk was authorized to give county orders for worthless certificates, the clerk to collect a fee of 30 cents for the redemption of lands advertised for sale in 1868.

Dec. 20 of that year the treasurer was ordered not to sell any certificates held by the county and subject to tax deeds, but to deliver them to the county clerk in order that the tax deeds might be issued. It was also ordered that all worthless certificates should be laid before the board for examination.

With the dawn of the modern period, in 1870, the question of delinquent tax sales was thoroughly reviewed, a new system of keeping track of the certificates was inaugurated, provisions were made for the issuing of

quit claim deeds to holders of tax deeds, it was provided that all sales of tax deeds and tax certificates should be made in actual cash, as should all payment of delinquent taxes, with the exception that such portion of delinquent taxes as might be due for county taxes, might be paid for in county orders. A sweeping accusation was made that ever since the county was organized, town and county treasurers had received money and issued receipts for taxes that had subsequently been returned as delinquent. Several offers were made the county by various firms, offering to buy at certain reductions of interest all delinquent tax certificates held by the county, but these offers were refused. The irregularities in the handling of tax certificates and county order reached their climax with the suits against certain county officials in 1876. In obtaining judgments against these individuals, the books and accounts of the clerk and treasurer were gone over thoroughly, and as much order as possible was injected in the chaos of tangled county affairs. Jan. 1, 1877, N. H. Withee took office as county treasurer, and the records of that office have since been kept with exactness. The tax question, however, long continued to be a serious problem.

The details by which the boards of the early seventies endeavor to make the adjustments already mentioned are of considerable interest.

May 23, 1870, at the first meeting of the Modern Period, the treasurer was authorized to exchange good tax certificates for worthless ones, but was required to present all documents and data of each exchange at the next board meeting following the transaction.

June 29, 1870, another adjustment was made. No tax certificates were to be sold except for cash. At delinquent tax sales the part of the tax due to the towns was to be paid in actual cash, the part due the county could be paid in county orders. Provision was also made for quit-claiming lands to purchasers of tax deeds held by the county, notification that such lands were again subject to taxation to be made at once to the town clerks and assessors.

On Nov. 15, 1870, the county treasurer was ordered to secure a book in which he should record all tax certificates, giving the number, the description, the amount at which the certificate was sold, the amount of interest, to whom sold and the date. Jan. 16, 1871, the treasurer was ordered not to sell any tax certificates, to receive no county orders unless signed by the chairman of the board. In case of a receipt being presented, showing that taxes had previously been paid on land sold by mistake, the amount was to be charged back to the township interested, and former treasurers were ordered to settle for such receipts. Towns were also to be charged back with all certificates issued on land illegally assessed.

June 12, 1871, the county considered the matter of certain persons outside the county, who had come into possession of county orders, and were suing the county for payment. Jan. 6, 1872, it was discovered that many errors had been made in the tax certificate book, and the treasurer was ordered to make such corrections as he could from the records in the clerk's office.

May 1, 1873, an offer was made the county from T. J. Hemphill and

T. B. Tyler to purchase all the county tax certificates at face value, paying a quarter down and the remainder in three equal payments three months apart. Several resolutions were offered on the subject, but all were rejected. It was determined, however, that the courts should quit-claim tax deeds to any person who would pay the county the amount due at the time the deed was issued, the fee for issuing it and interest at 10 per cent from the date of the deed, together with the amount due on any tax certificate. It was ordered that hereafter before the assessment rolls were delivered to the collector a description should be inserted therein of each piece of real estate to be taxed. The entire matter of the tax certificates was entered into and a report rendered, in which an attempt was made to present a complete inventory of all tax certificates held by the county, both valid and worthless, together with as near correct a statement as could be obtained regarding the complete transactions of each former treasurer in regard to the payment of taxes, the issuing and sale of certificates, and the sale of certificates.

Various reports were thereafter prepared and revised from time to time until the final judgment against the defaulting county officers.

In addition to occupying the attention of successive county boards for so many years, the tax question in the county also came up for consideration by the courts. In 1870, a series of suits was brought against the county, alleging many irregularities in the assessments of that year. Typical of these cases was that of John J. Marsh and another, as administrators of the estate of Samuel Marsh, deceased, together with other complainants, against the board of supervisors and the clerk of Clark County to have certain taxes assessed in 1870, on plaintiff's lands in said county, and the sales of the lands for such taxes, and the certificates of said sales, declared void, and to restrain the issue of tax deeds based upon said sales.

A recapitulation of the case as appealed to the Supreme Court is as follows: "A part of the lands in question were situated in Township 25 North, Ranges 1 and 2 West, which were included in the town of Weston, and a part in Township 25 North, Range 1 East, which was in the town of Lynn, in said county. It is alleged in the complaint, among other things, that the assessor of the town of Weston did not value the lands in the two townships first above named, 'from actual view, nor at the full value which could ordinarily be obtained therefor at private sale, and which the assessor believed the owner, if he desired to sell, would accept in full payment therefor,' and that only a small portion (if any) of the lands in the said two townships were assessed from actual view. There is a similar averment as to the assessment made that year of lands in the town of Lynn. It is further averred that the lands in the three townships above described 'are uniformly heavily timbered, but there is a great variety of surface and soil, some portions of said townships being broken and bluffy, and having very little or no value, other portions being wet and marshy, and others level and fertile, valuable for cultivation and general agricultural purposes; some of said lands having valuable tracts of pine timber on them, and the timber of other lands being of little or no value;'

that, at the time when said assessments were made, a number of tracts of land in each of those townships had been to a considerable extent cleared, cultivated and improved with fences and buildings thereon, and were much more valuable than the unimproved lands in said townships; that plaintiffs were at that time nonresidents of said county, and all said lands were in a wild and unimproved state; that the respective assessors of said towns, in the year named, valued the lands therein, for the purpose of assessment, arbitrarily and at nearly uniform rates, without reference to their relative value, and, in very many cases, without actually viewing them; that the lands in said townships in the town of Weston were valued at from two to three dollars per acre, but mostly at two dollars per acre, three or four sections being valued at four dollars, one forty at six, and one at eight dollars and fifty cents, per acre; that all the lands in said townships are divided by the government survey into forty-acre tracts, but were assessed and valued in tracts of one hundred and sixty acres each; that the improved lands were generally assessed at the same rate as the unimproved lands, and in some instances at lower rates, although generally of much greater value; that the lands in Township 25, Range 1 East, in the town of Lynn, were valued at two dollars and fifty cents per acre without exception; that the respective assessors of said towns intentionally and fraudulently made a distinction in such assessment against the plaintiffs and other nonresidents owning lands in said townships, for the purpose of making them pay more than their just portion of the taxes; and that the valuation so made was the basis of which the taxes of that year were levied upon plaintiff's lands. It is further alleged that no notice of the time and place of meeting of the board of review of either of the said towns was posted, and no meeting of such board was held, in said year, and the pretended assessment rolls aforesaid were not reviewed; that neither of the assessors of said towns took and subscribed the oath annexed to said pretended assessment rolls, as required by law, or took and subscribed any oath of like effect or substance; and that no oath taken and subscribed by either of said assessors was annexed to either of said rolls; and it is further alleged that neither of the treasurers of said towns, respectively, made any proper return to the county treasurer, or made any affidavit to be annexed to the statement of the taxes remaining unpaid. The other averments of the complaint need not be stated. The answer was a general denial.

"The District Court found, among other things, that the assessors of the towns of Weston and Lynn, respectively, did not intentionally or fraudulently make a distinction, in the assessment above mentioned, against the plaintiffs or other nonresidents for the purpose of making them pay more than their just and equal portion of the taxes to be paid in those towns in 1870; but that each of said assessors, in that year, made a just, equitable and fair assessment of the lands situate in his town. There was no other specific finding as to any facts alleged in the averments of the complaint above stated; but a general finding of 'all the issues of fact joined in the pleadings in this action, in favor of the defendants.'

"It will sufficiently appear from the opinion herein, what facts were shown by the evidence bearing upon the averments of the complaint above recited.

"From a judgment in favor of the defendants, the plaintiffs appealed.

"Briefs were filed, by Sloan, Stevens & Morris for the appellants, and by J. R. Sturdevant and R. J. McBride, with S. U. Pinney of counsel, for the respondents; and there was oral argument by Mr. Stevens and Mr. Pinney."

Upon being appealed, the decision of the District Court in favor of the county, was reversed and a verdict ordered in favor of Marsh. The summary of the Supreme Court opinion (Marsh and Others vs. The Board of Supervisors of Clark County and Another, 42 Wisconsin, 502) as rendered by Chief Justice Edward G. Ryan, is as follows:

"1—That provision of our state constitution which declares that the rule of taxation shall be uniform, requires a uniform assessment of value; and no tax upon property can be supported which does not proceed upon valid assessment, legally made, upon a uniform rule. 2—Violations or evasions of duty imposed by law to secure a just and uniform rule of assessment, whether occurring by mistake in law or by fraud in fact, which go to impair the general equality and uniformity of the assessment, and thereby to defeat the uniform rule of taxation, vitiate the whole assessment as the foundation of a valid tax. Kelley vs. Corson, 11 Wis., 1, and Miltimore vs. Supervisors, 15 id., 9, as to his point, overruled. 3—Under ch. 130, Laws of 1868, the act of the assessors in making, and annexing to and filing with the assessment roll, an affidavit that he has performed his statutory duty in the several particulars there enumerated, including the valuation of each parcel property from actual view of it, is essential to the validity of the assessment; and when such affidavit has not been made, the facts which should appear by it can not be shown aliunde; nor can the rule of the statute be relaxed by showing that compliance with it was impossible. 4—Equity will restrain the issue of a deed upon a sale of land as for a delinquent tax, where there was no valid assessment, without requiring other proof of injury to the plaintiff from the pretended tax."

The case of Stevens vs. The Supervisors of Clark County (43 Wisconsin, 36) was similar in character to the Marsh case, except as to proof of plaintiff's title to the lands upon which the taxes were assessed, and the contending parties were represented by the same attorneys. The land owned by Stevens had been a part of the Fox & Wisconsin River Improvement Co. tract, but the certificate which that company had filed with the county registrar of deeds recapitulating the lands which that company had selected in the county did not bear the statement that it had been compared with the original papers in the state archives by the secretary of state personally. Upon appeal, Chief Justice Ryan affirmed the decision of the District Court upon the ground that the plaintiff had failed to prove title; and upon a rehearing, though with reluctance, Justice Ryan again affirmed the decision of the District Court. "It is better," he said, "that parties should sometimes suffer undue results of their litigation,

than that courts should assume arbitrary discretion to relieve them by doing violence to the law." A summary of his opinion is as follows:

"1—Sec. 7, ch. 112 of 1856, provides that 'copies of the lists of lands required by section five of this act to be filed in the offices of the secretary of state and the registers of deeds of the several counties, shall, when certified to be correct by said officers respectively, under their official seals, be received in any court of this state as evidence' of certain facts. Held, that in certificate accompanying such copy, the certifying officer must state that it 'has been compared by him with the original,' as required by the general provision of sec. 71, ch. 137, R. S.; and a mere certificate that such copy 'has been compared' with the original, and is correct, is insufficient. 2—On affirming a judgment, the appellate court has no discretion to grant a new trial."

The opinion in the Marsh vs. Supervisors case continued to be the standard authority in all similar cases in this state for some fifteen years. In 1885 it was practically set aside by the opinion of Associate Justice David Taylor, who criticised its language and found (*Fifield vs. Marinette County, imp. Beebe vs. Marinette County*, 62 Wisconsin, 532), as follows:

"1—A court of equity will not set aside or enjoin the collection of a tax for mere irregularities in the tax proceedings, unless the taxes justly chargeable to the property are first paid or tendered in all cases where such taxes are ascertainable. 2—A complaint which does not allege in direct terms the injustice and inequality of the tax, and further allege a state of facts which, if proved on the trial, would establish the truth of the general allegation of its injustice, does not state a course of action for equitable relief, unless there be a further allegation of an offer to pay the taxes justly chargeable to the property of the plaintiff on account of which he seeks relief. 3—The objection to the sufficiency of the complaint in such a case may be taken after judgment, on appeal, although there was no appearance on behalf of the defendant in the trial court. 4—The mere failure of the assessor to verify the assessment roll as required by law, does not necessarily render the taxes apportioned upon such assessment unequal or unjust."

CHAPTER XII

LUMBERING

The settlement and development of Clark County was due to its vast stretches of pine, immediately tributary to the great waterways. North and south flows the Black River, that famous logging stream, while the Eau Claire branches in the west flow to the Chippewa, and the Eau Pleine and Yellow River branches in the east flow to the Wisconsin.

The pineries in this region originally embraced a vast tract commencing on the Black River about twenty miles below Black River Falls, and extending to Iron Mountain, about twenty miles from Superior. The most southern reaches of this great forest consisted of gray and jack pine, while proceeding up the river the gray pine diminished, nearly disappearing ten miles above the Falls. A change of the sandy soil to a loam, clay, and in wet places, to hard pan, takes place some three miles below Wedge's Creek on the east, and three miles above the creek on the west side of Black River, twenty miles above the Falls. Where the heavy soil existed the red pine nearly disappeared, and the lofty groves of white pine alternated with splendid tracts of hard wood timber composed of sugar maple, white ash, basswood, elm, butternut, cherry birch, white oak and red oak. The hard wood timber region in its soil, flora and timber presents nearly the same appearance as the hard woods of New England, except the oak replaced the New England beech. Along the banks of the river and large branches, the balsam, fir and spruce were found scatteringly in small trees.

Originally about one-fourth of Clark County was covered with white pine. This was sent to the market largely through the Black River and its branches. Some was sent down the Eau Claire from its branches in this county and thence into the Chippewa. The Wisconsin River also received Clark County logs from its branches in the western part of the county. The hardwood and hemlock which covered nearly three-fourths of the county, was not extensively used for commercial purposes until the nineties and later. Generally speaking the pine was along the river courses and low lands, while the hardwood was on the higher land and ridges.

Sherwood, Washburn, Levis, Dewhurst, Hewett and Mentor were in a great part covered with medium-sized pine with some hardwood ridges interspersed. This was cut off in the early days. The great fires of 1885 and 1886 burned thousands of acres in these towns clean, and in time they were covered to a great extent with wild grass. In the other townships the greater portions of the lands were covered with hardwood timber, although all the towns had considerable quantities of pine.

The best hardwood was in Weston, York, Fremont, Loyal, Eaton,

Hendren, Beaver, Unity, Butler, Meade, Warner, Reseberg, Longwood and Worden. These towns were covered with a dense vigorous growth of white and red oak, linden, maple, rock elm, birch, ash and some butternut. In 1890 the vast forests of Hendren, Butler, Meade, Fremont, Reseberg and Longwood had scarcely been touched by the woodsman's axe, and even the other townships in the hardwood had but comparatively few settler's clearings.

Large bodies of hardwood were also found in the northern portions of the towns of Sherwood and Washburn, the northeastern portion of Levis, and the towns of Thorp, Withee, Hixon, Pine Valley, Lynn, Seif, Sherman, Colby, Green Grove, Mayville and Hoard.

The northern portion of the towns of Mayville, Hoard and Withee also had a large quantity of hemlock, while scattered with this was some of the choicest birch timber in Wisconsin. The oak belt did not seem to extend north of the Popple River on the east side of Black River, but on the west side it extended north through Taylor County.

The most universal of the hardwoods were the linden or basswood, which constituted nearly one-half of the hardwood suitable for lumber, and was found in every town in the county, of excellent quality and very abundant. Next after this was oak, red and white, which in about equal quantities constituted nearly one-fourth of the whole amount, while the ash, maple, elm, birch, basswood and butternut constituted the rest. The hard maple was not so abundant or large and thrifty as was found in some portions of Wisconsin, but it was very largely birds-eye maple, and consequently the more valuable. The soft maple was found in considerable quantity, good, first clear logs, two and three feet in diameter, being frequently cut. The red oak was very large and healthy, and was probably as good as can be found anywhere in the Northwest. It was most abundant on the west side of Black River, many forties being found that would cut upwards of 100,000 feet of this timber in that locality. The white oak is said to be the best in the works for barrel stock and wagon timber, being very sound and tough, and yet cutting easily. It lacks the brittleness found in all white oak growing south of the Wisconsin River. This timber was found most abundant on the east side of Black River, south of Popple River, although there were considerable quantities on the west side of the river.

The rock elm was most abundant in the towns of Fremont, York, Loyal, Hendren and Eaton, where it grew abundantly on the higher lands, and was remarkable for the thriftiness and great length of the bodies of the trees before reaching the limbs. This timber is chiefly valuable for the manufacture of wagons and buggies, being much used as a substitute for hickory, which it greatly resembles in toughness. White ash was not found in considerable quantities, but the black ash was found abundant in all portions of the county on the low lands, and of excellent quality, and was much in demand, being by many considered more beautiful than black walnut when finished, and is susceptible of a high polish, having also the clearest grain of any wood growing in Wisconsin. The birch was found most abundant in the northern portion

of the county, and proceeding south it became more scarce and of poorer quality. In the town of Hoard much birch was found, the trees being frequently three feet in diameter and very sound. This is a close-grained and very hard wood, the white portion on the outside being valuable for stained work in furniture, and the red or black heart in the large trees is extremely beautiful in its natural color and will take the highest polish. This portion of the birch was the most valuable hardwood grown in northern Wisconsin.

The Black River is the largest and the principal stream of Clark County. It has its headquarters in eastern Taylor County, and flows through Clark County in a southerly direction, entering the county in the town of Hixon (Town 29, Range 2 West) and leaving it at the south line of Township No. 23, Range 3 West, the town of Dewhurst. The length of the river in the county is about sixty-two miles. Its tributaries are mainly streams flowing from the east and northeast, the principal ones being the Poplar or Popple River, Rock Creek, Cawley Creek, O'Neill Creek, Cunningham Creek, and the east fork of the Black River. The principal tributary from the west is Wedge's Creek.

The distance by river from the "Soo" Line railroad bridge over Black River on the Duluth branch, to a point near La Crosse, where it joins the Mississippi, is 131 miles.

Black River, until in very recent years, has been used almost solely as a natural watercourse and highway for the transportation of logs, lumber and timber. Its usefulness in that line has passed away for the reason that practically it has no more saw logs on or about its banks to be boated away. The river, however, has great possibilities in its undeveloped water powers.

Black River has by far the steepest grade and the swiftest current of any river of its size within the State. Some of the rivers flowing north to Lake Superior have generally swifter currents, but they are much smaller.

The mouth of Black River, where it joins the Mississippi, is 628 feet above the level of the sea. At the "Soo" Line bridge on the Duluth branch, 131 miles distant, the elevation above sea level is 1,198 feet, showing the descent of the river to be 570 feet, or an average of about four and one-third feet per mile. The descents between points vary considerably. From the "Soo" Line bridge, just mentioned, to the railroad bridge just west of Withee, a distance of six and six-tenths miles, the descent is 11 feet, or an average of 1.7 feet per mile. From the Withee railroad bridge to the bridge on Sections 20 and 29, Town 20, Range 2 West, the distance of 5.5 miles, the descent 20 feet, an average of 3.6 feet per mile. From the last named bridge to just above Hemlock dam is six miles, the fall is 16 feet, an average of 2.7 feet per mile. From above Hemlock dam to 600 feet below the dam, a distance of one-tenth of a mile, the descent of 19 feet. From below Hemlock dam to a point between Sections 27 and 22, Town 27, Range 2 West, a distance of 3.2 miles, the descent is 25 feet, an average of a little over 8 feet per mile. From the last named point to the new Greenwood dam, a distance of one mile, the descent is 2 feet. From the Green-

wood dam to the Fairchild & Northeastern Railway Co. bridge, a distance of 1.5 miles, the fall is 11 feet, an average of 7.3 feet per mile. From the Fairchild & Northeastern Railway bridge to the wagon bridge in the town of Weston on Sections 9 and 16, Town 25, Range 2 West, a distance of 4.7 miles, the descent is 36 feet, an average fall of 7.9 feet per mile. From the wagon bridge last named to the mouth of O'Neill Creek, a distance of 8 miles, the fall is 45 feet, an average of 5.6 feet per mile. From the mouth of O'Neill Creek to the center of Section 22, Town 24, Range 2 West, a distance of 4 miles, the descent is 60 feet, an average of 15 feet to the mile. From the point last named to the mouth of Cunningham Creek, 2 miles, a descent of 20 feet, the average fall is 10 feet to the mile. From the Cunningham Creek to the mouth of Wedge's Creek, 6.3 miles, the descent is 16 feet, and the average fall 2.5 feet per mile. From Wedge's Creek to the Dells dam, 1 mile, there is a descent of 19 feet. From the Dells dam to the mouth of the East Fork, 3.5 miles, there is a fall of 28 feet, or an average of 8.5 feet per mile. From the mouth of the East Fork to the railroad bridge at Hatfield, just south of the Clark County line, the distance is 3 miles, and the descent is 8 feet, or an average of 2.7 feet per mile. The elevations above the sea level have been determined at a number of the railway stations in the county, on and adjacent to Black River and its tributaries. Abbotsford and Dorchester are each 1,420 feet above sea level, Colby 1,363 feet, Curtiss 1,370 feet, Thorp 1,277 feet, Withee 1,268 feet, Owen 1,242 feet, Eidsvold 1,135 feet, Chili 1,232 feet, Lynn 1,139 feet, Granton 1,112 feet, Humbird 1,022 feet, and Neillsville 997 feet.

For nearly thirty years after the organization of the county, logging and lumbering were the principal industries here. The first loggers were the Mormons, who, in the forties, got out timber for their temple at Nauvoo, and were afterward employed in considerable numbers by Nathan Myrick, a La Crosse lumberman. The heavy loggers of the forties in this county were Nathan Myrick, of La Crosse, and Jacob Spaulding, Andrew Sheppard, Amos Elliott and William T. Price, of La Crosse.

Amos Elliott, in a paper prepared in 1907, tells something of the operations in those days. In his narrative he states that he was born in Chester County, Pa., in 1822, and came to Black River Falls in 1845. Myrick, of La Crosse, was then logging with Jacob Spaulding, on the river above Neillsville. Mr. Elliott hired out as an ox teamster to Myrick, who furnished four yoke of cattle, and board for men and team, and paid 50 cents a thousand for the work. He left Black River Falls in September, 1845, and went through where Neillsville now is, and found Henry O'Neill, brother of James O'Neill, Sr., building a shanty on the creek. Elliott logged the winter of 1845-46 on the east side of Black River, above Cawley Creek, and that same winter, William T. Price logged below him on the west side of the river, having his camp on the river bank.

The winter of 1846-47, Mr. Elliot states that he went up the river from the Falls, with Tom Wilson, an old Quaker from Pennsylvania, and put in logs for one Grover, just opposite the mouth of Cunningham Creek; they stayed there all that winter, without a letter, paper or communication

whatever with the outside world. They had no stoves in those days, and all the cooking was done in the fireplace.

In the fall of 1848, Mr. Elliot formed a partnership with William T. Price, which continued for several years. The winter of 1848-49, Elliot run a camp for the partnership, putting in logs on the west side of Black River, four miles above Cawley Creek. These logs were put in for Col. B. F. Johnson.

The winter of 1849-50, according to Mr. Elliot, the snow throughout Clark County was very deep, deeper, in his opinion, than it was some years later in, 1856-57, a winter that has ever since been known as the "winter of the deep snow." In the fall of 1850, Mr. Elliot took a logging job from Andrew Sheppard, on the east side of Black River, two or three miles below what is now Greenwood. That winter T. J. La Flesh worked for him.

In 1853, Samuel Weston, accompanied by David Robinson and several others, came from Maine and located at what has since been known as Weston's Rapids, two miles above Neillsville. They commenced running logs down the Black River and thus became the first local loggers in Clark County independent of the local mills, those previous to them, not connected with the local mills, having been residents of La Crosse or Black River Falls. In 1860 this logging center was a spirited little village with a store, a saw and grist mill, a furniture establishment, a large public house, a postoffice, a lawyer and some 260 inhabitants.

Clark County rapidly became a logging center, and for the next thirty years the great natural wealth of the county was poured out on the bosom of its streams. Down the Black River the logs were run to La Crosse, while down the Eau Claire they were sent to Winona and other points by way of the Chippewa River and Beef Slough.

The economic effect of this is apparent. La Crosse, Winona and other Mississippi points grew rich with the milling industry. Township after township in Clark County was denuded, leaving in the track of the loggers rotting stumps, dead trunks, inflammable brush and rubbish, and such standing trees as were unsuitable to the pine loggers' purpose. The loggers came in the fall and left in the spring, taking with them their wages, having in the meantime, for the most part, purchased their provisions, supplies and clothing in other localities.

In the latter sixties the three principal local logging firms in Clark County were Hewett, Woods & Co., Leonard R. Stafford and Robert Ross. Hewett, Woods & Co. continued in business for many years. At the height of the logging business they cut from 12,000,000 to 18,000,000 feet a year. Among the early contractors for this concern were Ed Allen, John Dwyer, Richard Hawks, Charles W. Hyslip, Jones Tompkins, Hiram Palmer and numerous others. Richard Hawks lived at Neillsville and had some little pine on O'Neill Creek close to its bank. The pine was large and would go two and one-half to three logs to the thousand feet. It was the very best quality, and would saw out a great deal of it, into clear lumber. In 1867, he put in these logs and sold them for \$3.75 per thousand feet, board measure. Such logs today

are simply priceless, for the reason that they cannot be obtained because they do not exist.

John Dwyer lived in the town of Grant. He was short in stature, but exceedingly stout, but notwithstanding his heavy weight, he was very light on his feet, able to execute a double shuffle with rare agility. He was a most jolly man, addicted to whistling, and would occasionally drop into poetry. His rhymes always had some local or personal flavor, and were always made on the spur of the moment. He died at his home in the town of Grant in the year 1882. Hewett, Woods & Co. usually put in most of their timber themselves, that is it was let out to others. They would build their own camps and put in their own foreman to oversee or "run" the camp as it was termed. Prominent among these foremen were Chet Olson, Hiram Palmer and S. B. Hewett.

In the seventies, in addition to Hewett, Woods & Co., the principal local loggers were Schofield & Weston and Thompson & Root. The Thompson & Root Co. consisting of B. F. Thompson and Homer C. Root logged eleven winters and cut in all some 55,000,000 feet.

There were many others engaged in logging in Clark County in the latter years mostly in putting logs on contract for the owners, some of them, however, put on their own account, although the main portion of their business was generally done under contract. Among them were Henry Huntzicker, Jacob Huntzicker, Richard Dewhurst, Jones Tompkins, S. C. Boardman, George L. Lloyd, Hiram Palmer, Daniel Gates, Joseph Gibson, Anson Green, J. L. Gates, Andrew Emmerson and many others. In fact, at one time or another, most of the adult male population of the county have been engaged either directly or indirectly in the logging business. Nearly every farmer in the county has at some time sold a part of his timber to be converted into saw logs.

The last logger to do any business on Black River was Alvin S. Trow, of Merrilan, Jackson County, who died in September, 1909. The last large tract of pine in the county was cut and hauled by train in Town 26 on the F. & N. E. Railway, a few years ago.

In the seventies the principal outside firms logging in Clark County were Bright & Withee, Gile & Holway, Sawyer & Austin, W. W. Crosby, Hixon & Withee, C. L. Coleman, John Paul, P. S. Davidson, Robert Ross, W. H. Polleys, D. J. Spaulding, C. C. Washburn and Abner and Philander Coburn.

Among other outsiders who have conducted extensive lumbering operations in Clark County may be mentioned Alex McMillan, D. D. McMillan, S. L. Nevins, W. C. Bussell, Hiram Goddard, E. L. Brockway, L. G. Merrill, Cullen Ayers, the Eau Claire Lumber Co. and others.

The control of the Black River for log driving purposes, ever since the year 1864, has been with a corporation known as the Black River Improvement Company. This improvement company was created by the act of the legislature (Chapter 84 of the P. L. laws of 1864, as amended by Chapter 447 of the P. and L. laws of 1866).

The officers and directors were all lumbermen operating on the Black River, as, indeed, were all of its stockholders. The purpose of the corpo-

ration as expressed in its articles of organization was to improve the navigation of Black River and lakes near the mouth of the same, in the counties of Clark, Jackson, Trempealeau and La Crosse, by building dams, break jams, deepening, widening and straightening the channel, closing up chutes and side cuts leading from the Black River into the Mississippi, and into its bottom lands, and into sloughs; to erect booms and piers, to construct levees or dikes, and repair and straighten the banks of Black River; and they were authorized to prescribe, charge and collect tolls on the running of logs down Black River.

This improvement company had complete control of the river from the time of obtaining its charter until the driving of saw logs ceased. It was the policy of the company to discourage the manufacture of lumber on the river, except at its mouth. It was a selfish one and took no thought of the years to come.

After the year 1872, when, by constitutional amendment, the legislature was prohibited from creating corporations by special law, several corporations were organized under the general laws of the state, for the purpose of competing with the improvement company. Among them were the La Crosse Booming and Transportation Company and the Black River Flooding Dam Association. In litigation that afterwards ensued between the improvement company and the new corporations, the latter were uniformly beaten.

The Supreme Court of the State decided that the Black River Improvement Company, having under their charter taken and retained possession of a part of the river, for the purpose of improving its navigability, the other companies had no right under the law, and took no authority to improve any part of the stream, even if it was a part of the river, that the improvement company had never attempted to take and improve—that the possession of a part of the river was in law a possession of the whole of it, by the elder company. From thence on the Black River Improvement Company held undisputed control of the river.

Details and statistics of the logging operations year by year in Clark County are not available. The statistics that are available are for the Black River and Chippewa River output, without reference to county lines. The general situation, however, may be mentioned briefly. Logging operations gradually increased in Clark County from 1845 to 1856. The early fifties with the great increase of settlers into the upper Mississippi region not only created an ever-increasing demand for building at good prices, but also made more labor available. In addition to this the quick occupation of the government lands nearer the Mississippi, and the certainty that the time was not far distant when all the best land would be pre-empted, caused a number of home-seekers to consider more favorably the prospects of establishing farms amid the forests of Clark County.

Some of the settlers, indeed, chose this county in preference to the open lands, for while the prairie sod had but to be broken before responding with a wealth of harvest, nevertheless the prairie lacked wood and water. In Clark County there was an abundance of water, fuel and building material secured on the spot, lumber could be obtained from nearby

mills, ready cash could be earned by working for the loggers and millers, and the presence of the mills and camps made supplies available and furnished possibilities for companionship.

In the fall of 1856 there were probably 500 actual residents of Clark County, in addition to the floating population of laborers.

But then came the winter of the deep snow when forest work was almost impossible, followed by the panic of 1857 and its succeeding three years of suffering and privation. Logging and milling operations were almost entirely suspended. What little money the millers received for the lumber and the loggers for their work was in paper of doubtful value, which sometimes became worthless in a day.

Men who had established their little homes in the wilderness, planning to work in the woods in the winters and thus secure money to pay the pre-emption requirement and to buy supplies for immediate necessities, while devoting their summers to gradually clearing and developing their farms, found themselves without money, without resources, and with their prospective farm land still uncleared.

Many left the county. Some, however, grimly held on and waited for better times. During the succeeding years their hopes rose and fell. The year 1860 was one of prosperity; the opening of the Civil War brought industrial and financial depression. In 1863 there was a revival of the demand for lumber. In 1865 came the great floods, which carried away mills and logs and lumber. With the close of the Civil War began a period of prosperity, but little affected by the national depression of 1867.

A citizen writing in 1890, just before the diminishing of the logging business made these estimates of the industry: "The cut of pine on the Black River and its tributaries for the past ten years has been nearly 200,000,000 feet annually, and of this probably 140,000,000 annually has been cut in Clark County. The cut in Clark County on the Eau Claire River has been 20,000 feet per annum, and the cut on Yellow River in Clark County has been about 5,000,000 feet per annum."

Greenwood was laid out in 1867 and Humbird in 1869. In 1871 and 1872 there was an increasing demand for lumber, especially after the great October fires of 1871, one of which swept Chicago and caused a great demand for lumber, while another devastated the lumber regions of north-western Wisconsin, and thus cut off the supply from that region. In the winter of 1871-72, probably 350,000,000 feet of logs were cut in Clark County. The panic of 1873 again wrought havoc with lumber operations in Clark County, and for a few years there was little progress. The "Al. Brown winter" of 1877-78 brought practically no snow, and the operations for that winter were at a standstill. But the next year marked the beginning of the halcyon days of pine lumbering in Clark County, which continued until the early nineties.

During these flourishing stages of development the county had gradually increased in population. In 1855 there were 232 people in the county. In 1860 there were 789, during the war the increase was small, and 1865 found the population 1,011. In 1870 there were 3,450 people in the county, and in 1875, in spite of the fact that ten townships had been

cut off at the north, the population had increased to 7,282. In 1880 the population was 10,715, in 1885 it was 15,423, in 1890 it was 17,708 and in 1895 it was 21,342.

The amount of pine cut and floated down Black River during the forty years or more of logging, according to the records, was 8,000,000,000 feet board measure. At a value of \$12.50 per thousand, it was worth \$100,000,000.

And it must be borne in mind that this vast amount of timber does not embrace the many millions of feet cut in Clark County, that were landed in the tributaries of the Eau Claire River, nor the large amounts of pine that came from this county that was landed in the Yellow River and other tributaries of the Wisconsin River. Neither does it include the large amount that has been taken out by railroad, nor sawed in the numerous sawmills.

The largest cut in any one year to be floated to La Crosse was 350,000,000 feet.

To realize the stupendous figures of 8,000,000,000 feet board measure, it may be observed that if these logs averaged 200 feet each, or five to the thousand, of 16 foot logs, that a 1,000 feet board measure, and the logs placed end to end, would measure 80 feet, and 8,000,000,000 feet board measure would extend over 121,000 miles, or about five times around the world.

For several decades the hardwood was considered a nuisance to be gotten rid of as soon as possible. In clearing the land for agricultural purposes valuable hardwood was piled up and burned, thus destroying great stores of natural wealth. But in the nineties the hardwood resources received increased attention. The railroads provided shipping facilities, the growing population demanded fuel in increasing quantities, while the charcoal needed in the smelters of the state created a demand for the hardwood not available for timber.

Brightened prospects were held out to the prospective settler. An enthusiastic resident wrote: "The settler with \$300 can for \$400 get forty acres of first-class land, as good as the world affords, paying \$200 down, and using \$100 in getting up his house to live in, and the next day after getting his family located, can get work at his own door at good wages, at the same time he can be making a farm. At no period, summer or winter, is there a time when a man cannot get work at remunerative wages."

In 1897 it was estimated that there was still 200,000,000 feet (board measure) of pine still standing in the county. A government report that year says: "The greater part is a level loam land area, which was formerly covered by a forest of hardwoods, mixed with a remarkable stand of large white pine. Most of the area of the county today is still covered by culled hardwoods, much of it is settled and only the sandy pinery presents tracts of bare waste many miles in extent. Hemlock occurs only in the northeastern portion. The western and southern part is invaded by the sandy area, covering Jackson and Eau Claire counties, and was formerly covered by a pine forest without hardwoods. The pine has nearly all been cut and was sawed at La Crosse and Eau Claire, and only about

200,000,000 feet are believed to be still standing. The hardwoods are culled especially for oak and have suffered from fires. The remaining supply is estimated at only about 650,000,000 feet, of which oak is still nearly 30 per cent, the remainder being chiefly basswood and elm. Clark County has few swamps, and these are poorly stocked."

A logging camp on Black River presented to the spectator a combination of animated sights and sounds. Here, camped in log shanties, and with log stables for oxen and horses, were congregated together anywhere from twenty-five to nearly a 100 men, according to the size of the winter's work laid out for them.

Some of the men would be engaged in cutting down the pine trees, and were called "choppers;" some were engaged in sawing the logs into lengths, varying from 12 to 18 feet, or more, the average being 16 feet, others with oxen were busy in skidding the logs and others called teamsters engaged in hauling great loads of logs on immense sleighs, from the skidway down to the river, when they would be unloaded either on the ice on the river, or else put on rollways on the river bank, from thence at the opening of the river in the spring, to be tumbled into the swift running stream, the last work mentioned being termed "breaking the rollways."

Before the logs were landed, they were marked on the bark on the side of the log with the owner's log mark, and stamped on the ends of each log several times with what was known as the "end mark." Each logger had his own marks, which were registered in the lumber inspector's office at La Crosse.

The log mark of Leonard B. Stafford was a long line cut across the back, with four smaller lines cut across at a certain angle, making it have the appearance of four X, and was called the long forty.

Hewett, Woods & Co.'s mark was a large notch cut in the bark, and three smaller ones extending diagonally from right to left from the large notch or blaze. Their end mark was a barred "S," having much the appearance of a figure 8, or like a dollar mark or symbol.

J. S. Keator & Son's log mark was the letter K, enclosed in a diamond, and the end mark was the same and was known as the diamond K mark.

Lindsay, Phelps & Co., of Davenport, Iowa, had the figures 41, both for side and end mark.

The log mark of Bright & Withee was BXW with BW stamped on the ends.

A full collection of all the various log marks used on the river by the various loggers would show considerable ingenuity in their make up, no two of them being alike, and the purpose also was to design a mark that could easily be cut upon the log with an axe.

With the coming of spring and the disappearance of the snow from the logging roads, labor in the forest came to an end. The loggers now turned their energies to the log drive. Presently rivers were freed of their imprisoning coat of ice and spring floods were at hand to carry the logs to the mill. Unhappy the logger, particularly when his operations took him far up stream, if the melting snow and the spring rains produced only a slight rise of water. Then his logs were tied up, and he must wait



*U.D. Bass Camp
at Cañon No. 1288*

for a more favorable year to carry them to market. But when the river was high the red-shirts, gayly set about the hazardous work of "break" the rollways and delivering to the swollen stream the accumulated harvest of the winter's work. The drive was the most picturesque as it certainly was the most dangerous portion of the season's operations. Down the ice-cold torrent thousands upon thousands of logs went surging and hurtling, sometimes halting at an obstruction as if in hesitation and piling up in ride masses, then rushing onward again with greater momentum than before.

A crew of men furnished with boats or bateaux, with tents, blankets and provisions, would follow down the river behind the floating logs, and with pike pole and cant hooks endeavored to keep the immense sea of logs floating down the river in constant motion. Often the logs would be piled up against some obstruction like a rock, or the pier of a bridge, and they would become, what was termed, jammed. Sometimes these log jams would extend for more than half a mile up the river, and the problem was how to break it.

The dexterity that the men showed in accomplishing this was marvelous.

The work was done at the head of the jam and the drivers attacked the logs, that like the keystone of an arch bound and held the great mass together. The work was dangerous and sometimes a daring fellow lost his life, but it was well paid, log drivers in the late sixties and early seventies received from \$3 to as high as \$7 per day.

When night the "Waunegan" boat that carried the tents, blankets and supplies was headed into shore, camp was made, fires were built, and after a hearty meal, tired out with the day's hard work, the men slept the sleep of the just, to be routed out at daybreak for a repetition of the labors of the day before.

There was a flavor or resemblance in these men, with their boats and camps, and their songs that called up at once, their prototypes, the old French Canadian Voyageurs, but the days of them are now past and gone.

Work in a logging camp was no sinecure. No union labor there, nor eight hours a day's work. The hours commenced at daylight, and only ended with darkness. Teamsters generally continuing their duty long after daylight had gone, in the care and attention that was necessary to give their teams.

The nominal boss of the camp was the foreman, but the real czar was the cook. He was a verifiable "autocrat of the breakfast table," he had a helper who was termed a "taffel" or "cookee," a sort of an assistant cook.

The cook had none of distinguishing characteristics of the French chef, nor of the English butler.

When meals were ready he did not announce that "dinner was served," but he announced the same fact, in two stentorian words, "Grub pile."

The menu had a sameness about it that bordered somewhat on the monotonous. Breakfast consisted of pork, beans (with or without vinegar) hot biscuit with molasses, tea generally, but occasionally coffee. Dinner was the same as breakfast varied occasionally with stewed dried apples, and supper was a duplicate of breakfast, except that on Sundays,

stewed prunes would appear on the bill of fare. Salt, pepper and mustard were served at all meals, these were called "knick knacks."

The drive in the spring when the ice had gone out, the river full of water, and the rollways broken, was a scene and a subject to inspire both the painter and the poet.

When the logs were banked at the landings they were visited periodically by a "scaler" who measured the logs, with the Scribner rule, and estimated the number of feet in each log, afterward giving the owner a "scale bill" stating the number of logs scaled with their marks, and the number of feet board measure that they contained, and filed a copy of the same with the Lumber Inspector at La Crosse.

Fire was the dread scourge of the lumber industry. Sawmills and sawmill towns, flimsily constructed of inflammable pine, and consuming the airy fuel left by their saws, were periodically swept by the flames. It was a rare sawmill that was not burned to the ground and rebuilt at least twice, while only one thing was more astonishing than the frequency with which sawmill towns were partially or wholly destroyed, and this was the speed with which they rose from their ashes.

Forest fires were an appalling source of loss. As lumbering operations became more extensive, and settlements pressed in close behind, the danger of forest conflagrations steadily increased. The careless logging methods of the time, still in vogue in some parts of the United States, were an invitation to the flames. The loggers removed only the choicest pine, while on the floor of the forest they left great heaps of branches and tops, known in the vernacular of the trade as "slashings." Such dead material, soon dry as tinder, needed only a spark from some careless hunter's camp or farmer's burning brush pile, or a chance stroke of lightning, to set it off in an all-devouring blaze. It was characteristic of the attitude of the period toward natural resources that forest fires were merely left to exhaust themselves in their own fury, no effort being made to impede or check the course of the flames.

The year 1864 witnessed one of the most disastrous of these conflagrations. As the result of an unprecedented drought, by the middle of May fires were running briskly through the forests on the upper Wisconsin and Black rivers. As the season advanced and the heavens brought no relief, the whole northern woods seemed suddenly to burst into flame. From the St. Croix, the Chippewa, the Black, the Wisconsin and Wolf River pineries, and from Brown, Kewaunee and Manitowoc counties came accounts of raging seas of smoke and fire. Scores of villages and hamlets were threatened with destruction. Wausau, Two Rivers and Neillsville fought off the engulfing flames only by the heroic efforts of their entire populations. For six weeks the northern pineries were ablaze, and immense quantities of valuable timber were destroyed.

In 1868 forest fires again ran through the northern woods. The pineries on the Chippewa, the Black, the Wisconsin, and the Wolf rivers, and the forests in Kewaunee and Door counties, were again the scenes of wide devastation, while along the entire line of the Chicago & Northwest

ern Railroad from Escanaba to Marquette great areas of magnificent forests were aflame.

As already stated, milling operations were started in Clark County in 1845 by James and Alexander O'Neill. In the late thirties these gentlemen were living at Prairie du Chien. From there, in the summer of 1839, a colony had set out for the Black River country and had located at the present site of Black River Falls. In the fall the O'Neill Brothers likewise determined to try their fortunes in that region. With their followers they came up the Mississippi and Black rivers, in September, and located a few miles from Black River Falls, on the bottoms of Robinson Creek, where they spent the winter in getting out timber. Before spring they moved to the mouth of Perry Creek in the same locality and erected a frame mill. In a few years, however, they became convinced that there were better opportunities further up the river.

Accordingly in June, 1845, James O'Neill, Henry O'Neill (who died in 1859), with E. L. Brockway (who subsequently became a resident of Little Falls, in Jackson County), and Samuel and William Ferguson, accompanied by a number of laborers, removed to the present village of Neillsville, and became the first permanent settlers in what has since been organized as Clark County. The party came overland in a wagon drawn by an ox team, cutting their way through the brush and other obstructions, and were two days on the trip. This was the first road ever made in the county. Upon reaching the site of Neillsville, they built a mill, equipped with one upright saw with which they turned out 4,000 feet per day, which as fast as sawed was arranged in small rafts and run to the mouth of the creek, where larger rafts of about 10,000 feet to the crib were formed, which on passing the falls were again made into rafts of from 40,000 to 50,000 feet and run to Burlington, Iowa, where Alexander O'Neill established a yard for its sale.

In 1846 a mill of about the same character was erected near the mouth of Cunningham Creek, two miles below Neillsville, by Andrew Grover, Hamilton McCullom and James Beebe. This mill, rebuilt afterwards became the property of Moses Clark, for whom the county is named. The same year, Jonathan Nichols and John Perry erected a mill on Cauley's Creek, some three miles above Neillsville.

The Neillsville, Cunningham Creek & Cauley Creek mills were swept away in the flood of 1847, but were soon rebuilt.

The Myrick & Miller mill on Cunningham Creek, was built in 1847, by Nathan Myrick, H. J. B. Miller, Isaac S. Mason, Thomas La Flesh, William Dibble and others. This afterward became the William K. Levis mill. The next year Leander G. and Benjamin H. Merrill built a mill near the Myrick & Miller site. Mills were built about the same time by John Lane and John Morrison. Van Dusen & Waterman, who settled here in 1848, built a mill about eighteen miles further up the river, at what became known as Eatontown, Albert Lambert building one near the same place. The Van Dusen & Waterman mill was a few years later purchased and operated by Elijah Eaton. These mills were all of small caliber.

In the late forties and early fifties the county bid fair to become a mil

ing center. Many a lonely mill went up on the banks of the Black River and its tributaries, and the hearts of the owners beat high with hopes of the future. But milling was beset with many difficulties. Freshets and floods and high water washed the mills away, and swept the logs and sawed lumber down the rivers to total loss. Seasons of drought and subsequent low water were almost as disastrous. Marketing the lumber was a serious problem at all times, both for geographical and commercial reasons. The rafting of lumber was a dangerous and usually unprofitable proceeding, while the mill towns on the broad Mississippi had many advantages over the isolated mills on far inland streams. A few mills, it is true, continued to exist in Clark County, and Neillsville grew up as a milling center. In 1860 there were seven mills in the county with a combined capital of \$44,500 and an annual output valued at \$32,601. In 1870 there were ten mills with a combined capital of \$51,000, employing eighty-seven men, paying annually wages of \$20,470, and having an annual output valued at \$63,715. Some important mills were erected in the seventies, but generally speaking, the milling industry was overshadowed by the logging industry until the coming of the railroads in 1890, coincident with the diminishing of the pine supply and the increasing marketing of hardwood.

The rafting of lumber to market in the early days provided picturesque features comparable with the river logging. The interesting process of constructing a raft need be but briefly described. The boards as they came from the saws, were piled twelve to twenty courses deep, fastened stoutly together to form so-called "cribs," and top-loaded with bundles of shingle and lath. Six or more cribs fastened end to end formed a "string" or "rapids piece," upon which the hardy raftsmen gaily descended the most dangerous waterfalls, usually with success, sometimes, however, to their sorrow. Where the rivers ran quietly, from two to four "pieces," the number varying in individual cases as well as upon different streams, were coupled side by side to form a river raft. Guided fore and aft by ponderous sweeps, but propelled chiefly by the force of the current, such a raft floated down the river, halted now and then to be divided into the constituent parts in order to pass some difficult obstruction, then uncoupled to go on as before.

The romance of river rafting is a subject over which the historian would fain linger. The Black River above the Falls is a rapid and rocky stream, filled with granitic boulders and the water rushes down at times with great power and velocity. To pilot a clumsy "rapids piece" safely over these steep descents of roaring water, where a single slip meant to be dashed to pieces on the rocks below, called for cool daring, strong muscle, and consummate skill. It was hard and rough work, the crew being often immersed to the waist in water whence the chill of ice and snow had not yet departed. When one "rapids piece" was carried safely to a quiet eddy and tied up, the riverman must trot back—"gigging back" it was popularly called—to repeat the perilous operation, until the whole raft was over the falls. Then there was a brief respite until the next obstruction in the river was reached.

Ordinarily lumber rafts from the rivers of Wisconsin arrived without

serious mishap at the Mississippi to the satisfaction of all on board, for then the dangerous work of the journey was well over. Before continuing down the Father of Waters, a further consolidation of the lumber took place. From eight to eighteen great "strings" were combined into a single great hulk known as a Mississippi River fleet, and upon it were erected the cabins of the crew together with a number of rude oars or sweeps on each end. The trip down the Mississippi to the towns where the lumber was sold was usually uneventful, enlivened, however, by drinking and fighting on the part of the uneasy raftsmen.

A few small mills were built in the sixties and seventies. As already stated there were seven in 1860 and ten in 1870.

Ira S. and Leroy Graves, about 1870, built a mill at Colby, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad; J. S. Edminster also built a mill at this point in 1872, as did Potter & Ferguson Bros. some years later; this mill was twice burned and was blown up by the explosion of its boiler, but was each time rebuilt in an improved condition. E. Decker & Co. built a saw and shingle mill two miles below the village. In 1876 William Stevens built a saw mill which was destroyed by fire the following year. J. D. Thomas built a saw and shingle mill with broom-handle factory west of the village.

At Dorchester R. C. Evans built a mill in 1874 at a cost of \$50,000, having capacity for cutting 6,000,000 feet per season with a double circular, also shingle and lath machinery. This mill was burned in 1880, but was immediately rebuilt.

At Hemlock, twenty miles north of Neillsville, a flooding dam was built in 1879 by the Black River Logging Company, to further facilitate the running of logs, through the storage of a large body of water for use upon subsidence of the spring freshets. Upon this dam N. H. Withee erected a saw mill and grist mill, the former containing an upright and rotary saw, and in 1880 C. G. Reul built a shingle mill of 80,000 per day capacity.

With the increase in railroad transportation facilities, the mills became more common, and a considerable portion of the product of the latter years of the pine industry was made into lumber in these mills.

When the pine began to disappear, the hardwood situation began to occupy an increasingly important place in the industrial life of the county, and a number of head, stave and box factories were built.

In the early nineties there was organized at Neillsville what was popularly known and termed as the "Furniture Factory," but the true corporation name of which was the Neillsville Manufacturing Company. To seven men of the county whose names will shortly follow, is due the respect and gratitude of at least all of the citizens of Neillsville. The men who so organized, built the plant and carried on the business of the factory, during troublesome times, and in a financial panic, were Charles C. Snifeman, George Huntzicker, Fred Klopff, James H. Reddan, John G. Klopff, B. Dangers and Mathew Kapellan. All, with the exception of Snifeman and Dangers, lost practically every dollar they had in the world in the venture. After the disaster the factory passed into the hands of

the Wisconsin Furniture Manufacturing Company, and some years later was totally destroyed by fire.

Some of the hardwood was used in making charcoal and coke to be shipped north for use in the iron furnaces. Charcoal pits were operated at Thorp, Curtiss, Colby, Unity and Yolo near Chili. At one time there was a potash factory at Dorchester.

The shipping of cordwood has also been an important industry here, the largest shipper at present being John P. Kintzele, at Romadka.

The Owen Lumber Co. of Owen, is still one of the most important concerns in the county, its logs being brought in from the north by railroad, and milled at Owen. Several of the other villages also still have mills.

Some pine is still being cut in the county, and is sawed into lumber for local use, by portable mills, of which there are several operating throughout the county.

But except as an attribute of its other interests, lumbering and logging have ceased to be an important factor in Clark County life, and the attention of the people is now turning more and more to agriculture and dairying.

Authority. The information in this chapter is based on the following articles:

Frederick Merk, *Economic History of Wisconsin During the Civil War Decade* (Madison, 1916), 59-110.

History of Northern Wisconsin (Chicago, 1881).

George W. Hotchkiss, *History of the Lumber and Forest Industry of the Northwest* (Chicago, 1898), 466-467.

Bulletin No. 16, United States Forestry Division of the Bureau of Agriculture (Washington, 1897), quoted in *Ibid*, 740.

United States Census Reports.

George L. Jacques, "Timber Resources," *Clark County Illustrated* (Neillsville, 1890), 14. Various loggers and old settlers have also been consulted and the newspaper articles of R. J. MacBride have been freely drawn upon.

CHAPTER XIII

AGRICULTURE

Dairying and agriculture are now the leading industries of Clark County. The soil is admirably adapted for this purpose now that the timber has been largely cut off. The prevailing type of soil is classified as Colby Silt Loam, having a gently rolling surface shading into a sandy loam and frequently lighter sandy types in parts of the western and extreme southern portions of the county. The predominating soil is officially described as follows:

"The clay soils of this formation constitute throughout good strong land, very productive and durable. Because of its good drainage, practically every acre of it can be utilized for farm crops, and it gives every promise of being equal to the best and richest agricultural portions of the state or of the northwest. All farm crops are successfully grown. Grass and clover is an abundant crop, and dairying and stock-raising is wisely becoming the chief source of the farm income. The small grains, corn and potatoes can readily be grown and should be raised in rotation with the feeding crops for dairy stock, sheep, and swine. Small fruits and garden truck are easily grown, and upon well selected sites the hardier fruit trees can be grown with success."

The sandy loam soil generally contains sufficient clay to retain the required amount of moisture for crop production. Splendid water is found at depths ranging from fifteen to sixty feet.

"Second only in importance to soil is climate. The average period between killing frosts varies from 120 to 130 days, a period of sufficient duration to ripen all farm crops including early varieties of corn. Clark County is in the same latitude as southern Minnesota, and the length of growing season is as long, as shown by climatic records of the weather bureau combined with the topographic maps of the U. S. Geological Survey. The average annual rainfall in Clark County will vary from twenty-eight to thirty-four inches, and in its seasonal distribution, about half of the total falls in May, June, July and August.

"Clark County is adjacent to active markets, well supplied with railroad facilities, and is developing a splendid system of highways. This proximity to market means less feeding and shrinkage of live stock in transit, opportunity to take advantage of favorable prices and minimum charges for transportation.

"This section, noted as it is for its forage crops, is fully as well adapted to the production of special crops including clover seed, dry and canning peas, cabbage, sugar beets, and potatoes. Every opportunity is afforded for diversified farm crops. Briefly, this is a country of small farms, well tilled, with an average yield per acre equal to and frequently surpassing the high priced regions of older states."

The recent establishment of the Condensery at Neillsville, while it has closed some of the creameries, has given a decided impetus to Clark County dairying. The local canning companies are also furnishing a market for all small vegetables, especially sweet corn, string beans and cabbage. Potato warehouses are found in various parts of the county, and potato culture is a growing business.

An extensive system of drainage, all the preliminary steps for which have been completed, will greatly enhance the value of farming lands in the southern part of the county, and greatly increase the crop acreage.

Of the state area of 54,450 square miles, Clark County occupies 1,200 square miles, or .0220+ of the whole state. Counting thirty-six square miles to a township would give an area of 1,260 square miles. The government census gives an area of 1,218. The difference is due to irregularity in the survey. The population in 1900 was 30,073, as compared with a state population of 2,333,860, a percentage of .0218+. The population a square mile in 1910, was 25.06.

Early conditions were not conducive to agricultural endeavor in Clark County, and until after the Civil War there was probably scarcely a person who devoted his time exclusively to farming. Settlers looking for farms could still find vacant land on the prairies nearer the Mississippi, where the turf had but to be broken to bring forth abundant crops from the rich black soil. Those who did engage in farming here, aside from the sawmill owners, were for the most part, men who worked in the woods in the winter, and in the springs, instead of going elsewhere as the majority did, stayed and devoted the growing season to the development of little farms in the wilderness. To start a farm here required patience and perseverance, for on the sandy cut-over pine lands, the stumps and brush were a great obstacle, while on the better land, where the hardwood stood, the trees must be cut, and the hardwood, then deemed practically worthless, disposed of.

The first farm in Clark County was cleared by James O'Neill at Neillsville. In 1850 he had some fifty acres cleared, extending from O'Neill Creek up to the present High School grounds. In 1850, Hamilton McCullom and Moses Clark each started small farms in connection with their mills in Levis Township.

But for the next decade progress was very slow, and the census of 1860 shows but 2,173 acres of improved land, and even in arriving at this figure the most liberal interpretation was put on the meaning of "improved." This improved land consisted for the most part of clearings at Neillsville, at Weston's Rapids and around the mills in Levis. Perhaps the largest farm was that of Conrad Dell, known afterwards as the Chandler place near the mound on the west side of the river across from Weston Rapids. There was some clearing in Town 26, Range 2 West, at Huntzicker's and as far north as Eaton's, and a little in what is now known as the town of Loyal, Erastus Mack being one of the earliest of the settlers in the last named locality. There were also small farms or clearings in what is known now as the towns of Grant and Lynn, made by the early settlers there, the Yankees, Kleinschmidts, Sternitzkys, George Williams,

John D. Wage, Bartemus Brooks, and the Marshes, Nelson and Levi. The census of 1860, taken in the summer, when the loggers were away, showed that there were 188 oxen in the county, thirty-one horses and thirteen mules. There were 170 dairy cows, 241 steers and calves, 362 hogs and twelve sheep. The principal crop products were as follows: Oats, 4,189 bushels; corn, 4,005 bushels; wheat, 3,826 bushels; rye, 1,317 bushels; dried beans, seventy-five bushels; potatoes, 8,820 bushels; tobacco, 105 pounds. These figures, however, are merely rough estimates, and are probably much too large, the census taker being a newspaper man with a laudable desire to exploit the county's advantages.

Until the time of the Civil War, there was practically no farming in the county worthy of the name. Until the nineties, logging was the principal industry, and the early farming was secondary or auxiliary to that business. For many years, flour, wheat and other grains for breadstuffs and feed for horses and cattle were brought in by teams to supply the wants of the residents as well as to supply the men and teams working in the many logging camps.

Such farming as was done in the early days was almost entirely for home consumption. The crops grown most extensively by the early settlers were hay, oats, potatoes and other root crops, all of which went toward supplying their own needs and found a ready sale in nearby camps.

The seventies and eighties, the halcyon days of the lumbering industry, saw an increase in agricultural endeavor, but it was not until the nineties that people began to realize the future of the county in this regard. It was not, indeed, until the dawn of the present century that Clark County came to the front as an agricultural county. It is now the leading dairy county of the state, and rapid strides are being made yearly.

The story of agriculture in the county is briefly told in the statistics of the United States census as follows:

1870. Number of farms, 479; under 3 acres, 46; from 3 to 9 acres, 150; from 10 to 19 acres, 106; from 20 to 49 acres, 141; from 50 to 99 acres, 36; from 260 to 499 acres, 3. 1880. Number of farms, 1,566; under 3 acres, 1; from 3 to 9 acres, 2; from 10 to 19 acres, 8; from 20 to 49 acres, 361; from 50 to 99 acres, 581; from 260 to 499 acres, 600; from 500 to 999 acres, 7; 1,000 acres and over, 2; unclassified, 4. 1890. Number of farms, 2,036; from 3 to 9 acres, 6; from 10 to 19 acres, 15; from 20 to 49 acres, 612; from 50 to 99 acres, 940; from 260 to 499 acres, 501; from 500 to 999 acres, 11; 1,000 acres and over, 1. 1900. Number of farms, 3,456; under 3 acres, 8; from 3 to 9 acres, 21; from 10 to 19 acres, 37; from 20 to 49 acres, 916; from 50 to 99 acres, 1,437; from 100 to 174 acres, 781; from 175 to 259 acres, 160; from 260 to 499 acres, 82; from 500 to 999 acres, 11; 1,000 acres and over, 3. 1910. Number of farms, 4,196; from 3 to 9 acres, 48; 10 to 19 acres, 58; from 20 to 49, 903; from 50 to 99 acres, 1,797; from 100 to 174 acres, 1,056; 175 to 259 acres, 217; 260 to 49 acres, 92; 500 to 999 acres, 20; 1,000 acres and over, 5; unclassified, 2.

Oxen: 1870—802; 1880—1,524. Dairy cows: 1870—1,466; 1880—3,185; 1890—7,382; 1900—14,306; 1910—53,571. Other cows: 1870—

1,757; 1880—4,619; 1890—9,666; 1900—1,117; 1910—3,021. Heifers, calves, steers and bulls: 1900—23,264; 1910—24,906.

Horses: 1870—928; 1880—1,758; 1890—3,976; 1900—9,362; 1910—11,071. Mules, asses and burros: 1870—23; 1880—64; 1890—60; 1900—98; 1910—89.

Swine: 1870—2,478; 1880—3,471; 1890—6,238; 1900—10,617; 1910—25,742. Sheep: 1870—916; 1880—5,588; 1890—7,009; 1900—36,825; 1910—24,800. Goats: 1900—24; 1910—163.

Eggs: 1880—91,634 dozen; 1890—223,197 dozen; 1900—650,720 dozen; 1910—834,446 dozen. Honey: 1870—2,473 pounds; 1880—3,332 pounds; 1890—25,455 pounds; 1900—94,890 pounds; 1910—53,881 pounds. Wax: 1870—40 pounds; 1880—189 pounds; 1890—283 pounds; 1900—1,550 pounds; 1910—843 pounds.

Corn: 1870—32,751 bushels; 1880—1,894 acres, 70,751 bushels; 1890—2,629 acres, 89,897 bushels; 1900—6,141 acres, 193,690 bushels; 1910—8,833 acres, 264,500 bushels. Wheat: 1870—31,505 bushels; 1880—4,542 acres, 56,987 bushels; 1890—2,662 acres, 50,215 bushels; 1900—3,608 acres, 60,020 bushels; 1910—1,116 acres, 20,625 bushels. Barley: 1870—11,707 bushels; 1880—8,019 bushels; 1890—6,102 bushels; 1900—48,040 bushels; 1910—234,002 bushels. Buckwheat: 1870—1,515 bushels; 1880—189 acres, 2,796 bushels; 1890—377 acres, 5,722 bushels; 1900—718 acres, 10,350 bushels; 1910—407 acres, 4,563 bushels. Oats: 1870—166,944 bushels; 1880—4,355 acres, 146,502 bushels; 1890—10,870 acres, 456,116 bushels; 1900—21,096 acres, 24,455 bushels; 1910—793,510 acres, 809,770 bushels. Rye: 1870—6,216 bushels; 1880—431 acres, 6,456 bushels; 1890—712 acres, 15,208 bushels; 1900—4,363 acres, 81,200 bushels; 1910—2,972 acres, 59,378 bushels. Peas and beans have also been raised to some extent. In 1900 there were 376 acres of dry peas, producing 7,729 bushels, and fifteen acres of dried beans producing 671 bushels. Potatoes: 1870—17,317 bushels; 1880—99,074 bushels; 1890—1,510 acres, 167,539 bushels; 1900—2,637 acres, 267,769 bushels; 1910—2,992 acres, 336,540 bushels.

Hay and forage: 1870—3,846 tons; 1880—16,096 acres, 19,143 tons; 1890—28,550 acres, 34,033 tons; 1910—64,880 acres, 118,258 tons. Of the hay and forage in 1910 there were 680 acres and 1,198 tons of clover alone.

Maple sugar: 1870—26,122 pounds; 1880—70,063 pounds; 1910—3,685 pounds. Maple syrup: 1870—636 gallons; 1880—3,306 gallons; 1910—13,103 gallons.

Horticulture is still in its infancy, though there are a number of good orchards here. In 1890 there were 901 apple trees, bearing 90 bushels; in 1900, 5,712 apple trees, bearing 1,141 bushels, while in 1910 there were 14,596 trees bearing 11,837 bushels. In 1910 there were 29 pear trees. In 1890 there were 5 plum trees, in 1900 there were 612, bearing 65 bushels, and in 1910, 1,583 trees, bearing 244 bushels. In 1910 the production of small fruits was 62,839 quarts and the production of strawberries 30,769 quarts. Some grapes and cherries are also raised.

The assessment report for 1917, as submitted by F. A. Parsons,

assessor of incomes, contains many points of interest in Clark County Agriculture. The total number of horses, mules and asses in the cities and villages was ascertained to 860, which agreed with the assessment for the "true value." The assessed number in the townships was 14,136, the true assessment being 14,165, making a total assessed number for the county of 14,996, and a total of 15,025 on the "true value."

On neat cattle the assessment for cities and villages showed 1,309, and that for townships 65,327, a total of 66,636; while the true assessment for cities and villages was 1,309, and that for townships 64,295, with a total of 65,604.

The assessment on sheep showed 33 in the cities and villages and 2,967 in the townships, the total being 3,000. The true assessment gave the same figures in each case.

The number of swine on which assessment was made in the cities and villages was 131, that in the townships, 9,203, with a total for both of 9,334. The true assessment showed the same number, 131, in the cities and villages, and 8,358 in the townships, giving a total of 8,489. The assessment on automobiles in the cities and villages showed a total of 477, and that in the townships 834, the total for both being 1,311. The true assessment for cities and villages showed the same number, 477, while that for the townships showed 838, thus raising the total for both to 1,315.

The total personal property aggregate assessment for cities and villages was \$1,749,382, and that for the townships, \$3,909,880.

The total real estate assessed in the cities and villages was \$3,235,164, the assessment for the townships being \$19,874,127, the total for both being \$23,109,291. The aggregate assessment on real and personal property in the cities and villages was \$4,984,546; in the townships, \$23,784,007, the total for both being \$28,768,553.

The dairy interest is the most important in Clark County and presents unlimited opportunities for the future. A detailed study of its development is beyond the scope of this work, but presents a fruitful field of study for the future historian.

A few of the early settlers, as seen by the statistics kept cows. On some of the farms butter was made and used at home, sold to the nearby camps or exchanged at the stores. Here and there, housewives were known for the excellence of the butter they made, and all that they could produce found a ready sale, but for the most part the home-made butter which reached the stores was of poor quality, and unsuitable for human food until after it had been cleansed and renovated.

The first creameries and cheese factories in the county were started in the early eighties. By 1895, at the diminishing of the logging industry, factory manufacture of cheese and butter was already assuming considerable importance. The census of that year shows eight creameries in the county, operated as follows: W. F. Meyer, Greenwood; Granton Co-operative Creamery Association, Grant; W. F. Irwin, agent, Hixon; Loyal Creamery Association, Loyal; Geo. A. Austin, Pine Valley; A. Albert, Thorp; Solon Davis, York; John Kubat, York. The census for the same

year shows seven cheese factories operated as follows: A. Steinwand; Distelhorst & Co. (2), Mayville; W. B. McPherson, Sherman; Joseph Fane, Unity; Otto Decker, Warner; S. D. Gibson, York. However the statistics of the State Dairy and Food Commission for this year give sixteen creameries and thirteen cheese factories.

The serious discrepancies between the United States, State, State Dairy and Food Commission, and Assessors statistics on this subject, are probably due in some instances to the fact that in some of the establishments both butter and cheese was made, and sometimes the same factory was counted twice, once as a creamery and once as a cheese factory.

The State Dairy and Food Commission statistics for 1900, credit Clark County with fifteen creameries, seventeen cheese factories, one combination factory, and ten skimming stations.

The state census of 1905 gives some interesting figures regarding dairying in Clark County. In that year there were twenty-eight creameries in the county, the value of the buildings and machinery being placed at \$89,350.00. There were 1,997 patrons, with 16,170 cows, contributing 49,688,838 pounds of milk. The number of pounds of butter produced was 2,123,540, of the value of \$426,673.00.

In the same year there were thirty cheese factories in the county, the value of the buildings and machinery amounting to \$34,600.00. There were 686 patrons contributing, with 6,107 cows. The amount of milk received was 15,084,492 pounds, producing 1,529,000 pounds of cheese of the value of \$136,619.00.

In addition to that furnished to the creameries and cheese factories, in 1905, there was otherwise sold or consumed, milk to the value of \$98,077.00, butter to the value of \$115,680.00, and cheese to the value of \$332.00; making the total value of all dairy products sold to creameries and cheese factories, \$563,292.00, and the total sold to others or consumed, \$214,089.00; making a total of dairy products for that year of \$777,381.00.

This, added to the sum of farm products hereinbefore tabulated at \$980,346.00, makes a grand total for the year 1905 of farm and dairy products in the county of \$1,758,727.00.

The following summary by townships gives the name of the town, the number of cheese factories, the number of patrons, the number of cows owned by the patrons, and the total received by the factories for their product.

Beaver, 3 factories, 71 patrons, 580 cows, \$10,198 receipts; Colby, 5 factories, 129 patrons, 1,340 cows, \$25,711 receipts; Fremont, 1 factory, 4 patrons, 17 cows, \$560 receipts; Grant, 1 factory, 24 patrons, 250 cows, \$11,305 receipts; Hewett, 2 factories, 37 patrons, 264 cows, \$5,399 receipts; Hoard, 1 factory, 17 patrons, 75 cows, \$929 receipts; Levis, 1 factory, 20 patrons, 200 cows, \$2,665 receipts; Loyal, 2 factories, 50 patrons, 580 cows, \$14,382 receipts; Lynn, 1 factory, 50 patrons, 400 cows, \$8,731 receipts; Mayville, 2 factories, 43 patrons, 335 cows, \$7,043 receipts; Mentor, 1 factory, 25 patrons, 275 cows, \$7,849 receipts; Reseburg, 1 factory, 25 patrons, 300 cows, \$4,180 receipts; Sherman, 1 factory, 29 patrons, 300

cows, \$3,602 receipts; Unity, 4 factories, 86 patrons, 516 cows, \$11,109 receipts; Warner, 1 factory, 13 patrons, 100 cows, \$373 receipts; Weston, 1 factory, 15 patrons, 200 cows, \$9,600 receipts; Worden, 1 factory, 32 patrons, 250 cows, \$4,344 receipts; York, 1 factory, 16 patrons, 125 cows, \$7,639 receipts.

The following summary by townships and villages gives the name of the town or village, the number of creameries, the number of patrons, the number of cows owned by the patrons, and the total received by the factories for their product:

Eaton, 1 factory, 37 patrons, 450 cows, \$16,767 receipts; Fremont, 1 factory, 75 patrons, 675 cows, \$16,000 receipts; Grant, 2 factories, 105 patrons, 700 cows, \$26,030 receipts; Levis, 2 factories, 97 patrons, 674 cows, \$21,950 receipts; Longwood, 1 factory, 98 patrons, 700 cows, \$12,600 receipts; Loyal, 2 factories, 90 patrons, 800 cows, \$16,000 receipts; Mayville, 1 factory, 74 patrons, 500 cows, \$40,928 receipts; Mentor, 1 factory, 75 patrons, 500 cows, \$16,332 receipts; Pine Valley, 1 factory, 70 patrons, 550 cows, \$21,534 receipts; Sherman, 2 factories, 55 patrons, 560 cows, \$12,758 receipts; Sherwood, 2 factories, 16 patrons, 80 cows, \$1,665 receipts; Thorp, 1 factory, 300 patrons, 3,000 cows, \$33,000 receipts; Warner, 1 factory, 43 patrons, 430 cows, \$11,000 receipts; Washburn, 1 factory, 37 patrons, 250 cows, \$9,977 receipts; Weston, 2 factories, 155 patrons, 1,400 cows, \$41,476 receipts; Withee, 1 factory, 125 patrons, 750 cows, \$34,328 receipts; York, 2 factories, 155 patrons, 1,425 cows, \$27,230 receipts; Abbotsford Village, 1 factory, 100 patrons, 500 cows, \$1,000 receipts; Thorp Village, 1 factory, 20 patrons, 200 cows, \$2,500 receipts; Greenwood City, 1 factory, 85 patrons, 676 cows, \$2,300 receipts; Neillsville City, 2 factories, 185 patrons, 1,350 cows, \$61,298 receipts.

The auditor's official list for 1909 gives the names of thirty-eight creameries and twenty-six cheese factories as follows: Creameries—Peltz Dorf Creamery, town of Loyal, Seitz Bros.; Farmers' Prog. Cream Co., town of Eaton, John Wentrich; Bright Creamery, town of Green Grove, H. A. Bright; Clover Belt Creamery, Owen, Wis., Thos. McAdams; Clark County Butter Co., town of Weston, Mike Prock; Acme Creamery Co., town of Weston, Orlo Robinson; Coates Creamery, Sec. 16, town of York, E. Coates; Crystal Creamery, Sec. 8, town of York, Seitz Bros.; Maple Grove Creamery, Sec. 14, town of Sherman, R. H. Sleyster; Day Cream and Cheese Co., Sec. 2, town of Levis, J. W. Short; Greenwood Creamery, city of Greenwood, Eau Claire Creamery Co.; Thorp Dairy Co., Thorp, Wis., Rudolph Verweyst; F. Albert Dairy Co., town of Thorp, A. Albert; Pine Valley Cream Association, Sec. 16, town of Pine Valley, O. M. Arnold; Curtis Dairy Co., Curtis, Wis., Emil A. Laabs; Enterprise Creamery, town of Lynn, O. W. Becker; Granton Cream and Cheese Factory, Granton, C. A. Guth; Pleasant Ridge Creamery, town of Grant, A. A. Huckstead; Dodge Creamery Co., Dorchester, Dodge Creamery Co.; Banner, Sec. 34, town of Fremont, Harry Eide; Humbird Creamery Co., Humbird, Wis., Fred Theiler; Pleasant View Creamery, Sec. 12, town of Reseburg, Chas. E. Eckerle; H. J. Grell Butter and Egg Co., Neillsville, Wis., H. J. Grell; Pine Valley Butter Co., Neillsville, Wis., Geo. E. Crothers;

Withee Creamery, Withee, Wis., Geo. E. Peterson; Shortville Dairy Co., town of Washburn, Chas. Winters.

Cheese factories—Big Four, town of Beaver, Chas. Devall; Beaver Cheese Factory, town of Beaver, John Joss; Mandel Cheese Factory, town of Beaver, David Mandel; Dodgeville Factory, Loyal, Waterstreet & Smith; North Star Factory, town of Loyal, M. Fitzgerald; Clover Leaf Factory, Sec. 9, town of Worden, Frank Pritzel; Martin Cheese Factory, Sec. 25, town of Unity, H. A. Martin; Meyers Cheese Factory, Sec. 5, town of Unity, E. C. Meyers; Maple Grove Factory, Sec. 14, town of Unity, Richard Meyers, Coates Cheese Factory, Sec. 16, town of York, E. Coates; York Cheese Factory, Sec. 27, town of York, J. B. Daughetee; South York Cheese Factory, Sec. 34, town of York, E. H. Tucker; Fishers Cheese Factory, Sec. 35, town of Sherman, Geo. Fisher, Jr.; Spokeville Cheese Factory, Sec. 19, town of Sherman, C. A. Voight; Seefeld's Cheese Factory, Sec. 3, town of Sherman, H. T. Seefeld; Sherman Cheese Factory, Sec. 22, town of Sherman, P. Knickle & Son; Dells Dam Butter & Cheese Co., Sec. 17, town of Levis, Victor Horton; Levis Cheese Factory, Sec. 14, town of Levis, William H. Rath; Greenwood Cheese Factory, city of Greenwood, Dr. Fuchs; Longwood Dairy Co., Longwood, Ed Swenson; Roger Creek Cheese Factory, Sec. 29, town of Thorp, Walter Fero; Hoard Cheese Factory, Sec. 11, town of Hoard, H. W. Marquardt; Star Cheese Factory, town of Lynn, Peter Jensen; Co. Farm Cheese & Butter Co., town of Grant, R. A. Zickert; Pleasant Ridge Cheese Factory, Grant Center, H. A. Martin; J. F. Steinwand, town of Colby, J. F. Steinwand; A. M. Steinwand, town of Colby, A. M. Steinwand; Mandel's Cheese Factory, town of Colby, Ernest Mandel; Blumenstein & Bornheimer, town of Colby, J. F. Tessmer; Gust Sampe, town of Colby, Gust Sampe; Chili Cheese Factory, village of Chili, O. F. Sampe; Humbird Cheese Co., Humbird, Fred Theiler; Dorchester Cheese Factory, town of Mayville, O. G. Peterson; Mayville Cheese Factory, town of Mayville, A. Natchway; Reseburg Cheese Factory, Sec. 8, town of Reseburg, Otto Sommer; Clark Co. Central Cheese Factory, town of Warner, H. W. Decker; West Side Cheese Factory, town of Warner, Zetsche & Schlinsog; Town of Warner Cheese Factory, town of Warner, Farmers' Co-operative.

The total receipts for the products of the cheese factories and creameries of Clark County for 1917 were \$3,304,735.56. The cheese factories produced 13,006,294 pounds of cheese, for which \$3,037,129.71 was received, which, with \$6,699.50 received for other products, made the total receipts of the cheese factories \$3,043,829.21. The creameries produced 626,831 pounds of butter, for which \$249,723.44 was received, which, with \$11,182.91 received for other products, made the total receipts for the creameries \$260,906.35.

Following are the butter factories and creameries in Clark County March 1, 1918, furnished for this publication by George J. Weigle, Dairy and Food Commissioner of the State of Wisconsin. The abbreviation "comb." in parentheses after the name of the factory or creamery, signifies that the factory is a combined cheese factory and creamery. In the list the name of the factory or creamery is given first, then the postoffice ad-

dress, then the name of the operator. Where the address of the company operating the factory is not the same as the address of the factory, the operators' address is given after his name:

Cheese Factories in Clark County (111)—Edgewood, R. 1, Abbotsford, David E. Norleen; Riverside, Chili, Harry Eide; Riverside, Chili, Riverside Co-operative Cheese Co.; Dill Creek, Colby, John Tesmer; Green Grove, Colby, Gustav Sampe; Mandel, R. 2, Colby, Ernest Mandel; Mandel & Kademmann, R. 2, Colby, Mandel & Kademmann; Steinwand, Colby, Joseph F. Steinwand; Stock, R. 2, Colby, Rudolph Stock; Curtiss (comb.), Curtiss, Adolf Luethy; Four Corners, R. 2, Curtiss, Reuben Knorr; Hoard, Curtiss, J. P. Burtard; Maple Grove, Curtiss, Henry House; Midway, Curtiss, W. E. Petersen; Oak Grove, R. 2, Curtiss, Fred W. Buss; Dorchester, R. 1, Dorchester, E. J. Mechelke; Mayville (comb.), Dorchester, Anton Nachtwey; Schumacher, R. 2, Dorchester, Peter Schumacher; Banner, Granton, H. E. Wordell; Cannonville, R. 4, Granton, Christian Feutz; Enterprise, R. 2, A. C. F. Witt; Granton, Granton, Oscar A. Petersen; North Star, R. F. D., Granton, Emil D. Prange; Sherwood Dairy, R. 4, Granton, Sherwood Dairy Co.; South Grant, R. 3, Granton, Elmer E. Hitzke; South York, Granton, M. L. Trichel; Star, Granton, E. H. Tober; Town Line, R. 1, Granton, Otto E. Grennke; West Fremont, R. 1, Granton, Otto H. Yordi; York, R. 1, Granton, M. C. Mertens; Braun Settlement, Greenwood, A. Liebrezeit and T. Braun; Butterville, Greenwood, Alfred Noah; Clark County Central, R. 2, Greenwood, Arnold Beyer; Eaton Center, Greenwood, Eaton Center Cheese Co.; Globe, R. 5, Greenwood, Globe Cheese Co.; Greenwood (comb.), Greenwood, Eau Claire Creamery Co., Eau Claire, Wis.; Greenwood (comb.), Greenwood, John Wuethrich; Hemlock, R. 4, Greenwood, Erwin C. Koepsel; North Warner, R. 4, Greenwood, North Warner Co-operative Dairy Co.; Poplar, R. 4, Greenwood, Hugo F. Behringer; Shilling, R. 3, Greenwood, H. B. Moldenhauer & Son; Warner, R. 2, Greenwood, William Laabs; West Beaver, R. 3, Greenwood, Al A. Matthias; West Eaton, R. 5, Greenwood, West Eaton Cheese Co.; West Side, R. 2, Greenwood, William Laabs; Woodside, R. 3, Greenwood, August Pieper; Wuethrich, Greenwood, John Wuethrich; Hewett, Humbird, Fred Theiler; Humbird, Humbird, Humbird Cheese Co.; Catlin, Loyal, Jenks Dairy Co.; Dahl, Loyal, George W. Dahl; Daisy Dairy, R. 1, Loyal, John Joss; Dodgeville, R. 1, Loyal, W. F. Naulin; Kielsmeier, R. 1, Loyal, Kielsmeier Co., Manitowoc; Loyal (comb.), Loyal Jenks Dairy Co.; North Star, R. F. D., Loyal, Michael Fitzgerald, Watertown, Wis.; Pine Grove, R. 1, Loyal, Clarence Wichmann; Pleasant View, Loyal, Louis Rach; Stony Creek, R. 1, Loyal, Otto E. Luther; Christie, R. 3, Neillsville, J. A. Hauser; Clark County (comb.), R. 5, Neillsville, Clark County Butter Co.; Neillsville (comb.), Neillsville, M. L. Freichel; Pleasant Ridge, R. 1, Neillsville, Robert Petznick; York Center, Neillsville, Emil M. Schoenfeld; Atwood, R. 1, Owen, Joseph Schuh; Banner, R. 2, Owen, Charles A. Bulgrin; Mandel, R. 1, Owen, Mrs. David Mandel; Owen, Owen, Melvin E. Ostenson; Fisher, R. 2, Spencer, George Fisher, Jr.; Maple Grove, Spencer, William A. Rusch; Marten, Spencer, Emil W. Marten; Sherman, Spencer, George Fisher, Jr.; Spokeville, R. 2, Spencer, Otto G. Rohde; Town Line, Spencer, Herman F. Seefeld; Warner, R. 2, Spencer, Henry Mueller; West

Side, R. 2, Spencer, Henry Mueller; Boardman, R. 2, Stanley, Boardman Brothers; Clover Leaf, R. 2, Stanley, Math Meyer; Hillside, R. 2, Stanley, Theodore Schultze; West Worden, R. 2, Stanley, West Worden Dairy Co.; Breezy Hill, R. 3, Thorp, O. W. Freimund; Clover Belt, Thorp, Fred Greve; Lambord (comb.), Thorp, Lambord Dairy Co.; Posen, Thorp, Albert Albert; Reeseburg, Thorp, Reesburg Cheese Co.; Sommer, R. 1, Thorp, Otto Sommer; South Point, R. 1, Thorp, Emil W. Ehlert; Thorp Dairy No. 1, (comb.), Thorp, Thorp Dairy Co.; Thorp Dairy No. 2, Thorp, Thorp Dairy Co.; Thorp Dairy No. 3, Thorp, Thorp Dairy Co.; Thorp Dairy No. 4, Thorp, Thorp Dairy Co.; Thorp Dairy No. 5, Thorp, Thorp Dairy Co.; Thorp Dairy No. 6, Thorp, Thorp Dairy Co.; Timothy Belt, R. 1, Thorp, Timothy Belt Dairy Co.; White Clover, Thorp, Ignatz Wojtkiewicz; Wild Cherry, Thorp, Wild Cherry Cheese Co.; Schwamb's, Tioga, Schwamb's Co-operative Dairy Co.; Big Four, R. 1, Unity, Richard M. Schmitz; Clover Dale, R. 1, Unity, Mathias Holzmann; Maple Grove, R. 2, Unity, William A. Wichman; Pleasant View, Unity, Fred O. Justman; Riverview, R. 2, Unity, James Holmes; Voght, Unity, E. C. Voght, Madison; Warner, Unity, William A. Wichman; Willard, Willard, Willard Co-operative Dairy Co.; Black River, R. 2, Withee, Otto Brown; Favorite, R. 2, Withee, Hans Nielsen Estate; Lone Oak, R. 1, Withee, Louis H. Horn; Longwood (comb.), Withee, H. J. Mathias; Oak Grove, Withee, Oak Grove Co-operative Cheese Co.; Day, Zachow, Joseph Babler.

Butter Factories in Clark County (10)—Curtiss (comb.), Curtiss, Adolph Luethy; Mayville (comb.), Dorchester, Anton Nachtwey; Greenwood (comb.), Greenwood, Eau Claire Creamery Co., Eau Claire, Wis.; Wuethrich, Greenwood, John Weuthrich; Humbird, Humbird, Humbird Creamery Co.; Loyal (comb.), Loyal, Jenks Dairy Co.; Pleasant View, Loyal, Louis Rach; Lombard, Thorp, Lombard Dairy Co.; Thorp, Thorp, Thorp Dairy Co.; Withee, Withee, Withee Co-operative Creamery Co.

Co-operative extension work in Agriculture and Home Economics has recently been inaugurated in Clark County. Money for the purpose was appropriated by the county board in the fall of 1917, and on April 1, 1918, R. V. Brown started his work as county agent. His first effort has been the organization of new cow testing associations, several of which associations are already in existence in various parts of the county.

The Clark County Agricultural Society was organized on the 15th of March, 1873, with a large membership and the following officers: John S. Dore, president; L. J. Glass, secretary and W. T. Hutchinson, treasurer, the vice-presidents being selected one from each township. The same year the Association purchased forty acres of ground in Section 23, on the outskirts of Neillsville, paying therefor \$1,200; and completed improvements at a cost of \$2,500.

The improvements have continued, buildings have been erected, and developments continued until the grounds now compare with any in the state. Fairs have been held annually, greatly to the benefit of county agriculture. Corn shows and local exhibitions have also been held in various parts of the county.

CHAPTER XIV

TRANSPORTATION

The earliest settlers used the waterways as routes of travel, bringing their supplies from Mississippi River points or from Black River Falls in scows. Later trails of the crudest kind were cut through the woods. The first regularly established road into the county was one from Stevens Point to Weston's Rapids, authorized by the provisions of Chapter 50, Private and Local Laws for the year 1853. The road was duly surveyed and platted by Aelic Martin, a surveyor, and the survey and plat deposited with the secretary of state. It appears that there was some informality in the papers, and by Chapter 293, of the Private and Local Laws of 1857, the survey and plat previously filed, was declared by the legislature to be the legal and lawful survey of the state road.

It was quite common in the early days to obtain the legislative authority to survey and locate state roads; thus, in 1857, James O'Neill, Sr., Robert Nelson and G. S. McCormick were appointed commissioners to establish a state road from Neillsville, by way of Sumner postoffice in Trempealeau County to Abner in Buffalo County; and the same year Harris Searls, Garwood Green, and Melvin Ferris were appointed commissioners to lay out a state road from Weston's Rapids, westerly through the counties of Clark, Jackson, Eau Claire, Trempealeau and Buffalo to Alma on the Mississippi River.

In all these old acts there is found the proviso that no part of the expense of laying out the road should be borne by the State.

Efforts to obtain mail facilities are noticeable. In 1857, among twenty-three different memorials to congress passed by the legislature that year, the first, or No. 1, was a memorial representing "that the interests and convenience of a large number of inhabitants of the northern and eastern part of the State of Wisconsin require the establishment of a mail route by land from Steven's Point in Portage County via Weston's Rapids in Clark County to St. Paul on the Mississippi River. Minnesota had not yet become a state. Until the postoffices were established at Weston's Rapids and Neillsville the residents of the county generally obtained their mail from the postoffice at Black River Falls in Jackson County.

During the Civil War there were no roads worthy of the name in Clark County, and the "Tote" roads leading to the lumber camps were usually in better condition than the public roads. People usually went afoot through the woods, and oxen were still the principal beasts of burden.

A few crude bridges were built across the rivers and creeks, but at some of the principal crossings the only way of getting across was on the rafts and booms. County bridge building was started in 1857, when a bridge was built across the Black River at Weston's Rapids, and the

county board appropriated \$1,000 for bridges across Cawley's Creek, Rock Creek and Popple River. Various appropriations for small bridges were made in the succeeding years. July 4, 1864, the county board authorized Millet J. Smith to maintain a ferry across the Black River in Section 25, Township 23, Range 3 West. The next bridge built across Black River was constructed in 1866, about six miles south of Neillsville, \$3,000 in tax certificates being contributed for the purpose. In the same year \$667 was appropriated for a bridge across Wedge's Creek in the town of Levis.

Even as late as 1868 there were no good roads in the county. State roads, it is true, had been surveyed from Weston's Rapids to Steven's Point, from Neillsville to Buffalo County by two different routes, and a few towns had improved turnpike roads here and there, mostly through the medium of citizens working out their taxes, but the result of such crude work was that often after a rainfall the surveyed turnpikes were in worse condition than the virgin soil.

But, in 1868, James O'Neill, Sr., then a member of the assembly, secured the passage of Chapter 483, Local Laws of 1868, through which the good roads movement in the county received its initial impetus. This act empowered the county board to levy a tax to the amount of \$30,000, to be expended on the main Black River, running north and south through the county. An excellent procedure was provided for, by which the route was to be considered in two-mile sections. On May 25, 1868, the board, under this act, levied a tax of \$7,000, and appointed Benjamin F. French, James Hewett and Jones Tompkins as commissioners to carry out its provisions. Within three years the entire \$30,000 had been expended.

In 1871 a similar act was passed through the efforts of George W. King, for the construction of a road from Neillsville to Humbird, the amount authorized being \$5,000. Mr. King then had a sawmill at King's Mills, five miles east of Humbird, and desired a good road to his place, connecting with the Black River road. Much of the money for this highway was expended in building a corduroy road between Hewettville and Humbird, the character of the soil making this necessary.

For four decades thereafter the roads continued in a deplorable condition. The county was settling up, thoroughfares were being extended here and there through the county, and money was being spent for their construction and maintenance, but there was no general system, there was no comprehensive study of the problems involved, and each spring found the roads between the villages absolutely impassable.

The towns were divided into road districts, each district with a pathmaster appointed by the town board, and the result was a patchwork system, depending for its results almost entirely on the ability of the individual pathmaster.

Under the laws of 1907 the county board, that fall, prepared a prospective system of county highways. This system was amended in the fall of 1911, and was adopted as organizing the county into a prospective State Aid Highway System, under the laws of that year. W. C. Thoma was, on Nov. 18, 1911, appointed county highway commissioner, and has since continued to serve. In 1912 and 1913 only grading and surfacing, and the

building of culverts was undertaken, the surfacing work being started in 1915. But there was as yet no comprehensive plan of procedure. Much of the work was done in little parcels, here and there, unconnected with any other strip of improved road, and for the most part benefiting primarily those who had enough influence to get the work located where it would improve their own property.

But in the fall of 1916 there came another change when the county board adopted a County Trunk Line system, for 150 miles of the County System of Prospective State Highways, as follows:

"Trunk Line No. 1, known as the Neillsville-Withee road, beginning at the county line on south, thence north through Neillsville to the north county line, containing forty-seven miles. Trunk Line No. 2, known as the Stanley-Abbotsford road, beginning at west county line, thence east and south to Unity, and beginning one mile west of Abbotsford, north to county line, containing forty-one miles. Trunk Line No. 3, known as the Greenwood-Spencer, beginning one and one-half miles south of the southern boundary, city of Greenwood, running due east five miles, north half mile, thence east to Spencer, containing fourteen and one-half miles. Trunk Line No. 4, known as the Humbird-Marshfield road, beginning at western boundary line of county, thence east and north to Marshfield, containing thirty-four and one-half miles. Trunk Line No. 5, known as the Neillsville-Pittsville road, beginning at Neillsville, thence south and east to Pittsville, containing eighteen miles."

The board also provided that all the new work undertaken must be along the main routes until all the villages in the county shall be connected with each other.

Forty-two miles of the trunk line system are already completed in Clark County. From Neillsville east the Ridge road is macadamized with eight miles of granite. From Neillsville south the road is macadamized with the same material for four miles. From Neillsville north there are seven miles of macadam, three of granite, and four of granite and gravel. From the north end of this macadam is an interval of two miles which will be macadamized this summer, and then comes six miles of granite macadam to Greenwood. From Greenwood the road east, toward Loyal, has been macadamized two miles with gravel, while north from Greenwood there are two miles and a half of gravel macadam. There is then an interval to the north of seven miles, which will be done soon, and then comes a six-mile stretch of gravel macadam, extending north and south through Withee. For four miles east of Withee, toward Abbotsford, there is a four-mile stretch of macadam, three miles being of gravel, and one mile, through Owen, being of gravel. Between Thorp and Stanley there is a two and a half-mile strip of gravel macadam. There are also quite a few miles of gravel macadam, built under the old system, running off from the main trunk line. In addition to this the villages have done some good work in macadamizing, and with the extensions that are planned the village streets will be fully in keeping with the county system.

Application has been made for federal aid, and under this system two trunk lines will cross the county. One will enter northwest of Humbird

and extend eastwardly, passing through Neillsville and Granton, on the way to Marshfield. The other will enter the county east of Stanley, and cross in a due easterly direction to Abbotsford, there turning south for seven miles.

There are no high ridges to be crossed in Clark County, and there are no great engineering difficulties in the constructing roads. Unlike many counties, Clark County has found no necessity of relocating any roads to establish the trunk line system. The greatest difficulties consist of the springy condition of the soil, the presence in some places, especially in the southwestern part of the county, of sand, quicksand and gravel, and the absence in some parts of the county of road material. The red granite at Neillsville is the best road material in the state, river gravel abounds, and gravel pits are also found in various parts of the county. In the northeastern part of the county, however, the material has to be shipped in from outside.

Clark County is the first to adopt the patrol plan of road care on county trunk lines. This plan is being inaugurated the present summer, and eighty-one miles of state aid roads and eighty-seven miles of county trunk line roads will be cared for. Under this system the state aid roads will be divided into eleven sections of from six to eight miles each, and the county trunk line roads into sections of from seven to sixteen miles each. Each section will be kept in repair by a patrolman, who will receive \$130 a month. This patrolman will devote all his time to his section, and will not only keep his section in the best of condition by constant care, but will also assist travelers in every way in his power, by giving directions and rendering aid in case of accident or mishap.

RAILROADS.

Clark County is well supplied with railroad transportation facilities. The Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, commonly called the "Soo," has four lines, and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha has two, while the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Fairchild and Northwestern, the Green Bay & Western, the Stanley, Merrill & Phillips, and the Abbotsford & Northeastern each have one. At various times temporary logging roads have been laid which are no longer in existence.

The year of 1868 found Clark County without a mile of railroad within its borders. Wild cat lines had been projected and surveys made, but not a rod of grading for a railroad had yet been done. But in 1868 the legislature, by Chapter 210 of the Private and Local Laws for that year, incorporated the La Crosse, Black River Falls & Neillsville Railroad Company, with a capital of \$100,000, with authority to increase it to \$1,000,000. The route of the road was from La Crosse, up the valley of the Black River, via Black River Falls, to Neillsville, and from there to a point on Lake Superior, as the company might elect. The incorporators living in the county were Chauncey Blakeslee, James O'Neill, Sr., James Hewett, O. S. Woods and George W. King. Those residing in Jackson County were Dudley J. Spaulding, William T. Price, W. B. Porter, J. B. G. Baxter, E. L. Brockway

and J. N. Wells. The La Crosse incorporators were G. C. Hixon, C. C. Washburn, W. W. Crosby, S. L. Nevins, John Servis, Ruel Weston, Ole MacMillan, Abner Gile, G. Van Stenwyck, Theodore Rodolf, S. S. Burton and T. B. Edwards.

Again, in 1870, by Charter 505 of the Private and Local Laws of that year, the Winona, Trempealeau Valley, Black River Falls & Neillsville Railroad Company was incorporated. Chauncey Blakeslee, Benjamin F. French, L. R. Stafford and John S. Dore represented Clark County among the incorporators, and Mark Bump, D. J. Spaulding, J. B. Carter, Gunder Anderson, Birclard Oleson, Henry Lake, S. A. Sheldon, James Gaveny and Noah D. Comstock were the incorporators from Jackson and Trempealeau counties. The line of the proposed road was to begin at some convenient point on the Minnesota line at or near Winona, in Minnesota, thence easterly through Arcadia, and Town 21, Range 7, in Trempealeau County, thence along the Trempealeau River, through Town 21, Range 6, in Jackson County to Black River Falls, thence to Neillsville.

In 1871, by Chapter 331 of the Laws of 1871, the Neillsville & Humbird Railroad Company was incorporated to build a line entirely in Clark County from Neillsville to Humbird.

The incorporators and moving spirits in this enterprise were George W. King, Daniel Gates, James Hewett, James O'Neill, Sr., E. D. Carter, Richard Dewhurst, George O. Adams, O. S. Woods and Chauncey Blakeslee.

All of these proposed railroads were simply paper railroads. No surveys were made on either of the lines, and no attempt was ever made to make them "going" concerns.

The West Wisconsin Railway Company built the first line of railway in Clark County, through a portion of the town of Mentor, in the year 1869. This name was afterwards changed to the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Railway Company, and still later to the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company, which it still bears. The old West Wisconsin Railway was originally incorporated as the Tomah & Lake St. Croix Railroad, the name being afterwards changed to the West Wisconsin Railway Company. Its southern and eastern terminus, when first constructed, was at Tomah, in Monroe County. The length of road constructed by the West Wisconsin Railway Company through Clark County in 1869 was only about three miles, all running through the southwest corner of the town of Mentor. This was the first railroad in operation in the county, and the station at Humbird was the first railway station. It was named for Jacob Humbird, who, with D. A. Baldwin, financed and built the West Wisconsin road. Their line of road was built in 1869 from Black River Falls to Augusta; from Augusta to Menomonie Junction, in 1870, and from Menomonie Junction to St. Paul, in 1871. The station at Humbird was opened for business Jan. 1, 1870, and the first station agent there, as well as the first agent in the county, was Fred W. Whitcomb. Mr. Whitcomb remained in the employment of the West Wisconsin road and its successors for about thirty-eight years, serving as agent at various stations, among others, Cumberland, Ashland and Neillsville.

The Green Bay & Lake Pepin Railroad, now the Green Bay and Western, was built from Merrilan westward, in 1873, crossing a corner of Clark County. The county had voted a bonus of \$100,000, providing this road was built within five miles of Neillsville, but the conditions were not complied with, and the bonus was never paid. Only two or three miles of this road are in Clark County, and there has never been a station here, Merrilan being only a short distance over the line.

In 1872-73, the Wisconsin Central built its line along the eastern edge of Clark County and western edge of Marathon County, northward from Marshfield. In 1880 the same road, under the name of the Wisconsin & Minnesota, extended its lines from Abbotsford westward, across the northern part of the county to Chippewa Falls, the first passenger and freight train being run over the line Nov. 23, 1880. In 1890-91 the line from Marshfield to Loyal and Greenwood was constructed. In 1908 the line from Owen, via Ladysmith to Duluth, Minn., was opened. In the year 1909 all of the Wisconsin Central Railway lines were leased for the term of ninety-one years to the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, more briefly and familiarly known as the "Soo" line, a part of the Canadian Pacific system.

In the eighties, George Hiles organized what was known as the Milwaukee, Dexterville & Northern Railroad, extending from Dexterville, via Newton and Lindsay, to Lynn. The entire length of that line was 22.42 miles, of which 5.43 miles is in Clark County. This road was sold to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company on June 1, 1890. Since acquiring it the Milwaukee company have extended the line through the towns of Lynn and York to Romadka, a distance of 5.21 miles. The extension of this line and that of the Omaha line was made the same year, and the rush to reach the crossing point in Fremont Township was one of the thrilling incidents in Clark County history. It is told in this work under the head of Romadka and Lynn.

The Fairchild & Northeastern Railroad Company began building its line of road through Clark County in the year 1882. The main line of railway extends from Fairchild in Eau Claire County, via Tioga, Greenwood and Bright to Owen on the "Soo" line. The work of constructing the line was done in various years, the last link to Owen being completed in 1907. In 1909 the new town of Willard was established on the road at the northeast corner of the northeast of the southeast of Section 15, Town 26, Range 3 West. This road has thirty-five miles of road in Clark County, and although its officers and offices are elsewhere, it is practically a Clark County railway. It runs through a fine farming country, through the western, central and northern parts of the county. The credit for building it is justly due to N. C. Foster, of Fairchild, Wis., who, through his energy and public spirit, financed and constructed it, without a dollar of public aid, and without an acre of land grant.

In the year 1878 the Black River Railroad Company was organized to build a line of railway from Merrilan in Jackson County to Neillsville. The incorporators were Daniel Gates, James Hewett, N. H. Withee, J. L. Gates, F. D. Lindsay and others. The road was surveyed and staked out

by Charles Reed, a surveyor, then residing in Clark County. The incorporators put in considerable of the private means in this enterprise, and the towns of Pine Valley and Hewett issued their corporate bonds in aid of the road, the former town bonding itself for \$10,000, and the latter for \$1,000. The towns of Grant and Weston also voted bonds in aid of the road, but these last named bonds were never earned by the railroad company, nor issued by the towns of Grant and Weston.

In 1880 the Black River Railroad Company entered into a contract with the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Company, by the terms of which the Black River company was to grade and tie the line and furnish the right-of-way, and the Omaha company was to furnish the rails, iron the road and perpetually operate it. In other words, the Black River company gave their road to the Omaha company for the purpose of obtaining railway facilities for Neillsville. The agreement was carried out, and on July 4, 1881, the road was formally opened for business, from Merrillan to a point on the west side of Black River, about one mile from Neillsville.

The opening of the road to a point near Neillsville in 1881 was the occasion of great rejoicing by the Neillsville people and surrounding country. The first train to come over the road was a special train of nine coaches, in charge of Perry Sharpe, conductor, carrying 324 invited guests from all parts of the state, including Milwaukee, Madison, La Crosse, Sparta, Black River Falls and many other points. With the guests was a military company from La Crosse, called the La Crosse Light Guards, and also their band. On the arrival of the train the invited guests were met by the citizens of Neillsville, with their military company, known as the Sherman Guards, under command of Capt. J. W. Ferguson. A speech of welcome was made by Capt. George A. Austin, on behalf of the citizens of Neillsville, which was responded to by Judge J. M. Morrow, of Sparta, on behalf of the visitors. The procession was then formed, the two military companies leading the way, the visitors in carriages, and proceeded to the grounds in Neillsville, where the regular exercises were had. The main address of the day was made by Prof. John M. Olin, of Madison. It was only two days before that President Garfield had been assassinated by Charles Guiteau, and Professor Olin, who was a personal friend of President Garfield, alluded to it in a very touching manner, and voiced the hope of all the people that the President would recover from his wounds. He quoted the famous dispatch penned by Garfield sixteen years before, on learning of the death of President Lincoln—"God reigns, and the Government at Washington still lives." The feature of the occasion was the dinner given in the open air, in a field on Fifth Street. East of the residence of James Hewett temporary dining tables, twenty in number, were erected, shaded with boughs, and each presided over by one of the ladies of Neillsville. A magnificent dinner was served to nearly a thousand people. Toasts were given and responses were made by Judge Robert M. Bashford, afterward justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, by John M. Olin and George B. Burroughs, of Madison, Ira B. Bradford, speaker of the assembly; E. L. Brockway, of Black River Falls; Judge L. A. Doolittle, of Eau Claire; Isaac L. Usher and Judge Cyrus K. Lord, of La

Crosse; F. N. Hendricks, of Eau Claire, and by various citizens of Neillsville.

Letters of congratulation were received and read from United States Senator Angus Cameron, of La Crosse; Judge Romanzo Bunn, United States Judge, and Hon. E. W. Keyes, of Madison; Hans B. Warner, Secretary of State; Judge A. W. Newman, of Trempealeau, and from a score of others. Among the letters was a characteristic one from George W. Peck, who afterwards twice became Governor of Wisconsin. The letter deserves publication and permanent preservation. It was addressed to the chairman of the committee on arrangements, and is given here entire:

"Milwaukee, July 1, 1881. Dear Sir: Your invitation to be present at the opening of your railroad from the outside world to your beautiful little Neillsville is received, and I regret that a previous engagement will prevent my being present. I regret my absence as much on your account as on my own, because all railroads I have helped to open have been successful, and have made money, while some that have been opened without giving me an invitation to be present and break a bottle of pop over the cow-catcher, have been miserable failures, and have never paid dividends of over 50 per cent. But I have taken a bloody oath, and railroad builders might as well know it now as ever, not to open any railroads on the Fourth of July, so you fellows will have to stub around there at home and get it open the best way you can. Railroads are an excellent thing for the country, and we cannot have too many of them, but they have nearly been the ruination of me. Years ago, when I got a pass on a railroad I managed to ride enough to get even, but old age and the cares of business have made me stay at home so much that passes are souring on my hands, and I have to change the brine on them every little while. I tried to keep up with the C., M. & St. P. and the Northwestern by riding on their lines nights and Sundays, but the last two years they have added hundreds of miles to their lines without my knowledge or consent, so now I have given up the unequal task, and content myself, when they have a meeting of directors here, with presenting my unused passes, and demanding that they pay me a dividend on them, which they are glad to do if I will keep away. Well, Mac, I will congratulate the citizens of Neillsville, and of Clark County, in having at last secured railroad connection, and will express the hope that manufactories will grow up around you, by which you can utilize your hardwood timber, as well as your pine, and that you may all become even richer than you now are, and if I get to heaven first, I will reserve a whole section of seats, and mark them 'taken by Clark County delegation,' and I will stand over them with a club till you fellows come along on your hand car. Yours truly, Geo. W. Peck."

As is generally the case, the women bore the brunt of the hard work necessary to be performed in order to make such a celebration a success. It is due to them to here give the names of the twenty ladies, each of whom had charge of one of the large dining tables: Mrs. Chauncey Blakeslee, Mrs. George J. Hart, Mrs. David Mason, Mrs. R. J. MacBride, Mrs. O. P. Wells, Mrs. S. C. Boardman, Mrs. Dewhurst, Mrs. F. A. Lee, Mrs. D. R. Brown, Mrs. W. S. Colburn, Mrs. J. W. Tolford, Mrs. James Hewett, Mrs.

W. C. Crandall, Mrs. R. M. Crandall, Mrs. R. M. Campbell, Mrs. L. Weeks, Mrs. J. W. Ferguson, Mrs. O. G. Tripp, Mrs. William Campbell and Mrs. A. B. Ring.

In 1887 the Omaha company built the railroad bridge across the Black River and extended the line to the city of Neillsville. In 1890-91 the same company extended its line from Neillsville to Marshfield, a distance of twenty-three miles.

The Abbotsford & Northeastern from Abbotsford to Athens, in Marathon County, has but a trifle of mileage in Clark County, and the Stanley, Merrill & Phillips has a few miles extending northeastwardly in the northeastern corner of Thorp, with a short stub branching off toward Otter Creek.

CHAPTER XV

JOURNALISM

The journalistic field in Clark County is covered by thirteen weekly newspapers, twelve American and one German. They are: The Abbottsford Clarion, of Abbottsford; the Dorchester Herald, of Dorchester; the Granton News, of Granton; the Greenwood Gleaner, of Greenwood; the Humbird Enterprise, of Humbird; the Colby Phonograph, of Colby; the Loyal Tribune, of Loyal; the Deutsch-Amerikaner, the Neillsville Times and the Republican and Press, of Neillsville; the Owen Enterprise, of Owen; the Thorp Courier, of Thorp, and the Clark County Journal, of Withee. The Unity Register of Unity is over the line in Marathon County.

The Clark County Advocate, the first paper in Clark County, was first issued March 7, 1857. Its editor was William C. Tompkins, who had been persuaded by Beriah Brown, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, to move to Neillsville from Weyauwega, where he had started the Weyauwegan in July, 1855. After publishing the Advocate for a while, Mr. Tompkins, through the efforts of B. F. French, agreed to sell the paper to J. S. Dore and S. N. Dickinson, but Andrew J. Manley, who had been connected with the paper, and had a claim for services, took possession, refused to turn the office and equipment over to the prospective purchasers, and continued the publication with Mr. Tompkins still as editor. In the spring of 1863, Mr. Tompkins was succeeded as editor by C. W. Carpenter, Mr. Manley still continuing as owner. The paper was discontinued in 1867, after an existence of some ten years.

The Union and Flag, the second newspaper in Clark County, was established at Neillsville on Oct. 14, 1861, by J. S. Dore and S. N. Dickinson. These gentlemen being balked in their purpose of securing the Advocate, turned their attention to Trempealeau. There Charles and Francis A. Utter had some printing equipment. In the spring of 1858 they had purchased a printing press and type from Elkhorn, Wis., and had issued four numbers of the Trempealeau Times for the purpose of publishing the Buffalo County tax list. In the fall of that year J. Ketchum Averill purchased the same equipment and published the Trempealeau Banner, but not meeting with success, he moved to Tomah, where he established the Tomah Chief. For a while the plant at Trempealeau lay idle. Then, in 1860, the Utters foreclosed, and the equipment was sold at auction, part being taken by George S. Luce to Galesville, where on March 16, 1860, he established the Galesville Transcript, and a part being "bought in" by the Utters, who, a few months later, listened to the importunities of the Messrs. Dore & Dickinson, sold them the remaining equipment, and thus enabled them to issue the first number of the Union and Flag. Thus, from

1861 until the discontinuation of the Union and Flag, in February, 1864, the county had two papers.

The Clark County Journal, the third paper in Clark County, was established at Neillsville, Jan. 31, 1867, by J. S. Dore, formerly of the Union and Flag, Mr. Dore publishing the paper and acting as one of the editors, with Edward E. Merritt as his associate editor. For a few months there was a warm rivalry between the Advocate and the Journal, and soon afterward the Advocate was discontinued, leaving the Journal alone in the field. About this time Merritt severed his connection with the Journal, and moved to St. Louis, being succeeded by Joseph Benedict, a brilliant writer, who died in 1870, leaving to Dore the publication and editorship of the paper. In the meanwhile, in the fall of 1867, Merritt returned to Neillsville and started the Clark County Republican, to whose successful rivalry the Journal succumbed after the election in the fall of 1872. The Journal type was used in starting a paper at Reedsburg in Sauk County.

The Clark County Republican, the fourth paper in Clark County, the predecessor of the present Republican and Press, was established at Neillsville, Oct. 25, 1867, by E. E. Merritt, formerly of the Clark County Journal. For the first six weeks H. H. Hand was associated with Mr. Merritt in the editing of the Republican, after which Mr. Merritt continued alone. A spirited rivalry existed between the two papers, and after the death of Mr. Benedict of the Journal, in 1870, Mr. Hand returned to the editorial chair of the Republican. So bitter did the fight become that Mr. Hand resigned just before the election of 1872, at the suggestion of his own friends. The friends of the Republican were successful in the election, and the Journal was suspended, leaving the Republican alone in the field. Mr. Merritt, in March, 1874, sold to Charles J. Cooper, with D. T. Lindley as foreman. In March, 1875, it came into the possession of James Hewett and Jones Tompkins, who, in April, 1876, sold it to H. J. Hoffman, of the Clark County Press, who united it with that paper. When Mr. Cooper bought the paper, in March, 1874, he secured W. L. Abbott as editor. He was succeeded in May by D. T. Lindley, who in turn was succeeded in August, 1875, by W. W. La Flesh, who served until March, 1876. Then came W. C. Allen for a month or so before the consolidation.

The Clark County Press, the fifth paper in Clark County, was established at Neillsville in June 1873, by H. J. Hoffman, who, in April, 1876, bought the Clark County Republican and consolidated the two in the Republican and Press, still in existence.

The Langlade Enterprise, the sixth paper in Clark County, was established at Colby, in February, 1876, by Parkhurst & Griffin. Mr. Griffin retired after three months, and James A. Parkhurst continued it alone until March, 1878, having, after the first year, changed the name to The Colby Enterprise. T. J. Cleaver, who succeeded Mr. Parkhurst, moved the paper to Neillsville. In May, 1878, it was merged into the Republican and Press.

The Republican and Press, the oldest paper now in Clark County, and a consolidation of the fourth, fifth and sixth papers published here, dates from the Clark County Republican established in 1867, the Clark County

Press, established in 1873, both in Neillsville, and the Langlade Enterprise, established in 1876 at Colby and moved to Neillsville. When H. J. Hoffman, of the Press, purchased the Republican, he consolidated the papers under the name of Republican and Press, and continued the publication for some eight years, with E. L. Hoffman as partner until June, 1883, and then with J. K. Hoffman. In November, 1884, the paper was sold to I. T. Carr. The long connection of J. H. Tift with the paper was started in April, 1889, when he and M. F. Satterlee bought out Mr. Carr. S. M. Marsh succeeded Mr. Satterlee as partner in March, 1891, and Mr. Tift became sole owner in May, 1892. George E. Crothers became editor and partner in March, 1900. Under Hoffman the paper was independent Republican, under Carr it was Democratic, and under Tift again Republican, which it is today. The Neillsville Enterprise, formerly the Enterprise of Colby, was absorbed in May, 1878. The Republican and Press is published at Neillsville every Thursday.

The Colby Phonograph. In September, 1878, about five years after the coming of the railroad, when the village was a very small settlement with doubtful future prospects, the Shafer Brothers—Samuel J. and Joel F.—established a Democratic sheet, which they called the Colby Phonograph, the seventh paper in Clark County. It was published by the two brothers until 1902, in which year Samuel J. Shafer died. Joel F. Shafer then continued its publication until October, 1916, when he sold the paper to Harvey Bros., who, in 1918, sold it to Gessert & Buchholz, the present proprietors. The Phonograph was at one time an eight-column, and again a nine-column paper, but is now a seven-column folio.

The True Republican, the eighth paper published in Clark County, was established in July, 1879, by L. B. Ring, and by him conducted until December, 1887, when it was merged in the Neillsville Times.

Der Deutsch-Amerikaner was established at Neillsville Oct. 7, 1880, by H. J. Hoffman, of the Republican and Press. In 1885 he sold to Herman Schuster, who, in 1889, sold to Carl Rabenstein, the present editor and proprietor. The paper is published in the German language, and is the ninth paper in Clark County.

The Neillsville Times, the tenth paper in Clark County, and the fourth oldest now in existence, dates back to the True Republican, established as the eighth paper in the county in July, 1879, and merged in the Times in December, 1887. The Times was founded in December, 1881, by a number of prominent citizens, among whom was N. H. Withee, James O'Neill, J. W. Ferguson, L. A. Doolittle and other leaders in the Republican party. L. A. Doolittle was the editor. In August, 1885, the paper was sold to M. F. Satterlee and W. W. Wells. In February, 1886, George A. Ure bought out Mr. Wells. J. D. Brothers became a partner when the two papers were merged in December, 1887, and in the spring of 1888 became the sole owner. In April, 1889, it was acquired by L. B. Ring, under the title of the Times Publishing Co., and conducted by him (except from May to August, 1905) until November, 1905. V. A. McGillivray conducted the paper for a year and then sold to Levy Williamson, the present editor and

publisher. The paper is Republican in politics and is issued every Thursday.

The Neillsville Courier was published for a short time in 1880 by M. W. Parker & Co.

The Blade was established at Neillsville in 1890 by Albert Calway, and had a short existence.

The Neillsville News started in 1902, but suspended publication after a year or so.

The Searchlight was published a few days before the November election in 1902, by George A. Austin, in the interests of the Democratic party. It was a red hot, sizzling sheet, devoted entirely to politics, and mainly county politics. It was a good-sized newspaper, and was duly entered as second class matter at the postoffice, and it had for one day more circulation than all the newspapers in Neillsville combined. It is only fair to state that it had no subscribers, but nearly every voter received a copy through the mail. The copies were "sample" copies, but as none who received them ever subscribed for the new paper it died a speedy, natural death, after being in existence about twenty-four hours.

The Thorp Courier was established at Thorp, Nov. 23, 1883, by Shafer Bros. & Wagner. A year later, William Wagner purchased the paper, and has since continued its publication, having thus been connected with Clark County journalism for more than thirty-five years.

The Loyal Tribune was founded in 1894 by the Loyal Publishing Company, and edited by B. M. Fullmer. D. V. Richardson issued the paper from 1895 to 1903; J. E. Noyes from 1903 to October, 1905; H. V. Ross from October, 1905, to April, 1906; Mrs. D. V. Richardson from April to October, 1906 (Ray G. Taylor, editor), after which Roessler Brothers became the publishers. William F. Neuenfeldt was owner and editor from February, 1914, to May, 1916. Mrs. D. V. (Hattie) Richardson is the present editor and publisher. The paper is independent in politics.

The Clark County Chronicle was published at Loyal for a few years by George W. Meacham, starting about 1899.

The Abbotsford Clarion is issued every Friday by William Manners, editor and publisher, its politics being Republican. It was established in 1900.

The Greenwood Gleaner was established in January, 1891, by J. E. Noyes. He was succeeded by H. H. Hartson, during whose term as postmaster, various editors served. July 1, 1916, Mr. Hartson sold the paper to William F. Neuenfeldt, the present editor, publisher and owner. Mr. Neuenfeldt was born in this state, Sept. 3, 1891, and started as printer's "devil" on the Marshfield Demokrat, Dec. 24, 1916. He was connected with that paper until Feb. 21, 1914, when he bought the Loyal Tribune, remaining its editor until coming to Greenwood. He is married and has three sons.

The Clark County Journal was established as the Withee Sentinel at Withee in 1901 by Mrs. A. L. Barager, assisted by her sons. In 1914 it was sold to A. K. Stauning, who changed the name to the Clark County Journal, which it still bears. In 1915 he sold to Peter Lang, the present editor.

The Granton News is issued every Friday by F. J. Baer, editor and

publisher. It was established in 1904, and is Republican in politics. When Mr. Baer established the paper he started operations with a second-hand press in a dark basement. He now owns a two-story concrete building, and has a thoroughly modern printing plant. A beautiful souvenir of the county, entitled "Clark County, the Heart of Wisconsin," was issued by Mr. Baer in September, 1915. It is a splendid work of twenty-six large pages, copiously illustrated, and giving in addition to a sketch of the county, and articles on its special activities, thorough sketches of all the villages.

The Humbird Enterprise was established Oct. 15, 1904, by G. H. Horrell as editor and publisher. He was succeeded in March, 1909, by E. T. Hale, the present efficient editor. Mr. Hale has lived in Clark County since March, 1903, when he settled in Greenwood, moving to Humbird in 1905. He was born in Madison, Wis., Dec. 22, 1875, was married at Elroy, Wis., Sept. 14, 1898, to Emma Fox, and has two daughters. He is one of the leading citizens of Humbird.

The Dorchester Herald, an independent newspaper, established in 1904, is issued every Friday by A. P. Gessert, editor and publisher.

The Owen Enterprise was established Jan. 18, 1906, by George W. Deuel. Feb. 14, 1914, it was purchased by the present owners, Mrs. A. L. and V. P. Barager, who at once enlarged it from a four-page, seven-column paper to an eight-page, six-column one, four pages being printed at home. The office is equipped with standard linotype, doing trade work for publishers, and a complete job department.

The Badger Workman, a monthly magazine, was published at Neillsville by Carl Rabenstein from 1900 to 1906. It was the official state organ of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

The Good Citizen was a paper published for some six months in the year 1909, at Neillsville, by L. B. Ring. It was a small quarto paper containing no advertisements, and was well printed on good paper. It was devoted to the cause of temperance and good citizenship, and advocated county option. The paper suspended publication in the autumn of 1909, its subscription list being turned over to a newspaper at Beloit, Wis., advocating the same principles.

The Owl, the most unusual paper ever published in the county, was edited and published by Milton Satterlee, at one time associated with J. H. Tift as publishers of the Republican and Press. Satterlee was known and called by everybody as "Old Sat." The Owl was a small sheet of four pages, printed on yellow paper, and it was devoted to "Sat" and whatever came into his head. It was full of witty articles and items of a local and personal color, and obtained quite a circulation during the period of its publication. "Sat" was a peculiar character, combining all the characteristics of a tramp printer, with the genius and brilliancy of an able writer. He wrote a series of letters from Neillsville to the Colby Phonograph, under the signature of "Belle," the correspondent assuming to be a north side Neillsville girl. All his articles were full of wit, humor and wisdom.

The Unity Register, over the line in Marathon County, is published by E. L. Messer & Son.

CHAPTER XVI

BANKS AND BANKING

There are eighteen banks in Clark County, seventeen of which are State and one of which is National. They are located as follows: The Neillsville Bank, of Neillsville; The Commercial State Bank, of Neillsville; The First National Bank, of Neillsville; The Farmers Exchange Bank, of Thorp; The Peoples State Bank, of Thorp; The State Bank, of Withee; The State Bank, of Owen; The Curtiss State Bank, of Curtiss; The Abbotsford Bank, of Abbotsford; The Colby State Bank, of Colby; The Dorchester State Bank, of Dorchester; The Loyal State Bank, of Loyal; The Citizens State Bank, of Loyal; The Chili State Bank, of Chili; The First State Bank, of Humbird; The Farmers State Bank, of Granton; The State Bank of Greenwood, and The Farmers and Merchants Bank, of Greenwood. The State Bank of Unity is in Marathon County.

Although the first bank in Clark County was not organized until 1875, nevertheless the county was credited with a bank as early as 1857. August 1, of that year, the Clark County Bank was organized with a capital stock of \$500,000, of which C. D. Chase subscribed \$100,000, and W. H. Marston, \$400,000. Both these gentlemen lived in New York, but acknowledged the articles of incorporation in Dane County, Wis. According to its incorporation, the bank had its office for discount and deposit, located in the town of Neillsville, in Clark County. This was in the days of banking, and no effort was made to do business in Clark County, the evident object being to issue paper money. Early in 1858 the legislature passed an act authorizing the bank to reduce its capital to not less than \$50,000. Nothing more was heard of the institution.

The first financial institution in Clark County was the banking house of Telling, Wood & Co., the members of the company being John Telling, Hiram O. Wood and Frank S. Kirkland. Kirkland was the resident manager. Differences soon arose between Kirkland and the other members of the firm. Out of Kirkland's connection with this firm, came the Clark County Bank, the first organized bank in Clark County.

The Clark County Bank, of Neillsville, was organized under the laws of Wisconsin, Aug. 20, 1875, with a capital of \$25,000, for the purpose of transacting a general banking and exchange business. The officers at that time were: Richard Dewhurst, president; J. F. Kirkland, vice-president; F. S. Kirkland, cashier; John Reed, Daniel Gates, James Hewett, James O'Neill and F. S. Kirkland, directors. In the course of two or three years, dissensions between the directors of the bank, as to its management, led to the withdrawal from the directorate of Messrs. Dewhurst, Reed and Gates, who sold their holdings, and from thence on had no connection with the bank. Then the officers were: Levi Archer, president; James Hewett, vice-president; D. B. Dickenson, cashier; Chauncey Blakeslee, Robert Scho-

field, M. C. Ring, and L. A. Arnold, directors. The bank continued in business with varying success until the summer of 1897, when it closed its doors.

The Neillsville Bank of Neillsville was started as a private bank in 1879, by J. L. Gates and Daniel Gates under the firm name of J. L. Gates & Co. Doors were opened for business in the O'Neill Block, now occupied by the postoffice. This business was carried on for nearly four years, when it was sold to Richard Dewhurst and others, and organized on Sept. 1, 1883, under the banking laws of Wisconsin as the Neillsville Bank, the name which it has borne since the beginning. Soon after its organization the bank moved into the Gates Block, just completed, which it occupied until its present building was erected on the same site. The first president was Richard Dewhurst and the first cashier, Joseph Morley. Judge Dewhurst served until his death and was succeeded by Charles F. Grow, who likewise served until his death, followed by Wallace L. Hemphill.

In 1909 the bank completed at Neillsville on the southwest corner of Fifth and Hewett streets, a fine stone veneer bank building, two stories in height, well adapted for its purposes, and is not only the handsomest bank building in Neillsville, but also one of the finest in Central Wisconsin. Its officers and directors are as follows: Officers, W. L. Hemphill, president; Thomas Lowe, vice-president; Herman North, cashier; W. F. North and F. P. Jorgenson, assistant cashiers. Directors: W. L. Hemphill, Thomas Lowe, Herman North, W. J. Rush, William Kurth, W. J. Marsh, H. O. Huckstead. Statement May 1, 1917: Capital, \$50,000.00; deposits, \$573,418.09; S. & N. P., \$64,509.00; loans and discounts, \$528,111.22; cash and due from banks, \$86,732.23.

The Commercial State Bank of Neillsville was organized June 30, 1898, the doors being opened for business in the O'Neill Block, now occupied by the postoffice, July 1, 1898. The bank then purchased quarters across the street in the Gates Block, and moved there in October, 1898. The structure was rebuilt in the summer of 1917, and now presents an imposing appearance, being most admirably adapted for its purpose in every way, beauty, stability and utility being the predominating keynote. The institution has been a factor in the commercial and agricultural development of the county, having taken an especial interest in the distribution of seed corn to farmers. The first officers were: President, S. M. Marsh; vice president, S. H. Esch; cashier, H. M. Root; directors, Ernst Eilert, La Mont E. Brown, Henry S. Mulvey, Eugene D. Webster and Ezra Tompkins. In 1914, S. M. Marsh moved to California and W. J. Marsh was made president. He served until 1916, when H. M. Root took office. The first vice president, S. H. Esch, held office until his death. Following him the vice presidents have been: 1904, Charles Cornelius; 1908, Carl Rabenstein; 1915, E. J. Rossman; 1916, W. J. Marsh. There have been but two cashiers, Homer M. Root being succeeded in 1916 by E. J. Rossman. Fred Huntzicker, the first assistant cashier, moved to California in December, 1899, and was followed by H. W. Bryden. In January, 1903, Mr. Bryden having accepted a position as cashier in a bank at Rib Lake, Wis., E. H. Schoengarth was chosen in his place. Mr. Schoengarth

served until 1916. The present officers are: President, H. M. Root; vice president, W. J. Marsh; cashier, E. J. Rossman; directors, O. W. Schoengarth, H. E. Korman, W. L. Smith, A. F. Radke, F. D. Calway, E. J. Rossman and Carl Rabenstein. A. N. Haderer is the teller. The statement of May 15, 1918, shows the following items: Resources—Loans and discounts, \$152,360.60; overdrafts, \$702.57; United States, municipal and other bonds, \$13,433.46; banking house, \$7,500; furniture and fixtures, \$1,975; other real estate, \$1,400; due from approved reserve banks, \$10,287.22; checks and cash items, \$4,096.24; cash on hand, \$10,620.48. Total, \$202,375.57. Liabilities: Capital, \$25,000; surplus, \$5,000; undivided profits, \$810.43; deposits subject to checks, \$81,436.29; time certificates, \$76,474.14; savings department, \$7,654.71; bills payable, \$6,000. Total, \$202,375.57. This bank was preceded by a private bank started in what is now the post-office in January, 1897. H. M. Root and Fred Huntzicker bought out the institution in May, 1898, and became the working force of the Commercial State Bank that fall.

First National Bank, "the first and only" National bank in Clark County, was organized and erected in the year 1909, through the efforts and business foresight of its president, Charles Cornelius, who is still with the bank, and has seen it become one of the leading banking institutions of the county. At the same time that Mr. Cornelius supervised the construction of the bank building he also looked after the building of his beautiful home, located on Clay Street, in the residence section of the city. The charter of the bank was received Sept. 28, 1909, and the officers at that time were: President, Charles Cornelius; first vice president, S. M. Marsh; second vice president, W. H. Woodworth; cashier, F. P. Ainsworth. The directors were George A. Ure, John P. Kintzele, A. F. Dankemyer, A. B. Marsh, F. P. Ainsworth, E. W. Crosby and George C. Crothers. The bank opened for business Jan. 17, 1910. Years passed along and the bank continued to grow and prosper under the management of its officers and directors, with changes occurring such as time brings to all lines of business, until at the present time the bank enjoys a large patronage, which is shown by its accumulated resources of over \$500,000. Mr. Cornelius is still president; A. B. Marsh is first vice president; George A. Ure, second vice president, and Ray A. Clemens, cashier. The directors are: George A. Ure, John P. Kintzele, A. F. Dankemyer, A. B. Marsh, A. E. Dudley, O. E. Schoengarth, Carl Stange and George C. Crothers. Mr. Clemens came to the bank from McGregor, Iowa, having been employed there for over six years in the First National Bank, which was owned and controlled by ex-Governor Larabee of Iowa. Paul Bartell, who served as assistant cashier for a number of years, entered the service of the United States army during the summer of 1917, and was succeeded in office by Carl Stange, who is one of the most experienced bankers in the county, having served for over thirty years in the business. The bank now has over 113 stockholders, the greater number of them being Clark County residents and patrons of the bank. The bank building is of Bedford white stone, and is modern in every particular, with a mahogany and marble finish interior, the walls being decorated with a hand-painted design of neat appearance. On the out-

side of the building is suspended a beautiful chime clock, which was a gift to the bank from Mr. Cornelius, and serves as an accurate timekeeper to the public, and displays the interest taken in the community by this up-to-date banking house. The building is wired and equipped with a day and night burglar alarm system, which, with its fire and burglar-proof vaults, gives absolute security to its funds and records.

The Farmers Exchange Bank of Thorp was incorporated Sept. 19, 1912, by Herman Friess, Geo. Burke, T. O. Mosher and Joseph Klouda. The first officers were : T. O. Mosher, president; Herman Friess, first vice president; John E. Geiger, second vice president; George Burke, cashier. The first directors were John Verkuilen, Theodore Broeren, George Burke, John N. Boie, Val. Przybylski, William Krause, Herman Friess, John E. Geiger, N. P. Hansen, George A. Ure and Thomas O. Mosher. The bank building was erected in the summer of 1913, the bank opening its doors for business September 15, that year. Since the date of organization a number of changes have taken place both in the official board and board of directors, as follows: John E. Geiger, in place of George Burke, resigned, was elected cashier Oct. 30, 1913, at which time John Slota was elected assistant cashier, which position he still holds. At the first meeting of the newly elected board of directors held Jan. 13, 1915, George Burke was elected cashier in place of John E. Geiger, and on the same date John E. Geiger was elected president in place of T. O. Mosher. On Jan. 12, 1916, Herman Friess was elected president in place of John E. Geiger. At the stockholders' annual meeting, Jan. 13, 1913, A. O. Rhea was chosen director to succeed Theodore Broeren. On Jan. 14, 1914, Joseph A. Bogumill took the place of George Burke as director; Jan. 13, 1915, George Burke succeeded T. O. Mosher in the same capacity; Jan. 12, 1916, Rudolph Verweyst became director in place of John E. Geiger, and on Jan. 10, 1917, Math. Greisch succeeded George A. Ure. The present officers and directors of the bank are as follows: Officers, Herman Friess, president; W. Krause, first vice president; John Verkuilen, second vice president; George Burke, cashier; John Slota, assistant cashier; Ruth E. Burke, bookkeeper. Directors: John N. Boie, George Burke, Math. Greisch, William Krause, A. O. Rhea, R. Verwyst, Jos. S. Bugumill, Herman Friess, N. P. Hensen, Val Przybiski and John Verkuilen. This bank, though having an older institution to compete with, has made remarkable progress, its policy, "A square deal for all, and special favors to none," having met with general appreciation. Its banking house, with furniture and fixtures, is valued at \$9,723. Its report for Dec. 31, 1917, showed a capital stock of \$30,000.00; surplus fund, \$6,000.00, and total deposits of \$213,717.09.

The Peoples State Bank of Thorp was established Jan. 1, 1885, and was incorporated as a state bank, June 10, 1903. The officers are: Melvin Nye, president; W. R. McCutcheon, vice-president; R. G. Lawrence, cashier. The directors are: W. R. McCutcheon, W. F. Hudson, M. Wiltgen, Melvin Nye and George Zillmann. Statement, May 1, 1917: Capital, \$30,000.00; deposits, \$166,695.72; surplus and undivided profits, \$7,963; loans and discounts, \$181,543.48; cash and due from banks, \$29,122.25.

The State Bank of Withee was incorporated Oct. 15, 1902, the incor-



FARMERS' EXCHANGE BANK, THORP, WIS.

porators being A. A. Graves, O. G. Lindemann, J. C. Marsh, R. Connor, W. H. Smith, C. S. Nielsen, D. Conley, M. J. Damkjær, Joseph Gibson, W. C. Tufts, E. E. Winch, C. M. Hall, W. S. Tufts, N. P. Grey, Val Casper, Lester Tilton, Henry Andersen, R. B. Salter, A. R. Owen, G. E. Anderson, J. F. Hughes, William Barden and S. Bjornstad. The bank opened for business Oct. 15, 1902. The first officers were: A. R. Owen, president; C. S. Nielsen, vice president, and W. C. Tufts, cashier. The first directors were A. R. Owen, Joseph Gibson, W. S. Tufts, H. A. Bright, C. S. Nielsen, C. M. Hall and J. C. Marsh. In 1903-04 the bank building was erected. The present officers and directors are as follows: Officers—A. R. Owen, president; E. A. Owen, vice president; W. C. Tufts, cashier; C. H. Beilfuss, assistant cashier. Directors—A. R. Owen, Chas. Larsen, J. F. Hughes, W. G. Royer, E. A. Owen, Chas. Kuehl and W. C. Tufts. The statement of this bank at the close of business, Nov. 20, 1917, showed the following condition: Resources: Loans and discounts, \$166,502.96; overdrafts, \$22.96; liberty bonds, \$14,052.00; town orders, \$10,502.56; banking house, \$4,900.00; furniture and fixtures, \$2,800.00; personal property owned, \$300.00; due from approved reserve banks, \$21,294.15; cash on hand, \$7,075.01; total, \$227,449.64. Liabilities: Capital stock paid in, \$20,000.00; surplus fund, \$4,000.00; undivided profits, \$2,149.71; individual deposits subject to check, \$127,583.53; demand certificates of deposits, \$344.14; time certificates of deposits \$45,155.74; savings deposits, \$28,208.99; certified checks, \$7.53; total, \$227,449.64.

The Bank of Withee, a private institution, was started about two weeks before the State Bank of Withee, but after two years the Bank of Withee retired from business and from the town.

The State Bank of Owen was incorporated Aug. 14, 1907, by A. R. Owen, J. G. Owen, E. A. Owen, W. C. Tufts, J. F. Hughes, H. B. Crane, J. J. Selmar, W. G. Royer and J. P. Weirich. John G. Owen was elected president, with H. B. Crane, vice president, and W. C. Tufts, cashier, the board of directors being constituted of the above mentioned officers with the addition of E. A. Owen and W. G. Royer. The bank opened for business Sept. 5, 1907. In 1909 the building now occupied by the institution, a substantial brick structure with Bedford stone front, was erected. E. A. Owen was elected vice president June 1, 1910, in place of H. B. Crane, who resigned, and on July 9, 1912, V. F. Shereda was elected assistant cashier. The present official board consists of John G. Owen, president, Edward A. Owen, vice president; W. C. Tufts, cashier, and V. F. Shereda, assistant cashier. The present directors are John G. Owen, Edward A. Owen, A. R. Owen, W. G. Royer and W. C. Tufts. A recent statement of the bank showed the following condition: Resources—Loans, discounts and bonds, \$117,871.34; banking house, \$3,375.00; furniture and fixtures, \$4,200.00; other real estate, \$805.55; cash and due from banks, \$22,732.04; personal property, \$300.00; total, \$149,283.93. Liabilities—Capital, \$12,000.00; surplus and profits, \$3,719.91; deposits, \$133,564.02.

The Curtiss State Bank of Curtiss was established July 23, 1912. The officers are: Ole Thompson, president; T. B. Peterman, vice president; Glen Reibsam, cashier. The directors are: Ole Thompson, C. J. Karsten,

B. B. Green, T. B. Peterman, Glen Reibsamen. Statement, May 1, 1917: Capital, \$10,000.00; deposits, \$90,000.00; surplus and undivided profits, \$4,600.00; loans and discounts, \$84,000.00; cash and due from banks, \$20,300.00.

The Abbotsford Bank of Abbotsford was organized Jan. 14, 1902, and was incorporated as a state bank, Aug. 17, 1903. The institution has had a successful career, the result of generally favorable local conditions and good management on the part of the officers and directors. These officials (1917) are: H. H. Fiebig, president; A. J. Young, vice president; G. M. Ouimette, cashier; Dora Lundahl, assistant cashier, with H. H. Fiebig, A. J. Young, F. B. Wing, A. M. Steinwand and G. M. Ouimette as directors. The bank's statement of condition, May 1, 1917, showed the following items: Capital, \$25,000.00; surplus and undivided profits, \$16,747.79; loans and discounts, \$155,407.28; cash and due from banks, \$50,042.05; deposits, \$171,089.40.

The Colby State Bank of Colby was incorporated in 1900 by William Johnston, Erastus Bowen, Cullen Ayer, R. B. Salter and K. Andrews. The first officers were: Erastus Bowen, president; William Johnston, vice president; K. Andrews, cashier. The directors were: Erastus Bowen, Cullen Ayer, A. Emerson, R. B. Salter and Ed. Kayhart. The bank opened its doors for business Sept. 1, 1900, in a building erected that year. Mr. Bowen and Mr. Andrews have held their respective offices as president and cashier from the time of organization down to the present. Mr. Johnston served as vice president until 1906, when he was succeeded by Ed. Kayhart. R. B. Salter was vice president from 1907 to 1914, when Mr. Kayhart again assumed the duties of that office and is still serving. In 1901 Roland Johnston became assistant cashier, serving until 1907, when he was succeeded by R. G. Salter, who has held that office. The present directors are: Erastus Bowen, Ed. Kayhart, Sarah E. Salter, K. Andrews and R. G. Salter. The policy of the bank may be embodied in the words "A square deal," which it gives to all its patrons. Its most recent financial statement showed the following condition: Resources: Loans and discounts, \$241,312.00; U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness, \$45,100.00; real estate, \$45,000; due from reserve banks, \$141,270.09; cash on hand, \$13,810.88; total \$446,493.05. Liabilities: Capital stock, \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$30,420.07; deposits, \$391,072.98; total, \$446,493.05.

The Dorchester State Bank of Dorchester was incorporated June 29, 1906, by H. M. Nedrey, W. D. Chamness, Fred Gutwasser, G. N. Schultz, John Hollenbach, Andrew Sorenson, Hiram Kayhart, John Sturner, Knute Iverson, Julius LeClare, Andrew Lieders, Martin Musala, Ed O. Brecke, Fred Lindner, Herman Marquardt, Fred Laack, Frank Nagel and William F. Bieman. The bank opened for business July 9, 1906, with H. M. Nedry, president; G. N. Schultz, vice president, and William F. Brieman, cashier. Fred Gutwasser succeeded H. M. Nedry as president on Jan. 2, 1908; Orlando J. Koll succeeded William F. Brieman as cashier March 2, 1908, and C. E. Blodgett succeeded to the presidency on Aug. 4, 1908. The capital stock was increased from \$10,000 to \$20,000 on Dec. 5, 1908. In the fall

of 1908 the erection of a bank building was begun, the building being completed Jan. 9, 1909. August Homsted became vice president July 19, 1910, but died Nov. 9, the same year. E. O. Erickson was elected vice president and H. A. Maurer cashier, July 18, 1911. Bert Wells was elected vice president; H. A. Maurer, cashier. The policy of the bank is "Credit to whom credit is due." The last statement of this bank issued previous to Feb. 21, 1918, showed the following items: Resources—Loans and discounts, \$182,234.79; liberty bonds and W. S. S., \$23,425.00; banking house, \$3,000.00; furniture and fixtures, \$2,500.00; due from reserve agents, \$56,137.28; cash on hand, \$5,731.31; total, \$273,028.58. Liabilities—Capital, \$20,000; surplus \$8,000.00; undivided profits, \$4,729.24; deposits, \$240,299.34; total, \$273,028.58.

The Loyal State Bank of Loyal was organized in 1903 with a capital of \$25,000.00, the institution opening for business on May 10, that year. The prime movers in establishing the bank were H. S. Mulvey and A. A. Graves, and the first officers were: A. A. Graves, president; B. W. Colby, vice president; H. S. Mulvey, cashier, and C. E. Tucker, assistant cashier. The first board of directors was composed of A. A. Graves, N. S. Mulvey, Andrew Emerson, B. Christman, William Lenling, Ed. Kayhart and J. H. Eddy. The president, Mr. Graves, has retained his office up to the present time. The changes in the other offices and in the board of directors have been as follows: In 1904 C. E. Tucker became assistant cashier in place of R. M. Jenks, the board of directors consisting of the president and cashier, together with B. Christman, William Lenling, James Richmond, M. D., E. W. Romaine and Frank Vetter. In 1905 R. M. Jenks became cashier in place of H. S. Mulvey, and H. M. Haslett, assistant cashier, in place of R. M. Jenks, and J. S. Sayles succeeded E. W. Romaine on the board of directors. The official staff as now constituted remained the same until 1911. In 1906 William Luchterland became a director in place of Frank Vetter. In 1907 W. W. Lyons and Ed Kayhart took the places of Dr. Richmond and J. S. Sayles on the directorate, and in 1908 A. Sayles took the place of William Lenling. Early in 1909 the directors were B. Christman, W. W. Lyons, Ed Kayhart, William Luchterland and F. Luchterland, with the president and cashier, A. A. Graves and R. M. Jenks, but Mr. Lyons dying, his unexpired term was filled out by H. M. Haslett, the assistant cashier. In 1910 the directors were: B. Christman, Ed Kayhart, William Luchterland, Dr. James Richmond and F. Luchterland. In 1911 Dr. James Richmond became vice president in place of B. W. Colby, who had hitherto held that position, R. M. Jenks continuing as cashier. The board of directors was the same as the previous year, except that C. H. Young replaced James Richmond. The only change made in 1912 was that the vice president was made a member of the board in place of the cashier, and this arrangement was continued thereafter. In 1913 the official staff was the same, the directorate being composed of B. Christman, C. H. Young, Frank Shupe, F. Luchterland and William Luchterland, with the president, A. A. Graves, and vice president, Dr. James Richmond. C. H. Young resigned from the board of directors in 1914, his place being taken by John Beaver. In February, 1915, James Richmond died and B. Christman was elected vice

president in his stead, Thomas Froeba succeeding Dr. Richmond on the board of directors. On March 16 the same year, the board of directors was increased to nine, Ed Kayhart and William Ayer being elected to it for the balance of the year. In 1916 the officers were: A. A. Graves, president; B. Christman, vice president; R. M. Jenks, cashier, M. S. Griffin being elected assistant cashier April 15. The directors that year were William Luchterland, F. Luchterland, F. Shupa, John Beaver, Thomas Froeba, William Ayer and Otto Weyhmiller, with the president and vice president. On May 24, 1917, W. Luchterland resigned as director, R. M. Jenks being elected to fill the vacancy, and on July 31 the same year, M. S. Griffin resigned as assistant cashier. No change in either the official staff or board has since been made. In the period from 1911 to 1917, the average deposits nearly doubled in amount. In 1917 the bank erected its present building, one of the finest and best in the county. It is of two stories with full basement, the front of Lake Superior brown stone, and with fire-proof side-walls. There are two large vaults on the main floor and one in the basement. The large rotunda is furnished with leather upholstered seats, and there are ladies' and gentlemen's waiting and writing rooms, a special private room for individual business, a president's office, officers' room, directors' room, and in the basement a barber shop with tiled floor, baths and toilets. The bank floor is of oak throughout, with marble slabs, the general business room for employees back of the railings being large and spacious, while all the equipment is in keeping with the modern type which prevails. The building is electrically lighted and is heated by the hot water system. All in all the institution is one in which the officers, patrons, and the citizens of Loyal and the county generally can take a just pride. The building and equipment were completed at a cost of about \$22,000.00.

The Citizens State Bank of Loyal was incorporated Dec. 20, 1909, by M. F. Doyle, Dr. H. H. Christofferson, C. H. Brown and W. J. Rush. The first officers were: M. F. Doyle, president; C. H. Brown, vice president; Harry Haslett, cashier. The board of directors consisted of M. F. Doyle, C. H. Brown, B. W. Colby, H. Haslett, Dr. H. H. Christofferson, William Lenling, C. B. Esselman and Albert Davel. The bank opened its doors for business Dec. 20, 1909. It occupies a good purchased building, in which a room is specially set apart for the convenience of its patrons, either as a resting-place or the transaction of business, a leading policy of the bank being the maintenance of a high standard of personal service. The officers of the bank in 1917 were: C. H. Brown, president; B. W. Colby, vice president; Harry Haslett, cashier; J. R. Colby, assistant cashier. The directors were: C. H. Brown, Joe Bertz, F. W. Draper, William Lenling, Albert Davel, C. B. Esselman, Harry Haslet, H. H. Christofferson and B. W. Colby. The bank's report for Nov. 20, 1917, showed the following condition: Resources—Loans and discounts, \$272,905.83; overdrafts, \$20.42; U. S. Liberty bonds, \$16,244.00; banking house and fixtures, \$6,000.00; cash and due from banks, \$47,212.60. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$25,000.00; surplus, \$6,000.00; undivided profits, \$6,697.54; reserve for interest and taxes, \$2,000.00 deposits, \$302,685.31.

The Chili State Bank of Chili was established Aug. 13, 1912. The officers are: W. H. Happe, president; Geo. A. Ure, vice president; A. P. Sample, cashier; James F. Farning, assistant cashier. Directors: W. R. Happe, Geo. A. Ure, Henry Nebel, Anton Hogenson, William Wagner, Ernest Neinas, Herman Portz. Statement, May 1, 1917: Capital, \$13,000.00; deposits, \$111,233.08; surplus and undivided profits, \$2,692.33; loans and discounts, \$102,645.91; cash and due from banks, \$13,992.56.

The First State Bank of Humbird was organized and incorporated Dec. 8, 1904, with a capital of \$5,000.00, with John Babler as president, Rosina Babler, vice president, and C. H. Saunders cashier. On Jan. 1, 1909, the bank was reorganized and the capital stock increased to \$10,000.00, B. J. Stallard becoming president, Fred Theiler, vice president; H. Babler, cashier, and Etta Babler, assistant cashier. These with others comprised the directors. The present officers are: C. D. Fowler, president; M. Kretschmer, vice president; B. J. Stallard, cashier; W. E. Waters, assistant cashier. The directors are: C. D. Fowler, B. J. Stallard, P. A. Hemmy, M. Kretschmer, George Iffland, H. L. Lunn, Fred Theiler. The bank's report of conditions on Dec. 21, 1917, showed the following items: Resources—Loans and discounts, \$150,723.18; overdrafts, \$481.42; bonds, \$27,000.00; banking house, \$5,000; furniture and fixtures, \$2,000.00; due from approved reserve banks, \$16,858.38; due from other banks, \$3,000.00; checks on other banks and cash items, \$650.87, cash on hand, \$7,083.81; total, \$212,797.66. Liabilities; Capital stock, \$10,000.00; surplus fund, \$10,000.00; undivided profits, \$1,214.36; individual deposits subject to check, \$64,368.35; time certificates of deposit, \$102,414.95; notes and bills re-discounted, \$24,800.00; total, \$212,797.66.

The Curtiss State Bank of Curtiss was organized July 23, 1912, and has been a useful and reliable factor in the commercial life and general development of the community. Its statement issued May 1, 1917, showed a capital of \$10,000.00; surplus and undivided profits, \$4,600.00; cash and due from banks, \$20,300.00; deposits, \$90,000.00; loans and discount, \$84,000.00. The officers and directors (1917) are: Officers: Ole Thompson, president; T. B. Peterman, vice president; Glen Reibsam, cashier. Directors: Ole Thompson, C. J. Karsten, B. B. Green, T. B. Peterman and Glen Reibsam.

The Farmers and Merchants Bank of Greenwood was incorporated in 1912, by C. H. Clute, John Stanton, H. R. Schofield, Charles Cornelius, H. F. Stabnow, R. Schofield, John W. Arends, Robert Huntzicker, E. J. Rossman and John Huntzicker. The first officers were: Charles Cornelius, president; C. H. Clute, first vice president; John Stanton, second vice president; John Huntzicker, cashier. The directors were: Chas. Cornelius, A. E. Dudley, A. E. Darton, Harry Hewett, H. R. Schofield, C. H. Clute, William Morgan, J. A. Steiger, William Vollrath, John Stanton and H. F. Stabnow. The bank opened for business Oct. 12, 1912, in its own building, which had been erected that year, and which is of cement block construction. In January, 1916, C. H. Clute was elected president, and Geo. A. Ure and H. F. Stabnow were elected vice presidents. At this time E. R. Brown was elected cashier, and A. C. Baker, assistant cashier. In November,

1916, L. E. Bopp was elected cashier. He was succeeded in that office by A. C. Bucker, whose election took place in June, 1917, R. P. Rossman at the same time being elected assistant cashier. The present officers of the bank are: C. H. Clute, president; John Huntzicker and H. F. Stabnow, vice presidents; A. C. Bucker, cashier, and R. P. Rossman, assistant cashier. The bank has a capital stock of \$30,000.00, with a surplus fund of \$3,000. The total deposits at the close of business, Dec. 31, 1917, were \$135,517.76.

The Greenwood State Bank of Greenwood was organized July 30, 1891, with a capital stock of \$25,000, by Joseph Gibson, Cullen Ayer, Andrew Emerson, J. C. Miller, L. W. Larson, L. W. Gibson, W. H. Begley, Louisa A. Withee, G. L. Buland, W. H. Hilton, John Stewart, Nils Johansen, Henry Thielen, James Bryden, H. W. Hunt, William Johnston, W. H. Bryden, E. G. Herrell and Lorenzo Sperbeck. The first officers were: Joseph Gibson, president; Cullen Ayer, vice president; L. Sperbeck, cashier, and L. W. Gibson, assistant cashier. The bank opened its doors for business Oct. 19, 1891, in its own building, which had been previously erected. R. Sperbeck was cashier from Jan. 1, 1901, to July 1, 1904; J. B. Stair was cashier from July 1, 1904, to July 1, 1906; E. F. Wollenberg was assistant cashier from July 1, 1904, to July 1, 1906, since which time he has served as cashier. Erastus Bowen is now president, with John Shanks, vice president. The directors are: Erastus Bowen, John Shanks, H. H. Hartson, E. F. Wollenberg and William Huntzicker. The bank building, which stands on the corner of Main and Division Streets, is built of solid brick, with vaults, the counting rooms being located in the rear of the cages. This bank was burglarized on the morning of Nov. 4, 1902, and \$7,000 was taken. Two weeks later the burglars were taken in Chicago and brought to Neillsville, Wis., and tried and acquitted by a jury. The statement of the bank at the close of business, Nov. 17, 1917, showed a capital stock of \$25,000; surplus fund, \$5,000; value of banking house, furniture and fixtures, \$13,500; total deposits, \$240,787.26.

The Farmers State Bank of Granton was established Jan. 5, 1904. The officers are: Robert Kurth, president; John P. Kintzele, vice president; W. Scott Davis, cashier; C. A. Wilke, assistant cashier; directors, Robert Kurth, John P. Kintzele, W. Scott Davis, A. J. Knorr, C. C. Berg, William Kurth, Geo. A. Ure. Statement, May 1, 1917: Capital, \$10,000.00; deposits, \$201,774.76; surplus and undivided profits, \$2,993.21; loans and discounts, \$187,405.75; cash and due from banks \$21,813.70.

The Unity State Bank of Unity was established May 20, 1909, and has since filled an important and necessary place in the business life of the community. It is capitalized for \$10,000.00, other items in its statement (May 1, 1917), being as follows: Surplus and undivided profits, \$2,236.15; cash and due from banks, \$9,087.94; loans and discounts, \$79,446.84; deposits, \$75,455.91. The officers and directors (1917) are: Officers—J. H. Clark, president; O. C. Hamann, vice president; S. J. Falck, cashier; directors—J. H. Clark, O. C. Hamann, S. J. Falck, Ed. Ayer, Philip Klein.

CHAPTER XVII

BIOGRAPHY

The intimate life of the community is best told in the personal stories of its citizens. Biographical facts not only provide permanent genealogical material for the families of which they treat, and valuable information for the historical investigator, but also furnish inspiration for worthy emulation. In so new a county as Trempealeau there are few men who have not started as poor boys and attained their success by their own efforts. The story of their equipment for the struggle by birth, training, environment and experience is of vital significance. So, too, is the story of the men of the younger generation, who with better preparation and under more favorable circumstances, have taken up the work which their fathers have laid down.

Therefore in supplementing the general county history, the publishers of this volume and their staff have gathered biographical data from some eight hundred leading families of the county. The list is comprehensive and thoroughly representative. The research involved in collecting the material has extended over a period of two years, and during that time the opportunity has been opened to all of those who desired their family story thus recorded and preserved.

It is manifestly impossible to include every family of the past and present; such a task would be beyond human ability. The criticism that in such a work many worthy families are omitted is of little force; the scope of the book might be trebled, yet still omit many a family whom some one would like to see thus honored. And while the story of many of those here included is no more worthy of preservation than the story of many who are omitted, those here printed are thoroughly typical and represent every phase of the county's citizenship.

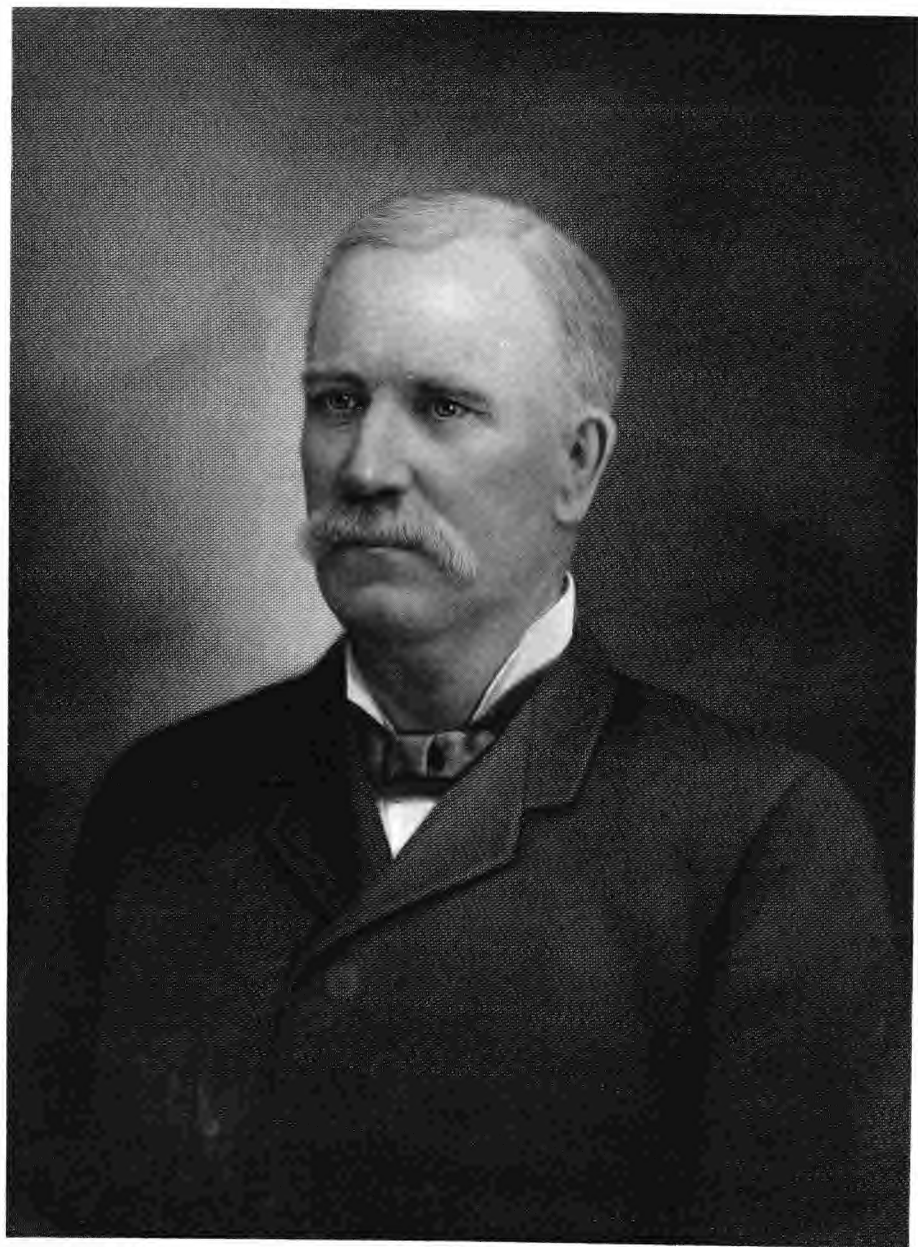
These biographical and genealogical sketches have been gathered from personal interviews, from records and from newspapers. They have all been submitted to some member of the family most concerned. While it is believed that a high degree of accuracy has been maintained, the responsibility rests with the families themselves and not with the publishers. In a few cases sketches submitted for correction have not been returned. In such instances the duplicate has been printed, containing the facts as originally gathered.

The difficulties of gathering such a vast amount of material are many. Even brothers and sisters often give widely varying accounts, not only of the facts and dates concerning their parents, but even of the rendering of their parents' names. In a few instances, where an agreement was impossible, both versions are here given.

All personal estimates of life, character, accomplishments, worth, influence and ability have been added by the board of editors, constrained

by a desire throughout to avoid extravagant laudations, though in many instances such laudations would be most thoroughly deserved.

Richard Dewhurst, one of the notable pioneers of Clark County, founder of the Neillsville Bank, and a lawyer, judge and business man of high repute, now passed away, was born near the city of Manchester, England, May 12, 1826, son of Miles and Mary Dewhurst. His residence in his native land was short, as in the year following his birth his parents—he being then their only child—emigrated to the United States, settling in Bristol, Mass. From that place they subsequently removed to Lorraine County, Ohio, where they passed the remainder of their lives, and where three more sons were born to them—George, Joseph and Edmund. Richard Dewhurst spent a part of his boyhood and youth on his parents' farm, but his ambition lay in the direction of the law, which he studied at Oberlin, Ohio, under the direction of P. Bliss. He was admitted to the bar of Ohio, but in 1850 went to Jo Daviess County, Ill., where for awhile he worked in the lead mines. Then for a year or two he taught private school in Scales Mound, Ill., from which place, about 1852, he removed to Potosi, Grant County, Wis. In 1854 he was teaching school in Platteville, Wis., and in 1856 was admitted to the bar of Wisconsin at White Oak Springs, locating at Weston Rapids, Clark County, on May first of that year. He had now found the place which was to be the scene of his future activities, and so short a time did it take him to make his personality felt that in 1858 he was elected to the Wisconsin Assembly on the Democratic ticket. In the following year he became registrar of deeds of Clark County. It was in this year, on March 29, that he married Maria S. Curtis, who was born in Ohio, April 9, 1840, daughter of Caleb and Mary Ann (Hurd) Curtis. Her parents, both natives of Connecticut, were married in Ohio and settled at Cottage Grove, near Madison, Dane County, Wis., where Mr. Curtis spent the rest of his life, following the occupation of contractor and builder. During the Civil War he served in a Wisconsin regiment. The children in the Curtis family were: Maria S.; Wheeler, who also served in the Civil War; Francis, Catherine, and Robert, who went to the war as a member of a Wisconsin cavalry regiment and died in a hospital at the front. After his marriage Richard Dewhurst came to Neillsville, settling on the bank of the creek below the mill. The nearest markets were then at Sparta and La Crosse, and the roads were merely trails through the wilderness. Mr. Dewhurst erected a frame dwelling, which stood on the present site of the Emery Bruley home and here he and his wife began domestic life. There were plenty of Indians in the vicinity who often came to the house begging and they were always given something. Mr. Dewhurst engaged somewhat extensively in logging, which was a wide-spread occupation in those days. He had already, in 1856, held the position of county judge, of Clark County, and in 1864 he was elected to the legislature again, serving during the session of 1865, and being again a member in 1875, in which year he was also county superintendent of schools. On the death of William Hutchinson he filled the latter's unexpired term as county treasurer and in the year 1877 was again county judge, serving on the latter occasion until 1879. Mr. Dewhurst built the fine colonial residence on Hewett



R. Dewhurst



W L Humphill

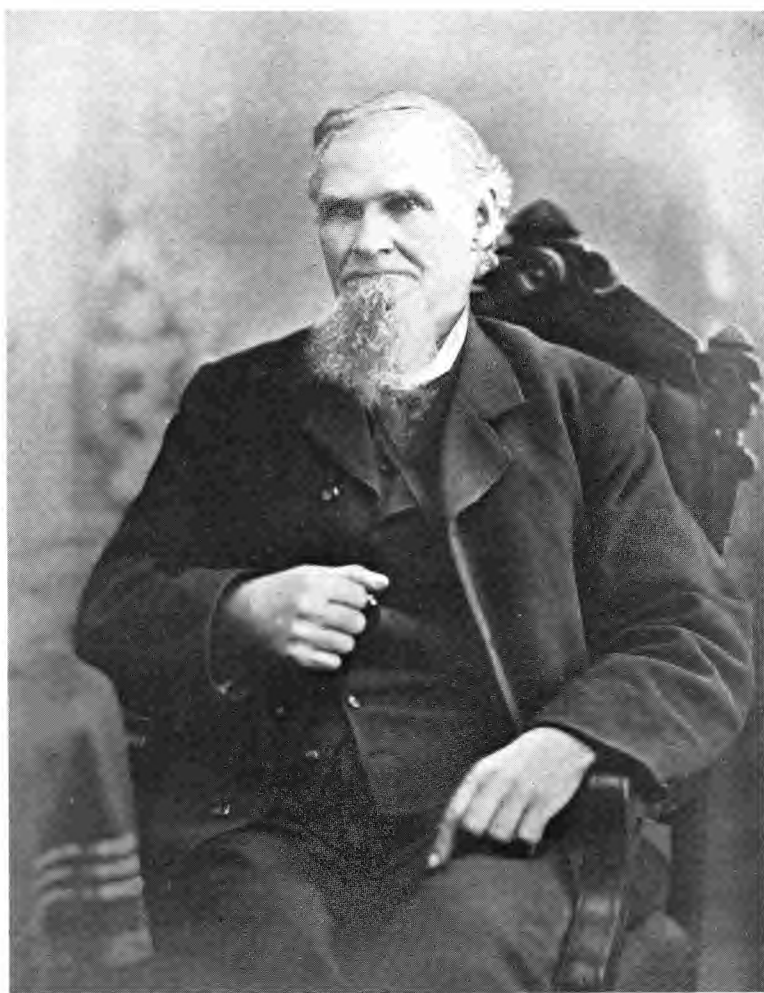
street, in which his widow now resides, and also the block on Main street bearing his name. He was a member of the Masonic order, which he joined at Sparta, while his religious affiliations were with the Universalist Church. Judge Dewhurst and his wife were the parents of three children: Frank, who died at the age of two years; Mary, wife of W. L. Hemphill, and Lillian, who died young. In 1874 Mr. Dewhurst, in company with Daniel Gates, visited Oregon, Washington and California, and in 1876, with John Reed, visited England, Scotland, Ireland and the French Exposition at Paris. His death, which took place Oct. 13, 1895, removed from life's scenes one of Clark County's most useful and distinguished citizens, and was an event deeply regretted in the community in which he lived. Mrs. Dewhurst, who for so many years has been one of the foremost ladies of Neillsville, is interested in philanthropic and patriotic work, and is now deeply interested in the work of the American Red Cross.

Wallace L. Hemphill, for many years one of Neillsville's most active citizens, and a man of wide popularity, was born in Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 9, 1857, that town being then known as Old Town. His parents were William J. and Jane (Smith) Hemphill, and he was the seventh born of their large family of eleven children. The subject of this sketch had but little schooling in his boyhood, much of the knowledge he now possesses having been gained in the larger school of life. At the age of 12 years he went to work by the day and was thus occupied for some six or seven years. He was about 19 when, in 1876, he came west to Houston County, Minn., to visit his sister, a resident of that place, and there he spent the winter. He then came to La Crosse and entered the employ of the John Paul Lumber Company, for whom he worked during the summers for five years, and was a member of their camp, south of the 26th Road, in the winter of 1877-78. Mr. Paul then placed him in the office of the company at Neillsville, where he remained three or four years, after which he had charge of their logging outfits as manager until 1898, when the logging industry came to an end. Mr. Hemphill now made a change of base, going to New Orleans, where he took charge of the New Orleans cypress saw-mill for one year and four months, subsequently returning to Neillsville. Here he bought the Neillsville mills, and the next nine years of his life were spent in their operation, after which he retired from active work. Aside from the industries mentioned above Mr. Hemphill was more or less actively concerned with other business interests. He became identified with the Neillsville Bank as a stockholder twenty-five years ago, and also served as its vice president, and later, on the death of Chas. F. Grow, as president. He was also vice president of the bank at Cadott, Chippewa County, and a stockholder in the American National Bank of Marshfield. At the present time he is interested as stockholder in the Neillsville Canning Co. In all the enterprises in which he took an active part, as in the logging industry, Mr. Hemphill showed fine executive ability, being exceptionally able in the handling of men, having in a high degree that requisite tact which enabled him to get from them the maximum amount of work without exciting discontent on their part. In fact, he was always very popular with them and they willingly gave him the best they had in the way of service. During his

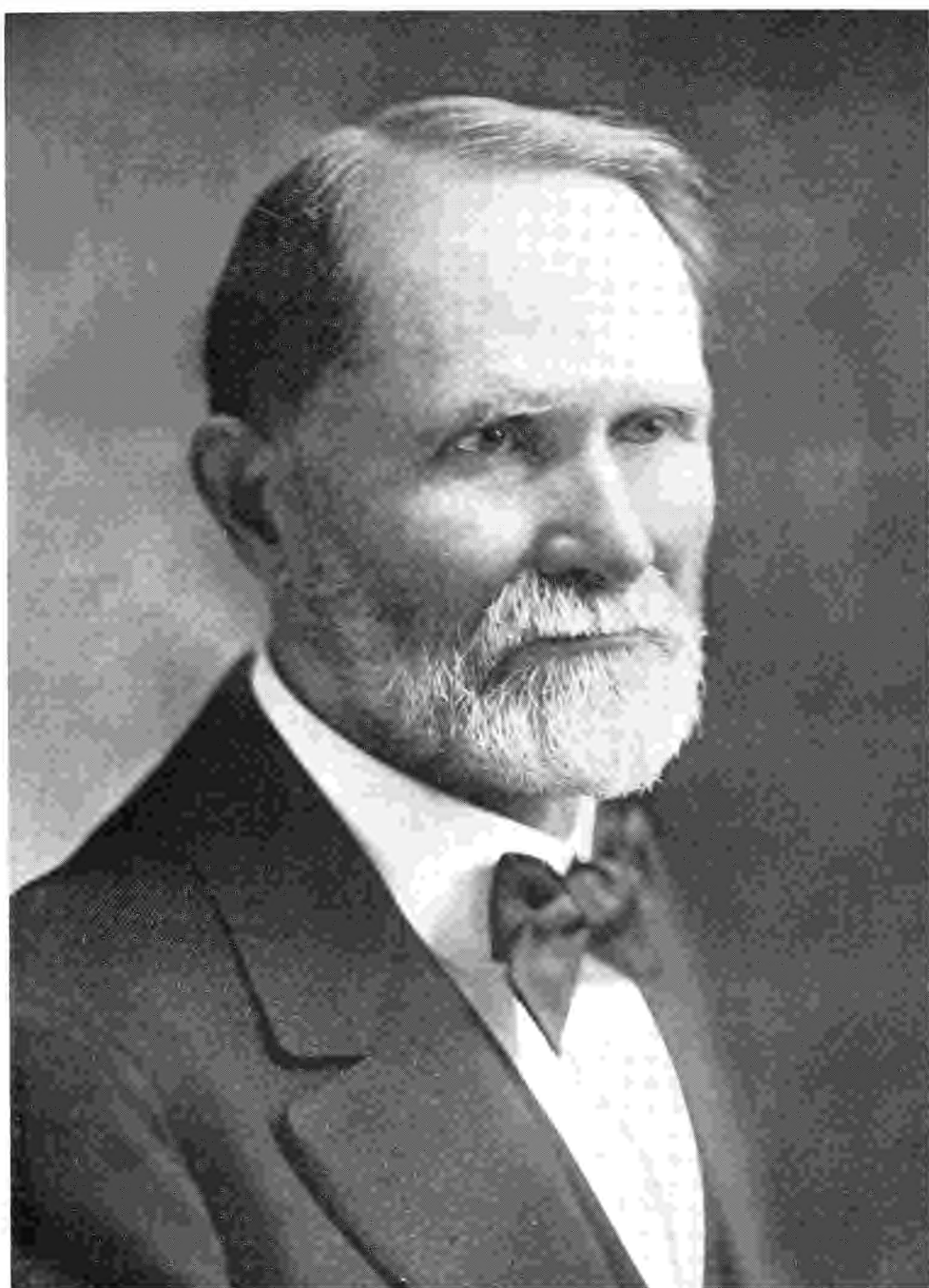
long residence in Neillsville he has at times assisted in the affairs of local government, serving two years as alderman and one term as mayor. In the Masonic order he has advanced as far as the Commandery, and is also a member of the Modern Woodmen. Mr. Hemphill was united in marriage, June 10, 1889, to Mary Dewhurst, daughter of Richard and Maria S. (Curtis) Dewhurst. They have one child, Frances. She was graduated from the Neillsville high school in the class of 1910; from the National Park Seminary of Maryland, with class of 1912, and from the Wisconsin State University at Madison, in the class of 1916, and is now the wife of M. C. Rodolf, who is in the United States service.

James O'Neill, Sr., founder of Neillsville, and pioneer of Clark County, was born in Lisbon, St. Lawrence County, New York, May 4, 1810, son of Andrew and Jane (Armstrong) O'Neill. With his brothers, Alexander and Henry he came to Wisconsin in 1836 and located at Prairie du Chien, coming from there to Black River Falls in 1839, and to the present site of Neillsville in 1844. Here he started a mill and established a town. The story of his life is a part of the history of the county. He was first chairman of the town of Pine Valley which preceded the organization of the county; he was first superintendent of schools of Pine Valley when the township took in the whole county, he was chairman of the first county board and served as such for several years, he was county judge and county treasurer. In 1849 and again in 1868 he did distinguished service in the legislature. All in all his life was a useful one, and his influence is one which will never be forgotten. He died March 28, 1882. Mr. O'Neill was married March 7, 1847, at Melrose, in Jackson County, Wis., to Jane Douglas, daughter of Robert Douglas, a Jackson County pioneer. This union was blessed with three children: Isabella, the first white child born in the county, is the wife of Wilson S. Covill, and lives at Tacoma, Washington. Maria, now deceased, married Frank Darling, of Washington. Thomas died March 2, 1872, at the age of 21 years and 20 days. Mrs. Jane O'Neill was a woman of kindly gracious culture, and her influence had much to do with making early Neillsville a desirable place of residence. She made her home the county center of religious, educational, social and philanthropic work, just as her husband made it the center of public affairs. After a long and useful life, she died June 9, 1873, at the age of 59 years, 7 months and 22 days. For his second wife, Mr. O'Neill married Mrs. Caroline Teller, who bore him one son, James, now of Tacoma, Wash.

James O'Neill, judge of the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit, of Wisconsin, was born in Lisbon, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1847, son of Andrew and Mary (Holston) O'Neill, and grandson of Andrew and Jane (Armstrong) O'Neill. His preliminary education was received in the district schools and his career as an educator started when at the age of 15 he started teaching district school, at \$15 a month. In 1863 he entered St. Lawrence University, at Canton, New York, and there remained for three years. Then he taught school again for a while until 1868, when, upon being awarded the district scholarship in a competitive examination, he entered Cornell University as a sophomore at its original opening. During his entire career there he was master of the chimes. Both as a debater



JAMES O'NEILL, SR.



James O'Neill



ERNEST ANDREW O'NEILL

and a scholar he distinguished himself, and indeed such excellent work did he do, that having to leave school in the spring of 1870 by reason of an attack of typhoid fever, he became principal of the Ogdensburg High School in the fall of 1870, and closed the school in the spring to graduate two weeks later with his original class of 1871. He was a charter member at Cornell of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity. Andrew D. White, the first president of Cornell, is still his close friend. Among the many distinguished men under whom he took lectures may be mentioned James Russell Lowell, Goldwin Smith, George William Curtiss, Bayard Taylor and Louis Agassiz. Among his classmates, four men attained the Supreme Bench of New York state, George A. Benton, of Rochester, P. C. J. DeAngelis, of Utica, Albert H. Sewell, of Walton, and John M. Kellogg, of Ogdensburg. Judge O'Neill has been active in Alumni matters, and has served as president of the Northwestern Alumni Association of his Alma Mater. Upon receiving his B. A. from Cornell, he entered the law office of Joseph McNaughton, at Ogdensburg, a distinguished lawyer, who has recently left that place \$100,000 for a hospital. With this preparation, Judge O'Neill entered the Albany Law School and graduated in 1873, with the degree of LL. B. Soon after graduation, he came to Neillsville to visit his uncle, arriving here Sept. 18, 1873. Being persuaded to stay, he cast his lot here, and has since become one of the county's leading men. During his years as a lawyer, he handled some of the county's most important litigation. For a time he practiced alone. Then H. W. Sheldon was a partner for a while. After Mr. Sheldon's death, in 1878, he was alone for a while, and then for a short time had Joseph Morley as a partner. Mr. Morley retired to enter the banking business and then after another period alone, Judge O'Neill formed a partnership with Spencer M. Marsh, now a judge of the Supreme Court of California and living at San Diego. In July, 1887, he was appointed district attorney, of Clark County, and re-elected in the fall of 1888 by the largest vote on the ticket. In 1890 and 1892 he was nominated by the Republican party as a candidate for attorney general, but this was the time of the Bennett Law agitation, and the whole ticket was defeated each time. Jan. 1, 1898, he went on the bench of the Seventeenth Circuit, and five years ago assumed in addition to the work of this circuit, the duties of holding court at Baraboo. In local affairs, Judge O'Neill has been a member of the county board and of the schoolboard. Prominent at all times in the Republican party, he was an especially active figure, before his elevation to the bench, in county, district and state conventions. In 1885 he served in the legislature, and in 1888 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention. Of recent years, he has been an ardent worker in the cause of abstinence, and it is a matter of pride with him that all four of the county seats in his judicial circuit are now dry. One of the pleasant memories of Judge O'Neill is his trip to Europe in 1901, when in addition to touring various points of interest he visited Shane's castle, on the O'Neill Estate, County Antrim, Ireland, the family seat of his ancestors, and the birthplace of a long line of his forebears. He has been a life-long member of the Episcopal Church. Judge O'Neill was married June 6, 1876, to Marian Robinson, daughter of

David H. and Emma F. (Brown) Robinson, pioneers of Wisconsin. This union has been blessed with two children, Ernest A. and Marian. Ernest A. was born March 10, 1877, graduated from the Neillsville High School in 1895, from the academic department of the University of Wisconsin with the degree of B. A., in 1899, and from the law department of the same university with the degree of LL. B. in 1902. At college he was a member of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity. He died Oct. 5, 1905. This young man was the embodiment of manly character, a deep student, and possessed of an engaging personality. The world is the better for his having lived in it, even for so short a time. Marian was born Jan. 22, 1883, received her higher education in Grafton Hall, Fond du Lac; Downer College, Milwaukee; and the University of Wisconsin, Madison, and spent several years studying music in Milwaukee. She was married June 6, 1912, to Forest D. Calway, who is court reporter of the Circuit Court, residing at Neillsville, Wis. Judge O'Neill is a gentleman of the old school, a typical judge of the old type. A student of men, and events and books, he is a close observer, and is of an ideal judicial temperament. Desiring ever the best for his fellow men, he is striving in every way to do his share toward the cause of righteousness and justice, and few men in this region are held in such high regard and universal veneration. His influence in Clark County life will continue to be felt for many generations to come.

Andrew O'Neill, the founder of the O'Neill family in America, was born in Shane's Castle, on the ancient O'Neill estate, County Antrim, Ireland, Sept. 23, 1766, and there became a schoolmaster. In that capacity he came to the Province of Ontario, Canada, and located at Edwardsburg, where he married one of his pupils, Jane Armstrong, born in Edwardsburg, of English descent. The young people, in 1798, moved across the river to a point not far from Ogdensburg, N. Y., and became the first settlers in Lisbon Township. There they reared their family and spent the remainder of their lives. Mr. O'Neill died in Lisbon, Dec. 31, 1840, and Mrs. O'Neill passed away May 9, 1846. They left eight children, one of whom James, was the first settler of Clark County, Wis. A grandson James O'Neill, is now Judge of the Circuit Court at Neillsville, Wis. It is interesting to note that the pioneer farm is still in the family, being occupied by two grandchildren, William H. and Mary J., now Mrs. George W. Sparrowhawk, and owned by them and another grandson, Judge James O'Neill.

Homer M. Root, president of the Commercial State Bank of Neillsville, financier, public official and man of affairs, has been active in Clark County life for nearly half a century, and as lawyer, farmer, officer and banker, has taken his full share in its development and progress. He was born June 22, 1846, on a farm in Guilford Township, Chenango County, N. Y., son of George and Mary (Bush) Root. As a youth he attended the district school of his neighborhood, Harpersville Seminary in Broome County, N. Y.; Oxford Academy in Chenango County, N. Y., and Wadsworth South School at Hartford, Conn., and with this preparation became a teacher, a profession which he followed for five years. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he strongly desired to enlist in the federal army, but was

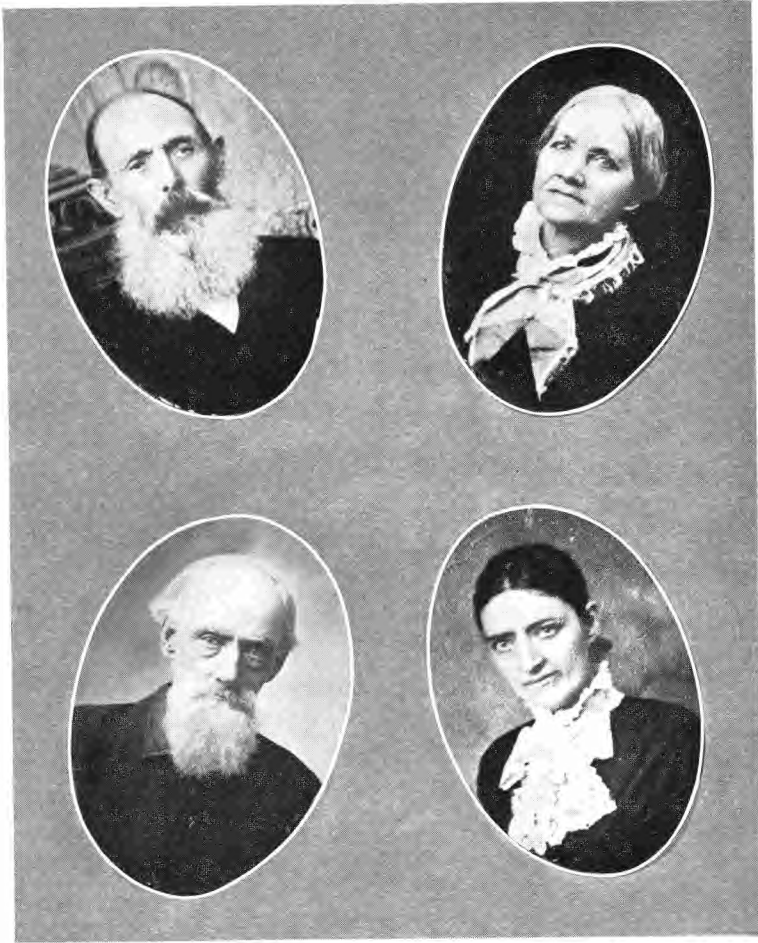


John M. Root

prevented by his youth and the objections of his parents. He later, however, received military training for five years as a member of the New York National Guard. In 1869, he came west, with the idea of securing a position as principal of a school while taking up land. But upon reaching the Black River district, he decided to engage in logging. With headquarters at Greenwood, he secured his experience in various camps, driving team, cooking and working as a woodman. In 1874, he formed a partnership with B. F. Thompson, and in eleven years this firm logged some 55,000,000 feet of pine. In all Mr. Root was connected with the lumber and logging industry for nineteen years. In the meantime, he had developed a farm at Greenwood and served the town of Eaton ten years as town clerk. In 1888, he was elected county clerk, and the following year moved to Neillsville. So efficiently did he serve that he was three times re-elected, serving in all four terms of two years each. With this experience in county business, he became deputy registrar of deeds. Later he was elected to his present office as member of the county board from the Second Ward of Neillsville, in which he has served for eleven consecutive years. Since his first arrival in the county he has taken a prominent part in Republican politics, and was especially active in the old convention days, serving at county, district and state conventions. In 1886 he was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and in addition to this has occupied various committeeships at different times. In 1898, Mr. Root entered the banking business, in a private bank, which on July 1, of that year was incorporated as the Commercial State Bank of Neillsville, with Mr. Root as its first cashier, a position he held until 1916, when he assumed the duties of his present position as president. Mr. Root is an estimable citizen in every way, a real force for good in the community, ever standing for the better and higher things of every aspect of life. A man of broad mind and liberal thought, he is exceptionally well versed in philosophy, science and literature, with a keen and appreciative eye for the beautiful in nature. His home is one of the prettiest and most hospitable in the city. To gratify his esthetic tastes, he cultivates a fine garden, being especially fond of flowers of which he has some beautiful specimens. His library is well stocked with books to which he devotes much of his time, and he takes a keen interest in every practical enterprise for the betterment of the community in which he has spent so many happy years of his life. Mr. Root was married in 1891, to Mary J. Huntzicker, widow of Jacob Huntzicker, by whom she had five children: Frederick, Victor E., Olive T., Francis J. (deceased), and Jacob (deceased).

Emery W. Crosby, attorney, orator, and business man, who ranks well in the lead in Clark County affairs, was born in Sheboygan County, this state, Dec. 29, 1874, son of William and Adelle (Little) Crosby, grandson of Stephen and Demana (Wales) Crosby, and descended from a long line of distinguished ancestry on both sides of his house. Members of the Scotch-Irish family of Crosby, and of the English family of Wales fought in the Revolutionary War, and members of the English family of Little have also taken a prominent part in the history of this country. The Crosbys and the Littles are both well known in Sheboygan County. Wil-

liam Crosby was born in Madison County, N. Y., served with distinction in the Civil War, and spent the greater part of the years of his manhood in Sheboygan County, where he and his good wife lived to celebrate their Golden Wedding Anniversary, his wife being the daughter of James Little, who was likewise born in New York State and settled at an early day in Sheboygan County, attaining a commanding position among his fellow men, and serving with honor in the Wisconsin Assembly of 1859. With such blood in his veins, Emery W. Crosby was early designed for a career of influence and usefulness. He attended the high school at Glenbeulah, Wis., and the State Normal School at Oshkosh, Wis., and for five years was a teacher in the country schools of his native county. Having then decided to devote his life to the profession of the law, he matriculated at the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., and was graduated in 1902 with the degree of LL. B. With this preparation he began his career in this county, moving to Abbotsford, and on January 1, 1903, opening his office. His personal qualities, his ability and his fairness, soon attracted attention, and he was marked as a future factor in public life. As a member of the county board he had the opportunity of demonstrating his efficiency, and to enlarge his circle of friends, this laying the foundation for his later success. In the fall of 1906 he was elected county attorney, and served in that office ably and conscientiously. In 1914 he was elected to the Assembly, and in this capacity made for himself an enviable record, being one of the leading members of that body. In 1915 he ran for judge of the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit, and in a three cornered fight carried the county by a good majority, though defeated in the district. He is now successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in Neillsville. The entrance of the United States in the World War has given him an opportunity for much public effort, and his services as an orator and on various committees have been much in demand. Mr. Crosby's financial affiliation is with the First National Bank, of Neillsville, which he helped to organize, and of which he is now a director. His fraternal affiliations are with the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of the Masons, the Canton and the Encampment of the Odd Fellows, and the Beavers, Woodmen and Moose. Mr. Crosby was married, in June, 1901, to Rosa M. Beck, born in Sheboygan County, Wis., daughter of Fred and Bertha (Krams) Beck, the former of whom was born in Germany, came to Wisconsin in pioneer days, and served in the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Crosby have one child, Frederick, born Oct. 13, 1906. Of Mr. Crosby it has been said: "He is a young man of excellent ability, and good legal training, a strong speaker, and possessed of a pleasant personality, with the happy faculty of making staunch life-long friends. During his experience at the bar, by energetic hard work, constant attention to business, loyalty to the interests of his clients, and honesty in dealing with them, always taking the position to avoid needless and expensive litigation, he has gained a good reputation for the thoroughness with which he prepares his cases, and has won the title of the poor man's lawyer, so great is the confidence in which the people hold him. The popularity and success that he has gained in this region of the state has been due to his fidelity and to his effort to use



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE URE
JOHN URE—NETTIE URE

all men fairly and squarely. He is a tireless student, and with his wide experience and strong mental and physical force and temperament, is ideal timber for any position to which the people may call him. Young in years and of excellent health and good training, he is now in the full flush of virile and energetic manhood. His fairness before the courts wins the admiration even of his adversaries, and he is well qualified and endowed with all those characteristics which make for good citizenship and a useful life."

George Ure, a pioneer of Lynn Township, who, for many years, was one of the best known citizens in his part of the county, was born in Scotland, March 3, 1826. Left with the support of his family by the death of his father, he early learned the trades of machinist and foundryman, which he followed for some years in the old country. In 1855, with his wife, Ellen Ray, and three children, James, Jennie and John, he set out for the United States, an uncle of his, David Anderson, having emigrated to Chicago the year before. The family took passage on a sailing vessel which, however, made an unlucky start, being blown by a storm to the coast of Ireland, where it was wrecked. The Ure family escaping, returned to Scotland, but Mr. Ure, not having money enough to start again immediately with his family, sent his mother before them to Chicago, which place she reached after a three months' trip, making her home with the uncle. As soon as he was able Mr. Ure followed with the rest of the family, reaching America after a long voyage in a sailing vessel, and joining the mother in Chicago. There he found work at his trade and in 1856 smelted the first iron ever smelted in Chicago. While in that city he purchased 330 acres of land in Chicago, and eighty acres in Clark County. The Chicago land lay on the South Side, not far from the Stock Yards. This land, which would now be worth millions of dollars, he sold for \$400. The Clark County land lay in Section 6, Lynn Township. It was purchased for \$300 and is now worth many thousands. In the fall of 1856, Mr. Ure visited Clark County, and in the fall of 1857 he again came here and made a small clearing and built a shanty on his place. In 1861, after preparations for moving, the family set out for their new home. Of the three children who had come with the parents from Scotland, James and Jennie had died in Chicago, but a fourth child, Nettie, had been born in that city; so the parents had now two children, John, born in Scotland, and Nettie. The family of four reached Sparta by rail and then drove from that place through the woods—a distance of seventy-two miles—to Lynn Township, having to hire a team. Mr. Ure had changed his gold money into paper currency, which, owing to the war, had now depreciated to about forty cents on the dollar, and as flour was \$12 a barrel, his financial outlook was not promising. He had brought with him a wagon-load of goods, but had no team—nothing practically but his hands and an axe with which to begin the arduous labor of developing a farm. Like other pioneer settlers he had to carry supplies on his back through the woods, his market being Neillsville. The first year he bought two cows, from which he raised his first yoke of steers. His first crops he grubbed in by hand. For a number of years his progress was necessarily slow, but was gradually accelerated.

Though in early days many privations were suffered by him and his family, their lives were not all shadow but were enlivened now and then by moments of relaxation or brightened by some enjoyable event. Mr. Ure was one of the four principal actors in the first Fourth of July celebration held in Lynn Township. To do justice to this occasion he manufactured a fiddle, which he was able to play to some extent, and he and William Sternitzky constituted the band, Mr. Sternitzky making a drum, which had to stand considerable hard usage that day. The flag of the Nation was represented by a large red handkerchief tied to a stick, John Geary being the color bearer; but, perhaps the most important of all in its effect upon the jollity and excitement of the occasion, was the jug of whisky of which Archibald Yorkston was made the happy bearer. With this complete paraphernalia the patriotic four went down to Lynn Creek where the village now stands, and went through the appropriate ceremonies, the pride and envy of all beholders. In those days total abstinence societies, now called temperance societies, were little heard of, or not at all, and Mr. Ure used to say that a trip to Neillsville from his locality took three days of any man's time—one day to go, one day to return and a day to sober up in. Mr. Ure set up the first steam engine in Neillsville for grinding purposes, and with Archibald Yorkston set up at Windfall, the first sawmill in this immediate region. On the farm on which he settled he spent the rest of his life, and for many years was one of the leading men in his township. He had received no education but from his popularity was frequently elected to township office, his son John doing for him any clerical work connected with it. He also took the leading part in securing the establishment of the Lynn Insurance Company. He and his wife belonged to the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Ure died Oct. 28, 1886, at the age of 68. With the passing of himself and his good wife the township was deprived of two of its earliest settlers, who had done their full part in taming the wilderness and introducing civilized conditions, and whose work is well worthy of mention in a volume devoted to the history of Clark County. It is interesting to note that the family has in its possession a violin made by George Ure in Scotland, in 1852, and also an old clock brought by him from that country. With this violin Mr. Ure played at the first Fourth of July celebration ever held in Lynn Township.

George A. Ure is one of the leading citizens of Clark County; few men indeed in this entire region are better or more favorably known, and few have done so much for its financial, industrial and agricultural development. In public life he has been clerk and chairman of his township, efficient chairman of the county board, and capable clerk of the district court, in which latter position he is still serving. In insurance circles he has been honored with the position of state treasurer of the Wisconsin Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, and has won wide recognition for his work as secretary of the Lynn Mutual Fire Ins. Co. and the Lynn Mutual Tornado, Cyclone and Hurricane Ins. Co. In banking circles he is an official in several of the leading financial institutions in the county. In business he is connected with various canning, elevator, trading and creamery associations. Fraternally he has occupied a high position in a number of



GEORGE A. URE

leading lodges. He was born in Lynn Township, this county, Nov. 27, 1865, son of George and Ellen (Ray) Ure, the pioneers. He acquired his elementary education in the log schoolhouse of his district, and afterward attended the Neillsville High School, still later taking a commercial course in the Northwestern Business College at Madison, having in the meantime worked to help pay his own way, part of the time on farms, and part of the time in a Neillsville store. His experience as a young man subsequent to receiving his education embraced farm work and logging. In 1894 he became a fireman on the Burlington Railroad, and four years later, in 1898, he joined a party of eight and went to the Copper River region in Alaska in search of gold. Upon his return in 1900, he settled on eighty acres, in Section 7, Lynn Township, a part of the old homestead. This place he still owns. In 1901-02 he erected a new home, and from time to time he has made other improvements until he now has as good a place as is to be found in the county. For a while, in connection with his farming, he engaged in the building-moving business. Ripe with the experience which his various ventures had given him, Mr. Ure, as soon as he settled down to farm life, entered the arena of public affairs, and his popularity has since constantly grown. In 1901 he became clerk of the township of Lynn. In 1902 he became chairman of the township and thus took his place on the county board, and in 1907 he became the chairman of that body, serving until his resignation, Jan. 1, 1911. On that date he took office as clerk of court. His suitability for that office is shown by the election returns. He has led the ticket at each re-election, he was once elected without an opponent, and several times the opposition has been merely nominal. Mr. Ure's name throughout the state is inseparably connected with the insurance business. Upon the organization of the Lynn Mutual Tornado, Cyclone & Hurricane Insurance Co., June 1, 1895, he was one of the directors, and has served continuously as its secretary, his work in that capacity being a feature in the success of the company. His work in this company attracted attention, and in 1903 he became a director in the Lynn Mutual Fire Insurance Co., organized in 1878. In 1904 and 1905 he served as president, and in 1906 was elected secretary, his services having been such that he has since been continuously re-elected. As a representative of these organizations, he has made many friends among the officers of similar organizations throughout the state and in 1912 he was elected to his present position as treasurer of the Wisconsin Association of Mutual Insurance Companies. When the successful Neillsville Canning Co. was organized in 1913, he became a director, and has been its only treasurer. At various times he has been an official of several elevator companies and creameries, several of which he has assisted in organizing. As a patriot since the entry of the United States into the war, Mr. Ure has done some excellent work, some of the heaviest labor having fallen upon his shoulders. He is chairman of the Clark County Chapter, American Red Cross, a member of the executive committee of the Clark County Council of Defense, and is working on the food conservation problem in association with County Food Administrator Emil Ketel. All this has involved much correspondence and expenditure of energy, tact, and influence. For some time Mr. Ure

has been prominently connected with the financial interests of the county. He is vice president of the First National Bank of Neillsville and of the Chili State Bank, he is a director in the Farmers State Bank of Granton, the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Greenwood and the Farmers Exchange Bank of Thorp, and has stock in the Citizens State Bank of Loyal. Fraternally, Mr. Ure is a leading Odd Fellow, having gone through the chairs of the local lodge, and joined the Encampment at Merillan. He is also a member of the Beavers, the Moose and other orders. Busy as he is with his many duties, he has found time to develop the social side of his nature, and he is a loyal friend, a congenial companion and a royal entertainer, making his office the headquarters of any citizen of the county who happens to be in town, and placing its resources at the disposal of any who are seeking for any information which his files contain. Mr. Ure was married, in 1887, to Mamie Brothers, who left one child, Vera, who is a teacher in the Training School, at Menominee, having been reared by her grandparents, Rev. and Mrs. Joseph D. Brothers, the former a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal faith. Sept. 14, 1890, Mr. Ure married Madge Darling, a native of Clark County, daughter of Solon and Lydia Darling. Of this union there have been born three children: Vivian, James and Melvin. Vivian was born Oct. 3, 1891. James was born May 21, 1893, and died Oct. 14, 1915. Melvin was born July 7, 1903.

John Ure, proprietor of a flourishing farm in Section 6, Lynn Township, was born in Cairnshore, Scotland, Jan. 29, 1852, son of George and Ellen (Ray) Ure. His parents settled in Lynn Township in 1861, coming here from Chicago, where they had resided for a few years previously. He was reared on the home farm and acquired the elements of knowledge in the log schoolhouse of the vicinity, chopping wood to earn money to pay for his school books. As he had to pay \$3.00 for a book which could now be procured for 40 cents, he probably took more care of them than the average schoolboy does today. At the age of 14 he was already at work in the lumber camps, alternating that kind of labor with work on the farm. June 30, 1887, he was married to Mary Mahn, who was born March 12, 1869, in Wisconsin, her father, a native of Germany, being at the time of her marriage a resident of Lynn Township. Mr. Ure, with the aid of his wife, developed the farm on which he now resides, and upon which he has spent his life being active in its management from the age of 18. In early days he kept sheep, his wife and daughters carding and spinning the wool, but he gave up sheep raising years ago. He now raises full-blooded Holstein cattle and Norman horses. He also grows some fruit for his own use. Aside from his farming interests he is a stockholder in the Farmers State Bank at Granton and in the First National Bank of Neillsville. His wife died May 13, 1906. She left four sons and three daughters, the youngest being only six days old at the time of her death. These children are: Roy, now a farmer in Fremont Township; Edward, also a farmer in that township; Robert, on the home farm, and connected with sawmill and threshing work; and John, Mamie, Gladys and Mary, who reside at home. Mr. Ure is now one of the well to do farmers of Lynn Township, having 280 acres in one piece. His barn is 40 by 98 feet

in size, with an ell, 40 by 56 feet, his silo being 12 by 30 feet. The main part of the barn was originally 40 by 56 feet, but upon its being damaged by a fire, he rebuilt it, enlarging it to its present dimensions. In glancing over his family history it is interesting to note that he was born in the same house in Scotland as his father, grandfather and great grandfather, all of whom were machinists. All of them but him were also violinists.

Soren Andersen, a prominent and respected citizen of Hixon Township, where he has developed a good farm, and has taken a leading part in the affairs of local government, was born in Denmark in 1844. He was brought up as a farmer and was there married to Caroline Nielsen. In 1871, leaving his wife behind, he came to the United States, locating at Racine, Wis., where he engaged as a laborer in railroad construction work, later becoming a contractor for sewers, wells, cellars and other similar constructions. A year after his settlement in Racine he was joined by his wife and their son Andrew B. On July 2, 1886, Mrs. Andersen died at the comparatively early age of 38 years, leaving, besides the son Andrew, now of Omaha, Neb., six other children, namely: Ole C. B., Carl B., Carrie B., Lettie C., Soren B., and Martin F. After his wife's death Mr. Andersen remained in Racine until 1893, when, learning that there was a Danish settlement at Withee, in the township of Hixon, Clark County, he, accompanied by his son Ole C. B., removed to that place, buying eighty acres of wild land in Section 26. In the same year he was joined by his daughter Lettie C., Carl B., coming in November, 1894, and Soren B., in 1899. Mr. Andersen's first act when he took possession of his land, was to build a frame house, 12 by 16 feet in size. It was a small dwelling, but it served as the family residence for some years. When he began farming he had nothing but his hands and a few small tools, and it was a year before he got a team. In 1894, however, the year after his settlement, he built a barn, 16 by 30 feet, which, two years later, he increased in size by an addition 30 by 36 feet. Through persistent industry he increased in prosperity, and by the year 1900 was able to build a brick veneer house of eight rooms, where he now makes his home. His farm is now well provided with buildings, including a good silo, and its size has been enlarged to 110 acres. He was one of the organizers of the local creamery and has taken an active part in promoting whatever was for the good of the community of which he is a resident. In the Danish Lutheran Church, which he helped to organize, he has served as deacon and treasurer, and he has also been supervisor on the town board. Of his children, already mentioned, Ole C. B. is now county clerk, and resides in Neillsville; Carl B. is a resident of Hixon Township; Carrie B. died in February, 1900, at Denver, Colo.; Lettie C. was married to Fred Miller, in February, 1902, and resides in Hixon Township; Soren B. removed to Butternut, Wis., in 1905, and Martin F., born in 1883, died at the age of 6 months, in 1884.

Ole Christian Bramer Andersen, county clerk of Clark County, to which office he was elected after making an excellent record as county treasurer, was born in the city of Racine, Wis., July 20, 1873, son of Soren and Caroline (Nielsen) Andersen, and is of Danish ancestry. His education was ob-

tained in the city schools of Racine, which he left at the age of 13, on the death of his mother. There he began industrial life, and in 1893 accompanied his father to Withee, in Hixon Township, Clark County, where they were joined later by a sister and two brothers. The father had settled on an 80-acre tract of wild land, which Ole C. B. helped to clear. In 1898 he became engaged in road construction, he and his brother Charles building a half-mile of turnpike road two miles north of Withee. In the following year they built half a mile of the main road from Withee to Thorp, and in 1900-1901 they constructed two and a half miles of road north and west of Withee. Residing on his father's farm until after his marriage, in 1905, Ole C. B. Andersen moved to a twenty-acre tract in the village of Withee, it forming the south half of the southeast of the southwest quarter of Section 34. While living there he followed the painter's trade. In February, 1911, the Withee Co-operative Creamery Company was organized, Mr. Andersen assisting, and becoming its first president. He also served as its secretary until February, 1913. A Republican in politics, Mr. Andersen may be said to have begun political life in January, 1903, when he was appointed clerk of the town of Hixon to fill the unexpired term. In 1904 he was elected chairman of the township, and thus became a member of the county board, serving for three years. For some years after that he took little part in public affairs, but in 1910 was census enumerator for Hixon Township. He was, however, by this time well known in the county, and had gained a reputation as a man of good business ability and a thoroughly reliable citizen. It was, therefore, no surprise to his friends when, in November, 1912, he was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of treasurer of Clark County, the duties of which he assumed in January, 1913, selling his property in Withee and moving to Neillsville, where he has since resided. As county treasurer he made a good record, holding the position until January, 1917, when, having been elected county clerk in the previous November, he then assumed his new duties. On June 28, 1917, he was appointed by President Wilson as clerk of the Exemption Board of Clark County, which office, under the new rules, is now known as that of secretary. Since June, 1917, Mr. Andersen has owned his residence in Neillsville. He belongs to the local Odd Fellows Lodge, and also to the Masonic Lodge, which he joined June 28, 1905. Mr. Andersen's rise in public life has been gradual, but has been built on a sure foundation—that of character. He is known as a man who has "made good" in every position of responsibility in which he has been placed, and his steady habits and unassuming manners have made him personally popular. On June 28, 1905, Mr. Andersen began domestic life, being united in marriage with Thyra Lorentzen, who was born in June, 1876, daughter of Rasmus C. and Hanne (Thompson) Lorentzen. Her father, who died April 1, 1917, was a farmer in Hixon Township, where the family has resided since 1902. Mrs. Andersen is a graduate nurse, having studied her profession and received her diploma at the Augustana Hospital in Chicago. She and her husband are the parents of four children—Eleanora, Agnes, Frederik and Emily.

John Ver Kuilen, distinguished chairman of the county board, is a well-known and respected citizen of Worden Township, where he has been

successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years. He was born at Pensaukee, Oconto County, Wis., Sept. 3, 1867, son of John and Mary (Van Laen) Ver Kuilen, natives of Holland. The father came to America when young, with his father, and settled in Hollandtown, Brown County, Wis., where, with the exception of a short time in Pensaukee, Oconto County, he farmed until his death in 1904 at the age of 65 years. He and his good wife were the parents of John, Frank, Anna, Martin, Nettie Barbara, Albert, Mary and Francis. John Ver Kuilen, after finishing his schooling, began his career as a worker in the shipyards at Sheboygan. In 1894 he came to Clark County with his wife and child, bringing an old horse and wagon, and the success that he has here achieved has been entirely due to his hard work and native ability. His first farm, two miles west of where he now lives, he developed and highly improved. In 1901 he bought his present farm in Section 2. He here has likewise made many improvements. In 1910 he erected the sightly house. In 1912 he built the barn which measures 38 by 72 feet in size and has stone basement with concrete floor, with room for thirty head of cattle and six horses. In 1916 he built a silo of 100 tons capacity, constructed of glazed hollow tile and cement. For a number of years Mr. Ver Kuilen has taken a more or less prominent part in public affairs. In 1896 he was elected as a member of the township board and served three years; in 1900 he was elected assessor of the township, in which office he served six years; in 1909 he was elected clerk of the school board, and is now serving as its treasurer, and in 1909 he was elected chairman of the township board, and is still serving. In 1911 he became chairman of the county board. In these various offices he has shown good business ability and a comprehensive understanding of the needs of the community at large, his county chairmanship being marked with sound business judgment, and a belief in progress and development. He is a member of the Catholic Church and of the Catholic Order of Foresters at Thorp. Mr. Ver Kuilen was married June 12, 1893, to Hattie Driessen, who was born in Outagamie County, Wis., June 12, 1867, daughter of John and Mary (Tilliman) Driessen, a prosperous farmer in Outagamie County. Their family consisted of eleven children, of whom the following is a brief record: Minnie, who married William Gruhl, resides in Milwaukee; Annie, who resides at home; Mary, now deceased; Hattie, wife of Mr. Ver Kuilen; Bardeen, now Mrs. Andrew Van Ells, of Port Washington; Helen, now deceased; Fred, of Thorp, Wis.; Edward and Henry, of Worden Township; Michael, living on the home farm, and Tressia, wife of John Becker, of Appleton, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Ver Kuilen have eight children, whose names, with dates of birth, respectively, are as follows: Mamie, April 5, 1894; Josephine, Feb. 25, 1897; Florence, Aug. 7, 1898; John, Nov. 8, 1900; Walter, Nov. 18, 1902; Susan, Sept. 30, 1904; Elsie, Oct. 4, 1905; Michael, Dec. 2, 1906, and Leona, Oct. 22, 1909. Mamie and Florence are teachers, and all the others reside at home with their parents.

William L. Smith, state assemblyman and general manager of the Badger State Telephone & Telegraph Co., with headquarters at Neillsville, was born in Sunbury County, N. B., Feb. 12, 1878. He is the son of Eben D.

and Charlotte R. (Smith) Smith, the former of whom, a lumberman, came to Eau Claire, this state, in 1878, and there spent the remainder of his life, having at different times charge of a number of lumber camps on various Wisconsin rivers. Of the eight children four are living—Otis, Tyler, William L. and Katherine. William L. Smith was educated in the graded and high schools of Eau Claire, and at the Steven's Point Normal School, after which he became an educator. In 1899 he came to Neillsville, and for four years was a prominent instructor here, teaching first in the North Side School and then in the high school. At the close of this period he assumed his present duties as manager, secretary and treasurer of the Badger State Telephone & Telegraph Co. In this capacity he has had his share in the general development of the county, and has brought the telephone service in this region to a high degree of good service and efficiency. From the first, he has been actively identified with the business and social life of Neillsville, and has been untiring in his efforts to build up the city. The Citizens Club, of which he is the president, has accomplished much along these lines, and is planning much for the future. In connection with taking his part in the commercial and industrial progress of the city he has become a stockholder in the Commercial State Bank at Neillsville, in which he is a director, and in the Neillsville Canning Co. As alderman of Neillsville, he served his constituents faithfully and well, and as a member of the legislature, his work has been characterized by unswerving loyalty, devotion to principle and keen business insight into the needs of the whole state, both at present and in the future, his influence having been a most valuable factor in passing several highly beneficial measures. Being a man of social nature, Mr. Smith has allied himself with several fraternal orders, belonging to the Blue Lodge and Chapter of the Masons, to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Loyal Order of Moose. Mr. Smith was married June 26, 1901, to Olive T. Huntzicker, born in Eaton Township, this county, daughter of Jacob and Mary (McMahon) Huntzicker, and they have two children—Herbert M. and William Lyman, Jr.

John P. Kintzele, register of deeds, is one of the best known men in Clark County. Coming here over thirty-five years ago, he identified himself with the development of the southeastern part of the county from the very first, and his election to his present office came as the natural result of a long career of usefulness to his fellow men. He was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 21, 1860, and there attended the parochial schools, graduating from Mayers' Commercial Business College, in his native city, in 1880. For a time he was stenographer for Ludwig & Somers, prominent Milwaukee attorneys, with whom he received considerable legal training. Subsequently, he became accountant for the Northern Manufacturing Co., at Seymour, Wis., and under the reorganization of that concern as the Romadka Manufacturing Co., came to York Township in 1883, as accountant and manager. In Section 24, York Township, a large sawmill and factory was established, one of the largest in the county at that time. With the hamlet of Romadka, Mr. Kintzele's name has since been connected. After leaving the employ of this company, Mr. Kintzele established relations with various concerns as manager of large logging industries and in the sale of



JOHN P. KINTZELE

large quantities of wild land. Gradually, he went into business for himself, and became widely known as a real estate agent, timber and fuel dealer, and business man of more than usual ability. For the past few years he has been extensively engaged in shipping fuel from various sidings along the Lynn Branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, handling sometimes as high as 6,000 or 7,000 cords annually. For many years Mr. Kintzele has taken an especial pride in his farm at Romadka. Having previously purchased the place, he moved on to it after his marriage in 1887, and started its development. At that time it was a tract of forty acres, with a cleared acre and a small house as its only improvements. It is now a splendid place of 160 well cultivated acres, excellently equipped with implements, tools and machinery. The various farm buildings are of the best, and the commodious residence, surrounded by a well-kept lawn, and ornamented with flowers and shrubbery, is a credit to the township. It is equipped with modern conveniences, including acetylene plant, heating plant, air pressure water works, telephone and other comforts. Throughout the county Mr. Kintzele's activities have been many. As a leader in agriculture he is treasurer of the Clark County Agricultural Association. Thoroughly interested in the development of his neighborhood, he has been treasurer of the Lynn Mutual Fire Insurance Co. for the past ten years, and a stockholder in the Lynn Telephone Co., as well as a stockholder in the Neillsville Canning Co. In the financial world he has been vice president of the State Bank of Granton since its organization in 1903, a director in the First National Bank of Neillsville, and a stockholder in five other county banks. With these many interests, Mr. Kintzele has nevertheless found time to serve in many public offices. For many years he was town clerk of the town of York, and clerk of his school district. For eight years preceding his election as register of deeds, he was chairman of the town of York, and as such was a member of the county board, serving that body as chairman of the county auditing committee. As a natural result of this distinguished service he was persuaded to run for register of deeds in the fall of 1916, and being elected took office Jan. 1, 1917, now serving with efficiency and popularity. Mr. Kintzele was married July 27, 1887, in York Township, to Effie E. Allen, born in Dodge County, Wis., Dec. 19, 1863, daughter of Harmon and Harriett Ann (Hallock) Allen. She died Sept. 24, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Kintzele were blessed with four children—Frances Magdalene, deceased; John Vernon, Mildred Eunice and Harland Allen.

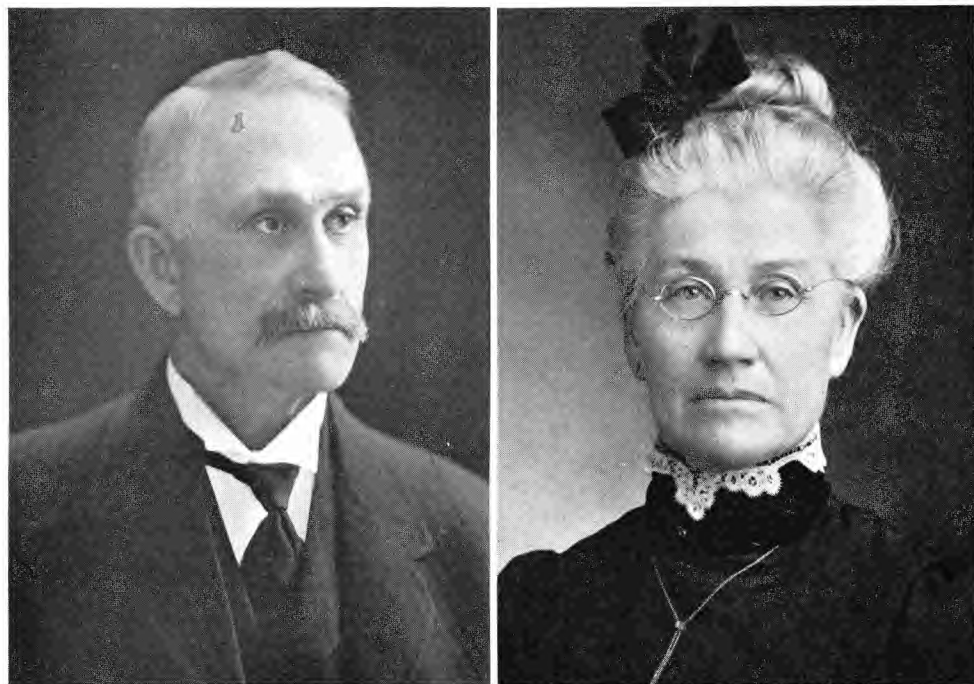
Matthew Kintzele was born in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, May 17, 1829, son of Bernhard Kintzele, and descended from a long line of substantial people. He was reared in his native land, and in 1849 came to the United States with the intention of settling in Wisconsin. After arriving in this country he went from Detroit to St. Paul, and then to Milwaukee, where he made his permanent home. A carpenter by trade, he was employed in that capacity in the passenger department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad for forty-five years and a half, first as a workman and later as a foreman. After a long and useful life, he died Nov. 21, 1916. He was married Jan. 21, 1860, to Madgalen Gredler, who was born

in Bavaria, April 11, 1840, was brought to Milwaukee by her parents, John G. and Birner Gredler, and died Aug. 6, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Kintzele were the parents of thirteen children—John Peter, Barbara, Lizzie, Johanna and Catherine (twins), Lorenzo, Margerth, Anne, Joseph, Bernard, George, Marie (first), Marie (second), and Lillie. The family faith was that of the Catholic Church.

John G. Gredler was born in Bavaria, May 17, 1812, and died Feb. 27, 1898; his wife, Birner, was born April 15, 1815, and died Dec. 14, 1886. They came to America with their family in 1842, and coming overland, reached a place in Brookfield Township, Waukesha County, some fifteen miles west of Milwaukee, then a small hamlet. They started as true pioneers, clearing their land, developing their farm, and often walking to Milwaukee with butter and eggs from their home, and returning with necessary supplies. They, in time, became substantial and representative citizens, and lived their long life secure in the respect and esteem of their fellow men. The family faith was that of the German Lutheran Church.

Harmon Allen, a pioneer, was born in Ohio, Oct. 22, 1825, and as a young man came to Wisconsin, settling in Dodge County. In 1865 he came to this county and secured the northeast quarter of Section 35, York Township, near Windfall Corners. This land he cleared, developed and improved. After a successful career here, during which he became a substantial citizen and public officeholder, he moved to North Dakota, dying in Dickinson, that state, Nov. 5, 1896. His wife, Harriett Ann Hallock, daughter of William and Anna (Stevenson) Hallock, died Jan. 10, 1886. Their children were: Louisa, Ida Ann, Martha Jane, Effie Eunice, Rebecca Marie, Almeda, Elmira, William and Watson.

William Stephens Irvine, an early settler in Clark County, and in former years one of its leading public men, holding various offices, and representing his district in the State Assembly, who is now living retired in the village of Loyal, was born in Lona Cona, Md., March 18, 1851, youngest son of John and Katherine (Johnson) Irvine, natives of Scotland, who were there married, and upon coming to America, located first in Nova Scotia, and then in Lona Cona, Md., coming to Trempealeau County in 1852. There were twelve children in the family—Isabella, John, Walter, Margaret, Ellen, Anna, Francis, William S. and four who died in infancy. At the age of 14 William S. started work on the Mississippi River, running rafts down to Muscatine, Iowa. In the winters he continued to go to school. When 16 he crossed the plains and went through the Rocky Mountains to Salt Lake City looking for gold. The Indians were so bad that the party turned back, and returned home. Then, after a year in Iowa, and a short time in school, he again resumed his river rafting. In 1870, being then a strong, healthy young man of 19, he came to Clark County when the lumber industry was in full swing, in the employ of W. W. Crosby & Co., as logger and lumberman. After his marriage, in 1873, he settled on his wife's homestead in Beaver Township, their first dwelling on the place being a log cabin. From that time on Mr. Irvine worked on the farm in summer and in the woods during the winter, following the latter occupation as long as the lumber industry was flourishing, and afterwards giving his whole attention to the



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM S. IRVINE



farm, which he cleared, erecting on it good, substantial buildings. His career as a farmer was successful and lasted until 1914, in which year he retired, taking up his residence in Loyal, where he and his wife are now living in the enjoyment of an ample competency. Mr. Irvine's force of character and reliable qualities as a man and citizen brought him into public notice at an early date, and he naturally became identified with the affairs of local government. He was a member of the school board of his district for twenty years, and chairman of the town board for sixteen or eighteen years. In 1901 he was appointed by Judge James O'Neill to a position on the board of reassessment of taxes of Eau Claire County. In these various offices he made an excellent record. In 1902, being known and respected all over the county, he was elected on the Republican ticket to the State Assembly, and was re-elected in 1904. In 1907, 1909 and 1911, 1913 and 1915, he was sergeant-at-arms in the same body. Mr. Irvine was married Aug. 17, 1873, to Eliza Roscoe, widow of Morris Loomis. Mr. and Mrs. Irvine have had four children—Bertram, David, John J. and Caspar. Bertram and Caspar are dead. David lives in Milwaukee and John J. is county treasurer of Clark County. Eliza Roscoe, later Mrs. William S. Irvine, was born in West Bend Township, Washington County, this state, Dec. 4, 1848, daughter of James and Eliza (Finch) Roscoe. James Roscoe was born in Oswego County, N. Y., of Mohawk Valley-Holland ancestry, and was married in Ohio to Eliza Finch, of Irish descent. In 1848 they came to this state and located on a piece of wild land in West Bend Township, Washington County, moving from there to Farmington, Fond du Lac County, where they died. Their children were James, Celia, Johanna, Fletcher, Martha, Rhoda, Eliza and Rosa.

Of his experience as a youthful Wisconsin pioneer, Mr. Irvine has said: "We traveled by rail to Chicago, and from there by team to Galena, Ill., where we took a boat down Fever River and up the Mississippi River to La Crosse, and from there by fast freight overland to Trempealeau County, locating on Decorah Prairie. Father bought a farm and ox team and started breaking. In the fall of 1870 I went into the woods for W. W. Crosby & Co., on the East Fork of the Black River. In 1871 I came to Unity to clear land for the same company. I started from La Crosse April, 1871, with a team and gang of men. We got stuck in the swamp in the town of Loyal, but with ropes the men pulled the team out, and we came through the woods and stayed all night with John Graves, who had a small sawmill. Next morning we shouldered our tent and tools, traveled all day and at night reached a point six miles northeast of Loyal and stayed all night with Ed. Romaine. We had to ford Rock Creek, which was over its banks. Next morning, Romaine, with a four-ox team, started with us for camp. At noon we had traveled just two miles and took dinner at Mr. Loomis. After dinner we went one mile into the town of Unity, pitched our tent and commenced clearing. We cleared sixty acres that summer. In the fall we built a log house and during the winter followed logging. In the spring of 1873 I left the Crosby company and started clearing a farm for myself in Beaver Township. I followed logging till 1890, farming in the summer. I used to walk seventeen miles from camp after supper, Saturday night,

to get home. All supplies were freighted in by wagon from Black River Falls, until the railroad reached Unity in 1873." Mrs. Irvine was the first white woman to arrive at Unity by railroad. She says: "In 1870 George Barker lived six miles northeast of Loyal in the town of Beaver. He had a log house with a lean-to, where we used to gather by the fifties and dance to music furnished by Frank Cummins and Frank Romaine; and in those days, while there were many hardships, we had good times. On July 4, 1870, we went to George Peterson's homestead in the town of Colby to celebrate the Fourth. We danced at night, and our fiddler walked all the way from Neillsville. Ed. Romaine took us up with his ox team, and his, as well as Frank Romaine's cow, followed the oxen to the picnic. We milked the cows in the morning, had breakfast and started back home." Mrs. Irvine adds that although in those early days she had to endure many hardships, she never suffered from lack of food.

John James Irvine, county treasurer of Clark County, and one of the leading citizens of Neillsville, who has made a good record as farmer, business man and public official, was born on a farm in Beaver Township, Clark County, Aug. 9, 1879, son of William S. and Eliza (Roscoe) Irvine. His elementary education was obtained in the common schools, and he afterwards graduated from the high school at Loyal. He then became a teacher, following that vocation for four years at Curtiss, this county. He then took up farming on his father's place in Beaver Township, and was thus occupied at that location until 1914, when his father sold the farm and retired. After that he carried on agricultural operations on a farm of his own, containing eighty acres, in Beaver Township. He continued to improve this place, and by practical knowledge and enterprise, not only became a prosperous farmer, but also won the esteem and confidence of his fellow men. For four years he was town treasurer, and for nine years treasurer of his school district. He helped to organize the Woodside Cheese Factory, of which he served as treasurer, and was active in the Beaver Telephone Co., which he served as treasurer for four years. In the fall of 1916, his efficiency and popularity won for him the election as county treasurer, in which position he has done most excellent work. Immediately upon coming to Neillsville, he identified himself with the life of the city. With the outbreak of the war there came additional opportunity for service. As treasurer of the Council of Defense his patriotism has found notable expression, and his interest in everything that stands for the best in the county is shown by his position as treasurer of the County Y. M. C. A. In the position of First Lieutenant of Co. I, 10th Wisconsin Infantry, the Neillsville Home Guard, he has won the affection of his men and the esteem of his higher officers. Mr. Irvine is a man of genial temperament, a good citizen and a good officer, and his conduct of the treasurer's office has won wide approval and approbation. His selection as treasurer was a wise one, and as he is yet a young man, his friends predict for him a still more brilliant future in Clark County public life. Fraternally, Mr. Irvine is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He was married Nov. 24, 1898, to Olive E. Brasier, of Loyal, daughter of John F. and Mary A. (Shaver) Brasier, early settlers of Loyal Township, just outside the village limits. He and his wife



JOHN J. IRVINE

have three children—Eula, born Feb. 4, 1900; W. Donald, born March 23, 1902, and Evelyn, born Feb. 14, 1904. Mrs. Irvine is a member of the Order of Royal Neighbors and of the Eastern Star. Both she and her husband occupy a high social standing in the community, throughout which they have many warm friends, besides a large number of agreeable acquaintances.

George Wilding, an early settler, was born in England, the son of George Wilding, Sr. In 1844 the family, then consisting of the father and mother, and William, Martha and George, set out for the United States, and after a long and tedious voyage aboard a sailing vessel, landed and found their way to this state, where they purchased a partially improved piece of land near Waukesha. About 1867, or 1868, they moved to Clark County, and located in Section 17, Grant Township, where the father and mother spent the remainder of their days. George Wilding, Sr., became a prominent citizen, and served for some years as a justice of the peace. He helped to start the school in his district, and aided in the development of the community in various other ways. He and his good wife helped to organize the Methodist Episcopal Church, located in the same section as their farm, though in England, the family had for generations been connected with the Episcopal Church. Upon arriving in this country George Wilding took up farming with the other members of the family. In 1861 he enlisted in the First Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and served in the Civil War three years and six months. Wounded and captured at the Battle of Chickamauga, he lay in a Confederate prison for six weeks before being exchanged. At the close of the conflict he returned to the home farm. He came to Clark County with the rest of the family, and secured a farm adjoining his parents' place. He and his father each put up a log cabin, and started working their farms with the assistance of oxen, earning money in the interim by working in the woods. The nearest market was at Neillsville, and sometimes provisions had to be brought from an even greater distance. George Wilding devoted the remainder of his life to agriculture and died at the age of 48. He was a man highly respected in the community, and was especially popular in G. A. R. affairs. By his marriage to Mary Rehorst, George Wilding had three children—William, deceased; Myron E. and George, Jr. By his marriage to Mariah Hitchcock he had two children—Jesse and Arthur. By his marriage to Minnie West, who still lives in Grant Township, he has one child—Martha.

Myron E. Wilding, prominent citizen and former county official, was born in a log cabin in Section 17, Grant Township, this county, April 17, 1870, son of George and Mary Rehorst. At the age of 11 years he was bound out to Thomas Reed, of Grant Township, and he was later employed on the A. A. Graves farm, near Loyal. As a young man he purchased a farm of forty acres in Section 12, Loyal Township, and after his marriage, lived thereon for a while. Later, he moved to the village of Loyal, and secured employment in the Graves sawmill, subsequently becoming a stock buyer and shipper there. His ability and genial nature won him many friends, and he was soon picked for many public honors. For three years he was treasurer of Loyal Village, and for two years a trustee. In 1908 he was

elected county treasurer, and on the strength of the splendid record he made in that office for two terms, he was elected county clerk, in which position he likewise served for two terms. At the expiration of his service he was presented with a token of esteem by the county board, and characterized in a speech before that body as one of the county's most efficient clerks, and the most economical purchasing agent that the county had had. Since retiring from office he has devoted his attention to the fire insurance business. His work as secretary of the Clark County Agricultural Society also takes a part of his time. He is financially interested in the First National Bank of Neillsville, and in the Citizens State Bank of Loyal. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic Order, the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen, in the former of which he belongs both to the Canton and the Encampment, his wife being a member of the Rebeckahs. Mr. Wilding married Elizabeth Randall, a native of Fond du Lac County, this state, and they have one child, Florence M., now the wife of Herbert L. Brown, of Neillsville. As a loyal citizen, Mr. Wilding is interested in everything calculated to promote moral or material benefit of the community in which he resides, as well as the county at large, and is always ready to lend a helping hand to a worthy cause.

Conrad Cornelius, an early settler, was born in Germany, the son of Isaac and Appolonia Cornelius, who brought him to this country with their two other children when he was seventeen, taking up their home at Grandville, Ozaukee County, Wis. Milwaukee, eleven miles distant, was still a small village, and the family experienced all the privations and crudeness of pioneer life, living in a log cabin in the woods, clearing the land gradually, and in time building up a good farm. Conrad Cornelius spent a number of years with his parents and as a young man married Amelia Hentschel. In 1860 he moved the family to Sheboygan County, where they lived the balance of their days. Four children, two sons and two daughters, survived them. L. G. Cornelius, the younger son, still lives in Sheboygan County, which he has served six years as registrar of deeds.

Charles Cornelius, president of the First National Bank of Neillsville, and interested in several of the leading financial institutions in St. Paul and Minneapolis, has been an influential figure in Clark County life for over four decades, and has won a commanding position of respect and importance. His efforts at beautifying Neillsville will be held in grateful remembrance for generations to come. Born on an isolated farm among the woods of Grandville Township, Ozaukee County, this state, Jan. 4, 1854, son of Conrad and Amelia (Hentschel) Cornelius, he was taken to Sheboygan County as a young boy, and was reared to manhood in a picturesque home on the banks of the Sheboygan River. There, attending school and working on a farm, he received much of that love of beauty which was to characterize his later life. As a youth he received the groundwork of his mercantile and salesmanship experience as clerk in a store at Glenbeulah, and as a sewing machine, piano and organ agent. It was in 1876 that he came to Clark County, making his way on foot from Marshfield to Mapleworks, near the present site of Granton. With keen business acumen he foresaw the future possibilities of the county, and accordingly



MYRON E. WILDING



Charles Cornelius



CHARLES CORNELIUS' RESIDENCE

purchased the little Grange store there and started to build up the hamlet by bringing in several skilled artisans. In time he added to his growing business the sale of agricultural machinery and implements, and established a branch of this department at Neillsville, renting a barn on the site of his present bank. This branch became of such importance, that in 1887 he decided to devote his entire attention to it, and accordingly sold out his Mapleworks business and moved to Neillsville. His acquaintance throughout the county rapidly increased, his fair dealing and companionable disposition won him many friends, and in the fall of 1896 he was elected by a good majority to the office of county registrar of deeds, a position he filled so acceptably that he was three times re-elected. In the meantime he acquired extensive timberland interests in Oregon, and in 1904 he resigned his office to give these holdings more of his attention. In 1907 he removed to Boston, Mass., with his family in order that his daughter might have the advantage of the excellent educational opportunities in music of that city. While there, he himself took advanced courses in commerce and finance at the Boston Commercial Business College, in order to thoroughly perfect himself in the banking business, in which he had determined to embark. With this preparation he returned to Neillsville and laid his plans. Purchasing the site of his former place of business from P. J. Walk, he started the erection of his present sightly bank building in 1909, and two years later added a duplicate building at the south, so that it is now a commodious structure, housing the bank and a store on its first floor, and a series of modern offices on the second floor. In front of this building he placed an ornamental clock, which furnishes the municipal time of the city, and chimes every quarter hour. At the same time that he started his bank building he purchased a commanding site on a rise of land in the southern limits of the city, and started the erection of his beautiful home. The First National Bank, the first and only national bank in the county, opened its doors Jan. 17, 1910, with Mr. Cornelius as its president, founder and active manager. For four years previous to this, he had been vice president of the Commercial State Bank of Neillsville. He helped to organize, and was president of the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Greenwood, and aided in the organization of the Farmers Exchange Bank of Thorp. He is now vice president of the Continental State Bank of Minneapolis, on the board of directors of the Exchange State Bank of South St. Paul, and a stockholder in the Mercantile State Bank of Minneapolis and in the Peoples Bank of St. Paul, all in Minnesota. He is president of the Wisconsin-Louisiana Land Company, which has extensive holdings in timber lands in Richland Parish, Louisiana. In Neillsville he helped to organize the Farmers Co-operative Elevator & Lumber Co. and the Neillsville Canning Factory, and was influential in advancing the local interests of the Oatman Condensery which was established in Neillsville in 1916. For several years, Mr. Cornelius served on the city council. Fraternally he is a member of the Neillsville Lodge, No. 163, A. F. & A. M., Neillsville Chapter, No. 66, R. A. M., Neillsville Commandery No. 36, K. T., and Marshfield Lodge, No. 665, B. P. O. E., as well as an honorary member of the Beavers at Neillsville. His activities in these

various directions have made him a strong factor in the commercial, business and social development of the community and his reputation stands high as a capable man of affairs. Mr. Cornelius was married at Mapletown, this county, Sept. 9, 1886, to Theresa A. Nitzche, born in Fillmore Township, Washington County, this state, daughter of Carl and Amalia Nitzche. Carl Nitzche was successfully engaged in the milling and bakery business in Germany before bringing his family to this country, and consequently had a good start here. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius have one daughter, Lydia, now the wife of Raymond A. Clements. Mrs. Cornelius has been an able and sympathetic helpmate in all of Mr. Cornelius' various undertakings. Both are members of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, and are active in Christian Science Circles in Neillsville. Both are also active in the affairs of the Eastern Star at Neillsville. Their greatest delight is in their home. This beautiful structure is the handsomest residence in Clark County. It is finished in Colonial style, and furnished with every comfort and convenience that good taste can devise. From its windows, a beautiful view of the surrounding country may be seen, while its spreading lawns, with shrubbery, flowers and hedges make one of the beauty spots of the city. In connection with the home, Mr. Cornelius has established a park, with an artistic fountain, pretty walks, and growing trees, a tribute to his public spirit and love of nature. He has also planted an orchard, and in other ways beautified the entire section in which his home is located.

Anton C. Martin, veteran of the Spanish-American war, and of the Mexican border mobilization, now major, Headquarters 107th Ammunition Train, with the American Expeditionary Force in France, was born in Norway, March 17, 1867, only child of Christopher and Dorethea Martin. The father, a miner, died in 1868, and in 1873, the mother brought Anton C. to the United States, settling first at La Crosse, this state, and moving shortly afterward to Stevens Point, where two years later the mother married J. E. Vaughn, a railroad contractor. With her husband and son she moved to Auburndale, Wood County, where the latter passed some years of his boyhood, and attended school. At the age of 16 he left home and returned to Stevens Point, where he found work in the mills, thus beginning his long connection with the lumber business. In 1904 he became manager of the retail lumber yard of the R. Connor Company, at Granton, and was thus engaged for nine months. He then moved to Neillsville to take over the management of the R. Connor lumber yard in this city, which was sold to the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company in June, 1915, Mr. Martin continuing as manager. Major Martin first became interested in military matters Sept. 25, 1889, when he joined the National Guard, located at Marshfield. He was soon promoted to the rank of sergeant, then to second lieutenant and later to captain. In 1897 he left the service, but re-enlisted in April, 1898, on the breaking out of the Spanish-American war and went out as first sergeant of Company A, Second Wisconsin Volunteers, serving through the campaign in Porto Rico. On the subsequent reorganization of the regiment in the National Guard, he took command at Marshfield as captain of the company, but resigned that position on moving to Neillsville.



MR. AND MRS. SAMUEL H. PICKETT
FRANK PICKETT AND FAMILY

In 1905 he became second lieutenant of Company A, Third Infantry, W. N. G., and in February, 1907, was promoted to the rank of captain, which he held until promoted to his present position. He served with his regiment during the Mexican mobilization, and went into service with the entrance of the United States into the World War in the summer of 1917. Major Martin is affiliated fraternally with the Canton and Encampment of the Odd Fellows, as well as with the Beavers. He was married May 25, 1891, to Kate O'Hare, who was born in Kilbourn City, Wis., daughter of Patrick and Mary (Sanderson) O'Hare. Major and Mrs. Martin have one daughter, Dorethea, who graduated from the University of Wisconsin with the class of 1917, and is now a teacher. Mrs. Martin is a member of the Royal Neighbors and Lady Maccabees. The family faith is that of the Presbyterian Church.

Thomas Shanks, early settler of Unity Township, and for many years one of its leading men, came to Wisconsin from Ohio, with his wife, Louisa Larabee, and settled in Fond du Lac County, where she died in 1864, and where, in 1866, he married Elizabeth Thompson. In 1871 he brought his wife and children—Henry, Thomas, Nelson, Jane and Sarah H.—to Clark County, arriving after a journey of seventeen days with an ox team and wagon. At first, Mr. Shanks took a pre-emption claim in Beaver Township, which then included more territory than the present township of that name, but after a short time they left that place and located on a homestead in Section 9, in what is now Unity Township. Besides the children named, who came with them, they had left three others in Fond du Lac County—Celia, Amelia and Barbara, but late in the year Barbara came to Clark County. The family resided in Unity Township until 1882, when Mr. Shanks retired and, with his wife, took up his residence in Fairchild. He had been chairman of the township one term and was elected for a second term, but was forced to resign on account of failing sight. For a number of years, however, he had served as assessor. In the Civil War he had seen service in Texas as a member of the 35th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, in which he enlisted in 1864, his service lasting two years. In his later years he was a member of the G. A. R. Post at Fairchild.

Frank Pickett, one of the leading citizens of Unity Township, now serving as chairman of the township board, and having a fine farm in Section 25, containing 360 acres of land, besides being part owner of other real estate, was born in Hartford, Washington County, June 25, 1857, son of Samuel H. and Eliza (Multer) Pickett, pioneers of Unity Township. Frank Pickett was 14 years old when the family came to Clark County. He had already obtained his schooling in Washington County, which was fortunate, as there were no schools here at that time. He naturally took up farming as his life occupation, and in early youth and manhood helped to clear his father's farm, and also worked at logging in the woods. In 1877 he was united in marriage with Sarah M. Shanks, a native of Fond du Lac County, Wis., and daughter of Thomas and Louisa (Larabee) Shanks. A year after their marriage Mr. Pickett and wife settled on their present farm in Section 35, Unity Township. It was then a tract of 120 acres, covered with timber and without buildings, and there was no road in the immediate

vicinity. The land, moreover, was marshy. Here he started with an ox team and one cow, building a log house, 18 by 28 feet and a log stable. For a number of years he continued to work in the woods, improving his farm during the summers. He now owns 360 acres in this tract and is also part owner with his sons in a half section of Section 21. He has a magnificent brick residence, and two barns, one 42 by 60 feet in size, the other 41 by 87, and a silo 16 by 36 feet. He has also a fine herd of Holstein cattle, which he started breeding ten years ago, and is carrying on dairying with profitable results, being also a stockholder in the Farmers Cheese Factory, and having served on its official board. His horses are of good grade, and he raises Poland-China hogs. For the past nine years Mr. Pickett has served as chairman of the Unity Township board; he was also township clerk for seven years, and assessor one year, and has often held office on the school board of his district. His fraternal society affiliations are with the Odd Fellows Lodge at Unity. He and his wife have had six children—Arthur, Jesse, Earl, Frank, Winnefred and Blanche. Arthur died at the age of 2 years. Jesse is in the United States service with the Sixth Cavalry. Earl married Theresa Beeckler, and they have one daughter, Ruth Ione. Frank married Jennie Mulvaney and they have two children, James F. and Isabelle E. Blanche married Louis Seefeld and they have one child, Donna I. Blanche is a student at the Warsaw Business College.

Samuel H. Pickett, veteran of the Civil War, and pioneer of Unity Township, is one of the most highly estimable citizens in the county, and is setting a splendid example of loyalty and patriotism to the younger generation. He was born in the parental log cabin on a farm in Catteraugus County, N. Y., son of Eli K. and Elinda (Griswold) Pickett, grandson of Ansel Pickett, and descended from Revolutionary and 1812 ancestry. Ansel Pickett was of Irish descent, and his wife of Holland Dutch blood. Eli K. Pickett fought in the War of 1812, he and his wife both being natives of Connecticut. Samuel H. Pickett grew to manhood in his native state, and was married in 1854, coming a year later to Wisconsin, living the first summer in Waukesha County, and in the fall renting a farm in Washington County. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the Seventh Battery, Wisconsin Light Artillery, was mustered in at Milwaukee, and served in the South, being taken prisoner on Dec. 20, 1862, during Forrest's raid, at Humboldt, Tenn., paroled at Columbus, sent to St. Louis, and discharged from service March 3, 1863. In January, 1864, he enlisted in Co. M., First Wisconsin Cavalry, and later became the regimental horseshoer, serving in the Army of the Cumberland, and under General William T. Sherman took part in the battles of Wauseca, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged at Edgeville, Tenn., and returned home to his farm in Washington County. In 1871, he set out with an ox team for Clark County, first reaching Neillsville, and then cutting his way through the roadless forests to Section 26, in what is now Unity Township, where he secured a tract of 120 acres of wild land. In the spring he located his family on this tract. For his first dwelling Mr. Pickett built a log house, 18 by 26 feet in size. His flour and other necessities were obtained at Black River Falls, and for several years, before a road was constructed, had to be



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM HUNTLEY

carried through the woods. Mr. Pickett, like most of the other pioneers, worked at logging in the winters. In time he cleared his homestead and built a brick veneer house and a frame barn. He was one of the men who organized Unity Township out of a part of Beaver, and was chairman of the township board for a number of years. He also helped to organize nearly all the school districts in his township, and held office as assessor and treasurer. For the last forty years he has served as justice of the peace. He is a member of the Grand Army Post at Spencer, and in politics has always been a Democrat. He and his wife are still enjoying good health in spite of the hardships of their early years in the county, and are now comfortably situated, having a large circle of friends and acquaintances, including all of the early settlers in this part of the county who still survive. Mr. Pickett was married Aug. 13, 1854, to Eliza Multer, who was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1834, and this union was blessed with seven children—Helen, Frank, Eli, Kate, Samuel H., Mabel and Howard L.

William Huntley, a well known citizen of Neillsville, who has been active in the development of Clark County along various lines of endeavor, was born in Washington County, Wis., March 25, 1849. His parents were William and Mary (Burk) Huntley, the father being a native of Scotland, and the mother of England, Sheffield, England, being the place where they were married. Emigrating to the United States about 1845, they first spent a year in Buffalo, N. Y., and then removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where the father followed his trade of shoemaker in the employ of Bradley & Metcalf, and where he subsequently died about 1854. The mother died in Neillsville, Jan. 15, 1897. They had five children—Anna, now Mrs. John Sufficoll, residing in California; Richard, now deceased; William, of Neillsville; John, deceased, and Thomas, a railroad man, living in La Crosse. Richard served three years in the Civil War as a member of the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, enlisting as a private at West Bend, Wis.

William Huntley's opportunities for gaining an education were but limited, as at an early age he had to help his mother. He came to Neillsville in 1868 to get a home and farm. In company with his brothers, Richard and John, and Thomas and John Sufficoll, he bought 460 acres of timberland of the Fox River Land Company, in the Township of Weston. There were at that time no roads. Mr. Huntley worked on his land in the summer and at logging in the winter. With the help of an ox team he cleared up his farm and erected good buildings on it, cultivating the land with profitable results. He also assisted in locating a good many people in homes in Clark County, tramping over the country with a pack on his back. For a number of years he was identified with the lumbering industry, logging for the mills, and later he spent some time lumbering in the South and on the Pacific Coast. While residing in Weston Mr. Huntley served fourteen years as township assessor, Weston Township at that time comprising one-third of the county. He was also for some time chairman of the township board, his brother, John, serving in that office one term. He was in those days an active politician, serving on Democratic committees and being deep in the councils of his party. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Huntley took up his residence in Neillsville in order that his children might

have superior educational advantages. He soon became a prominent citizen here, interesting himself in the growth and development of the place, and showing so much public spirit that before long he was elected mayor of the city, in which office he served eleven years. During President Cleveland's second administration he was appointed postmaster of Neillsville, was superseded when the Republicans came into office again, and was again appointed under President Wilson's administration. He is one of the stockholders in the Neillsville Canning Factory. Mr. Huntley is one of the surviving veterans of the great Civil War, having enlisted in 1864, when only 15 years of age, in Company C, 51st Wisconsin Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war, being stationed in Missouri, and taking part in the last skirmish of that great struggle.

He was married April 9, 1873, at Neillsville, to Mary Newcombe, a native of Washington County, Wis., and daughter of Martin and Deborah (Wilson) Newcombe. Her father died in Waushara County, her mother and the children subsequently coming to Clark County. Mr. and Mrs. Huntley have seven children—Elva, formerly a teacher, who married Joseph Richardson, and resides at Fargo, N. D.; Edith, also once a teacher, who is now Mrs. Otto Schaller, of Chippewa Falls; Ellen, at home; Charles, of Minneapolis; Grover and William, of Neillsville, and John at home. Elva has two children, Margaret and Huntley. Charles has two children, Marion and Broderick. Edith has one child, John William. Grover has one child, Marion.

John A. Olson, a prominent citizen of Abbotsford, where he has resided for many years, and is highly esteemed, was born in Waukesha County, Wis., Aug. 15, 1850, son of Christian and (Michelson) Olson, natives of Norway, who came to America when quite young. The father was a musician, farmer and gardener, in politics a Democrat, and a member of the Episcopal church, died April 15, 1907, at the age of 86 years; the mother died Feb. 19, 1918, at the age of 88 years, 6 months and 26 days, at the home of her daughter Kate, in Hartland, Wis. She and her husband had eleven children: John A., Mary, Sophia, Otto, Minnie, Emma, Frank, Richard, Mabel, Kate and Ida, of whom Emma, Otto, Richard, Sophia and Frank are now deceased. John A. Olson, at the age of 21 years left home and went to Michigan, where he worked two winters in the pine woods and sawmills. He then spent two winters on Jump River in Wisconsin at the same kind of work, in the summers being employed on his father's farm. In 1878 he bought a threshing outfit, which he operated for two years. In 1880 he moved to Dorchester, Clark County, and worked for others, but soon bought ninety-five acres of land across the line in Marathon County. However, he did not make his home there, but took a position in the building department of the Wisconsin Central Railway, and was with that company for ten years. After that he went to Missouri and worked in the same capacity for the Santa Fe Railroad, on their Lexington Junction-St. Joseph branch. In 1891 Mr. Olson came to Abbotsford and entered the mercantile business with N. E. Denney, under the firm name of Denney & Olson, and in this business he continued for fourteen years, or until 1905, since which time he has been in charge of the public school

building. Mr. Olson has taken a prominent part in local affairs. He has been a member of the village council since the incorporation of the village, and for a part of the time has been village treasurer. He is a Mason and Woodman of the World, having been through the chairs of both lodges, and he was the first Master of Abbotsford Lodge No. 298. Religiously he is affiliated as a member with the Episcopal church. In February, 1883, Mr. Olson was united in marriage with Mary Donaldson, who was born in Norway, and came to America with her parents at the age of 9 years. Her father was a shoemaker by trade, died in January, 1886; her mother in October, 1894. They had a family of four children: Caroline, Erick, Trena and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. John A. Olson have had eight children, as follows: Josephine, born Nov. 7, 1882, who is the wife of Albert Strete; Emma, born March 22, 1885, who married R. H. Treat and has one child, Helen J.; Charles Delevan, born July 12, 1887; John Milton, born Feb. 27, 1890, who died Feb. 9, 1891; Mabel Augusta, born Nov. 29, 1891, who died Dec. 9, 1894; James Milton, born Aug. 8, 1894, who married Meta Fuchsgruber, and has one child, James M., Jr.; Effie Augusta, born Aug. 16, 1898; and Mabel Adelaide, born Jan. 21, 1902.

The following letter contributed to the Oconomoc Enterprise, was written by Mrs. Johanna Olson, then residing at Nashotah, Wis., and contains interesting reminiscences of her early experiences in this country. "Editor of the Enterprise: On July 23, 1830, I was born in Jarpen, Norway. My parents were Mr. and Mrs. Ole Michelson, and I had two sisters and one brother. Our mother died when I was 11 years of age. We came to America with our father and stepmother in 1847, crossing in a sailship, the trip taking nine weeks and four days. From New York we went to Buffalo by canal boat and from Buffalo to Milwaukee by steamboat, there being no railroad of any kind. The trip from Milwaukee to Nashotah (then called Pine Lake Station) was made by wagon and oxen, and we encountered many accidents and unpleasantness. In 1849 I was married to Christian Olson, settling down on the farm where I still reside, two miles north of Nashotah, in the town of Merton. We lived in a small log cabin and had no conveniences. Water had to be carried from Pine Lake, one-half mile distant. Our neighbors were William Schuchardt, Peter Swenson, Jacob Solveson, Hans Rasmusson, Tolaf Waller, Gregerous Tufte, Christian Stave and Andrew Matheiseon, all of whom have passed away. Indians were plentiful. They begged and took things not belonging to them. The country was thickly wooded and there was much underbrush. Laboring men received about 50 cents per day and hired girls 50 and 75 cents per week. I often walked to Oconomoc, carrying a baby in my arms. I was the mother of eleven children, seven of whom are living. My husband died on April 15, 1907, at the age of 86 years. I have met with many peculiar experiences, but cannot clearly recall them. We were obliged to do all kinds of work in order to obtain a living.—Mrs. Johanna Olson."

Christopher Burkhardt was born in Germany, and came to America with his mother at the age of 16 years, settling with her on a farm near Kiel, in Manitowoc County, this state. At the outbreak of the Civil War

he enlisted in the Union Army, and served three years, being three times wounded, once through the chest, once in the leg and once in the arm. After his honorable discharge he returned to the farm. After the death of his wife, in 1877, he removed to Clark County and engaged in farming near Thorp until his death at the age of 63 years. By his first wife, Charlotte Mertz, he had two daughters, Mary A. and Rosa, the former of whom is now Mrs. Anton Nachtwey. His second wife, Mrs. Caroline (Mertz) Neuman, was a sister of his first wife. To this union there were born five children: Nina, Freda, Delia (who died at the age of 17 years), Alfred and Edward.

Anton Nachtwey, proprietor of the Mayville Cheese and Butter Factory near Dorchester, Mayville Township, was born in Manitowoc County, Wis., Sept. 12, 1862, son of Anton and Catherine (Platten) Nachtwey. The parents were natives of Germany, the father coming from Frankfort and the mother from the Rhine country. The former came to America at the age of 21, alone, locating at Two Rivers, Wis. He was a farmer by occupation, but during his first four years in this country he worked in a sawmill, later removing to Coopertown, Wis., where he bought a farm. His wife came to the United States with her parents, who settled at Green Bay, Wis. They were married in Green Bay and in 1877 removed to Brown County, Wis., where Mr. Nachtwey was a pioneer settler, the country being new there. He died in 1903 at the age of 78 years, and his wife in 1908 at that of 73. They had twelve children: Joe, now deceased; John, residing in Brown County; Henry, deceased; Peter, deceased; Anton, subject of this sketch; Frank, residing in Brown County; Mary, who is a teacher in the Sisters' school at Milwaukee; Mark, residing in Coopertown, Manitowoc County; Tillie, a teacher in the Sisters' school at Oshkosh, Wis.; Maggie, wife of Joe Rondow, of Green Bay, Wis.; Lizzie, wife of August Clearman, of Green Bay, and George, now deceased. Anton Nachtwey at the age of 28 years left home, going to Glenmore, Wis., where he started a store and cheese factory, remaining there five years. He then went to Marinette County, Wis., where he worked two years in a sawmill. At the end of that time he came to Clark County, locating two and a half miles west of Dorchester, where he cleared land for a home and factory, this being his present location. In 1902 he started a cheese factory in Hoard Township, which he owned and operated for some four years. In 1915 Mr. Nachtwey established a cheese factory four miles northwest of Dorchester, which his son, Robert, is now conducting. He is a stockholder in the Farmers' Co-operative store at Dorchester. When he first came to Clark County he had a hard time in starting, but was greatly helped by his wife, who took full charge of the Hoard Township factory, making the cheese herself, and they have worked together to attain the prosperity they now enjoy. They are members of the Catholic church, which Mr. Nachtwey has served as secretary since his first year up to 1902, his son Robert now serving in that capacity.

Mr. Nachtwey was married Nov. 27, 1888, to Mary A. Burkhardt, who was born in Kiel, Wis., Feb. 18, 1871, daughter of Christopher and Charlotte Burkhardt. She resided with her parents until she was six years



HENRY MACHLETT AND FAMILY

old, at which time her mother died and she was adopted by Henry Warning and wife, with whom she lived until her marriage. She has a sister, Rosa, who is now Mrs. Oscar Peterson, of Granton, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Nachtwey have had nine children: Irene, born Sept. 12, 1889, who died in infancy; Josephine, born Sept. 10, 1890, and died March 22, 1892; Robert, born March 23, 1892; Charlotte, born March 9, 1894; Roman, born Jan. 31, 1896, and died June 18, 1898; Raymond, born April 11, 1900; Cecilia, born Aug. 18, 1901; Antonia, born April 13, 1910, and died April 13, 1910, and Mary A., born June 23, 1912. Charlotte is a commercial teacher in the High School at Turtle Lake, Wis.

Henry Machlett, who with his sons, Fred and Benjamin, under the firm name of Machlett & Sons, is conducting a profitable hardware business in the village of Curtis, was born in Germany, Aug. 14, 1854, son of Fred and Dorothy (Land) Machlett. The family came to the United States in 1873, locating in Sheboygan County, Wis., where they lived three years. They then removed to Clark County, the father buying forty acres of land in Green Grove Township, one and a half miles south of Curtis. All the land had to be cleared, for which purpose he used oxen, first building a log cabin. Twenty-five years later he sold the place and moved to Curtis, where he died at the age of 81 years, his wife dying at the age of 87. Of their children the subject of this sketch is the only one now living. Henry Machlett did not remain with his parents after arriving in America, but followed the blacksmith's trade at Plymouth, Wis., and other places, having learned it in Germany. He came to Curtis in 1877, buying a farm in Hoard Township, which he cleared, residing on it until 1883. He then sold and moved to Curtis, where he worked at the blacksmith's trade twelve years. In 1895 he started in the hardware business here, conducted in connection with his blacksmith shop, but two years later sold the blacksmith business and confined himself to his hardware trade. He also operated the Curtis Hotel from 1889 to about 1901. He has served two terms on the local school board. On Sept. 20, 1876, Mr. Machlett married Margaret Meyer, of Sheboygan, Wis., who was born April 17, 1856. Both her parents are now deceased. Their family consisted of six children: Peter, now of Kiel, Wis.; Nicholas, of Ironton; Matthew, deceased; Margaret, now Mrs. Machlett; Katie, who resides in Holstein, and Joe, a resident of Sheboygan, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Machlett have had six children and fourteen grandchildren, the children being: Bertha, wife of Will Mace; Fred, who is associated with his father; Nicholas, deceased; Rosa, wife of O. Cox, of Sheldon, Wis.; Annie, now deceased, who married A. Hopkins; and Benjamin, who is associated with his father. The grandchildren are thus distributed: Six are the children of Bertha, one of Fred, three of Nicholas, three of Rosa and one of Annie.

Thomas Thompson, a well known representative of the agricultural and dairying interests of Mayville Township, was born in Norway, April 13, 1856. His mother died in her native land and the father, Ole, came to the United States with his children. In the spring of 1872 he came to Clark County from Waukesha County, Wis., where he had first located, and bought the homestead of eighty acres now owned by his son Thomas

in Section 36, Mayville Township. Starting to clear the land, he built a log house, in which he lived for twelve years, and then replaced it with a frame dwelling. During the early years he used oxen on his farm, as most, or nearly all of the early settlers did, they being more hardy than horses and better adapted to pioneer farming. He was one of those who helped in the construction of the railroad through this section. A Republican in politics, he cast his first Presidential vote for General U. S. Grant in 1872. He died Jan. 26, 1918. The children born to him and his wife were: Thomas, of Mayville Township; Jennie, wife of Nels Laveen, of Mayville Township; and Helen, who is the widow of Henry Anderson, and resides at Abbotsford. Thomas Thompson has resided on the home farm since his father came here in 1873, and has largely assisted in its improvement. Some years of his early manhood, however, were spent in railroad work, as he was employed for two years in the building department of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, and then went with J. A. Olson, of Abbotsford, to Missouri, where he worked on the Santa Fe extension from Lexington Junction to St. Joseph. In the winter of 1891-92 he was employed in the lumber camps in Louisiana. He bought his present farm from his father in 1910, and has since built a seventy-ton silo. Mr. Thompson breeds full blooded Chester-White hogs, and Grade Guernsey cattle, milking about twelve cows. He is also a stockholder in the Abbotsford Co-operative Butter and Cheese Company, and was its secretary for some four years. In official position he has served as a director of School District No. 1. Mr. Thompson was married Jan. 2, 1892, to Mary Thompson, who was born in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 16, 1869, daughter of John and Martha (Hov) Thompson, both deceased, one of a family of five children, the other three living being Edward, of Stonebank, Waukesha County, this state; Theodore, of Tacoma, Wash.; and Minnie, now Mrs. Ole Hagen, of Wittenberg, Shwano County, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have five children: Morris, born June 11, 1895; Olin, Dec. 13, 1898; Minnette, Aug. 20, 1900; Lloyd, April 16, 1909; and John V., July 23, 1915. Morris and Olin are in the United States service, Morris, at this writing (April 15, 1918), being at the Great Lakes Training Station, and Olin being in France, having made the trip on the ill-fated Tuscania.

Felix Niehoff, engaged in the real estate business at Colby, and also proprietor of the Colby Hotel, is one of the enterprising and successful business men of Clark County. He was born on a farm two miles south of Horicon, Wis., April 2, 1882, son of Henry and Mary (Melcher) Niehoff. The parents were natives of Germany, the father coming to this country at the age of 16 years, and the mother at that of 14 years. They were married in Wisconsin, and Henry Niehoff followed the occupation of mason and contractor, and also that of a farmer. On his parents' farm Felix Niehoff resided up to the age of 22 years, his education being acquired in the district school. He then spent a year in California, and on returning to Horicon, was married, Sept. 12, 1905, to Mary Adeline Peters, who was born in Woodland, Wis., daughter of Peter W. and Theresa (La Buwi) Peters, her parents being natives of Wisconsin, but the father being of German and the mother of French ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Niehoff came



FRANK C. WATSON

to Clark County in the fall of 1905, locating in Unity Township, where his father had a quarter section of wild land. Here they purchased an adjoining tract of eighty acres, upon which was a small house and log barn. In 1906, and until 1908, he rented a farm in Beaver Township and then bought the old Ed. Romaine farm in that township, a farm containing 200 acres, and with fair buildings, but in a "run down" condition. On this he made general improvements, clearing about forty acres more of the land. On that farm he raised good stock, besides the usual crops, putting it into a paying condition. In 1912 Mr. Niehoff sold his farm and came to the city of Colby, where he engaged in the real estate business, his present occupation. For the last two years he has handled land for the "Soo" Line Railroad. In the spring of 1912 he bought the old Hardrath farm of 240 acres in Green Grove Township, and stocked it with high grade Holstein cattle, which are now bred on the place. One of his most recent enterprises was the erection and opening in 1917 of the Hotel Niehoff, a description of which may be found in connection with this article, and which is probably the most up to date and best equipped house of its kind in Clark County. Mr. Niehoff is a member of the Woodmen lodge at Loyal. He and his wife have one child, Harold Edward, who was born in Beaver Township, Clark County, Wis., Sept. 30, 1906.

The Hotel Niehoff, Felix Niehoff, proprietor, is situated at Colby, on the county line between Clark and Marathon counties, and on that part of the Yellowstone Trail and new National Highway, between Wausau and Chippewa. It was built in 1917, and is a brick and brick-veneer structure of the ground dimensions of 50 by 64 feet, and containing sixteen rooms, two of which are provided with baths, there also being general bath and toilet rooms and a ladies' parlor. The rooms are well ventilated, the furniture being of fumed oak, and every room is furnished with hot and cold running water, the building being steam heated and installed with its own electric light plant. The floors are of maple and the rooms are furnished with Simmons brass beds with Waysagless springs. There are spacious halls, special servants' quarters, sample room, 25 by 24 feet in size, and root and supply cellars. The kitchen is ample in size and supplied with clean ice-box facilities, and there is a fine dining-room service, the room seating forty people. The building is fireproof, and in connection there is a good auto and horse livery.

Frank C. Watson, postmaster at Owen, Wis., was born in Morgan County, Ohio, June 28, 1868, son of John and Mary J. (Slater) Watson. The parents, who were of English descent, were, however, born in Ohio, and spent their lives in that state. John Watson was a farmer by occupation, and a Democrat in politics. He was a prominent man in his community, holding at different times all the township offices, and was also for many years a member of and an active worker in the Methodist church, serving as superintendent of the Sunday school. He died Feb. 7, 1903, at the age of 63 years, his wife passing away Nov. 6, 1916. They had five children: James E., who resides on the home farm in Ohio; Willmetta D., also a resident of that state; Frank C., of Owen, Wis.; Annie B., who died Feb. 14, 1905; and Mary J., who is living in Ohio in the vicinity of the

old homestead. Frank C. Watson finished a two years' course in the normal school at Reinersville, Ohio, in 1886. Shortly afterwards he bought out a mercantile business at Mill Grove, that state, which he operated in partnership with his brother James for two years, during which time he was postmaster. He then sold out and returned home, where he remained until 1896. Then going to Iowa, he worked on a farm there for two years, returning home to spend the following winter. His next employment was at Belvidere, Ill., where he worked at farming and brick making. Again returning home, he was married, Feb. 21, 1900, to Amanda E. Dearth, daughter of Louis and Clara (Devoe) Dearth, of Morgan County, Ohio, where her father is still living, her mother having passed away June 5, 1905. After his marriage Mr. Watson moved to Dixon, Ill., where he worked at the brickmaker's trade for a year. Then returning to Belvidere, Ill., he resided there seven years and a half, being employed in the National Sewing Machine Company's plant. He then came to Wisconsin and in partnership with J. A. Dearth engaged in the meat business at Owen, and was thus occupied for two years, when the firm sold out. Previous to this Mr. Watson had acquired a quarter section of land in Hixon Township, Clark County, buying it from the Owen Lumber Company, and after the meat business was disposed of he moved onto his land and lived there a short time, engaged in its improvement. He then moved to Rockford, Ill., where he worked for a wholesale meat firm. From there he went to Freeport in the same state and operated a cleaning and pressing business. In June, 1910, he returned to his farm in Hixon Township, this county, and resumed improvements on it. On Oct. 21, 1913, Mr. Watson was appointed postmaster of Owen by President Wilson, succeeding Thomas H. Wylie, and thereupon took up his residence in town, building a house here. On Jan. 24, 1918, he was reappointed to the same office and is still serving. Owen was made a third class office on May 4, 1909. It has two rural routes, covering forty-nine miles of road, and is the only terminal office in Clark County. All railroad postal clerks on the "Soo" Line Railway change here, both from Chicago and Minneapolis. Mr. Watson is a member of several fraternal orders, including the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, both of which have lodges in Owen. In the Odd Fellows lodge he has passed all the chairs, and he is a member of the Ridgley Protective Association of Worcester, Mass., a branch of the same order. Aside from this he belongs to the Owen Commercial Club, and is a member of and active worker in the First Congregational church of Owen, of which he is a deacon and one of the trustees. Though he has traveled about considerably, his interests are now in Clark County, and here, so far as he knows, he is likely to make his permanent home.

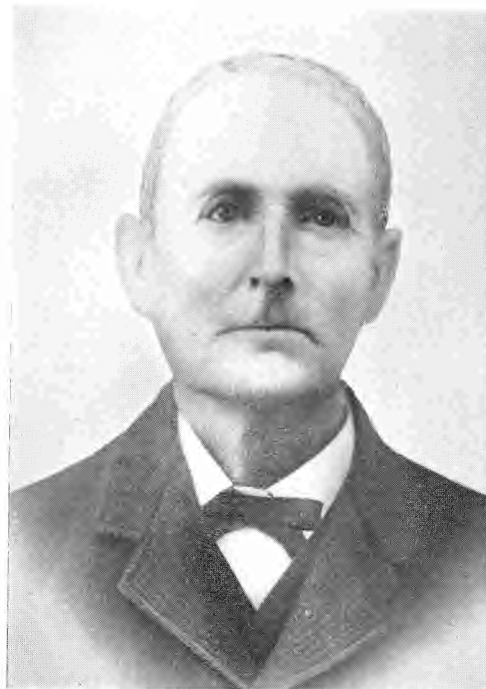
Herman F. Schlinsog, son of William and Amelia (Worchel) Schlinsog, was born on his parents' homestead in Grant Township, Dec. 1, 1870, the scene of his birth being a one-room log cabin. In his youth he attended the frame schoolhouse known as the Roder school, and subsequently worked on his fathers' farm until reaching the age of 24 years. He then located for himself on forty acres of land in Section 12, Grant Township, there being twenty acres of the land cleared and a frame house and log barn

standing on it. Since then he has increased the size of the farm by buying first eighty acres more land, then later a tract of ninety-four acres. He has replaced the old log barn by an up-to-date structure, 36 by 60 feet in size. He is successfully engaged in general farming, raising Holstein graded cattle and Percheron horses. An enterprising man in his line of industry, he is quick to adopt modern improvements and has helped to bring about the change from common plank floors to cement floors in farm buildings. For nine or ten years he has been a trustee of the Mapleworks German Luthern church, and was on the township board for seven years as supervisor. Mr. Schlinsog was married Oct. 2, 1894, to Clara Beer, a native of Grant Township, and daughter of Traugot and Theresa (Junghans) Beer. Her father, born in Germany, came as a young child with his parents to Wisconsin, they first residing at Cedarburg and Racine, and later settling in Section 13, Grant Township, Clark County. It was a pioneer's claim of wild land, and he had to clear it with an ox team, he and his family living in a log house for a number of years. They were German Lutherans in religion. Mr. and Mrs. Schlinsog have had five children, one of whom, Armin, died when about 18 months old. The others are: Walter, Edward, Harry and Violet.

William Schlinsog, one of the leading farmers of Grant Township, and a prominent official of the township for many years, was born in Breslau-Schlassing, Germany, Sept. 25, 1844, son of Carl and Anna (Neltner) Schlinsog. The parents, who were both natives of Germany, and farmers by occupation, left that country in 1853 for the United States, which they reached after a voyage of thirteen weeks in a sailing vessel. They were accompanied by four children: Gottlieb, who was afterwards killed while serving as a soldier in the Civil War; William, subject of this sketch; Adolph, a resident of Grant Township; and Carolina, residing in Lynn Township, who is the widow of Ernest Lustig. Proceeding to Milwaukee, the family resided there for about two weeks and then went to Ansoka, and from there to Kirkline, where they remained for about a year. Their next place of residence was Hawe's Corner, four miles west of Cedarburg, in which locality they resided until 1858, the year in which they came to Clark County. The journey was made with an ox team, and while on the way they fell in with two other families, who drove into the county with them, the party including Robert Howard, a Mr. Hallock and John Pope. Stopping at the house of an early settler of Lynn Township, now deceased, they remained with him a couple of weeks, while Mr. Schlinsog looked around for a good piece of land on which to settle. He finally secured 160 acres in Section 14, Grant Township, all wild land and largely covered with timber. There were no roads and Indians were plentiful in the vicinity. For his first residence, Mr. Schlinsog built a one-room log cabin, 16 by 16 feet in size. Then he started to clear the land with nothing but an axe and a grub-hoe, not having even an ox. However, he was imbued with the right spirit for pioneer life, and in the end conquered all difficulties. Like the other early settlers, he often had to carry flour and other provisions on his back from Neillsville. When he came here Clark County contained only three townships, and he was one of the men who

organized the township of Grant. He died at the age of 58 years, and his wife at that of 48. They and their family were members of the German Lutheran church, which held services at that time in the schoolhouse. William Schlinsog acquired the first elements of knowledge in the schools of his native land, and afterwards attended school for a while in Waukesha County, Wis. He grew to manhood on the home farm, which he helped his father to clear and improve, and where he has ever since resided. In his younger days he often worked out to earn his board. He now owns about 400 acres of good farm land, and has built a fine modern house and barns, but well remembers when his wife used to help him by working out in the fields. For some twelve or fifteen years Mr. Schlinsog has been a director of the Lynn Fire Insurance Company, and is a stockholder in the Lynn Telephone Company. For a number of years he has held the office of chairman of the township board, and has served as school treasurer for forty years. He helped to build the German Lutheran church, and has been one of its leading officials. William Schlinsog was married June 11, 1866, to Amelia Worchel, who was born in Germany, and came to this country with her parents, Gottlieb and Anna Worchel. They located on wild land in Grant Township in 1865. In 1916 Mr. and Mrs. Schlinsog celebrated their golden wedding. They have ten children: Carl, a resident of Lynn Township; Emma, who lives in Chicago; Herman, of Grant Township; Bertha, wife of Herman Keller, of Lynn Township; Henry, of Grant Township; William Jr.; Anna; Martha, who died at the age of six months; Laura; Fred, residing on the home farm, and Bertha, an adopted daughter, who married Paul Hessel, of Greenwood, Clark County.

Joseph McKimm, a prosperous farmer and township official of York Township, was born in Canada, twenty-two miles from Prescott, Dec. 5, 1865, son of Samuel and Isabella Jane (Courtney) McKimm. The parents were natives of Scotland and Ireland, respectively, Samuel being born Nov. 3, 1826, and his wife Nov. 23, 1830. They came to Canada with their respective parents, Samuel McKimm becoming a woodsman in the Canadian forests. Married in Canada, they had several children there, their entire family numbering finally eight, namely: James, who always lived in Canada; Margaret, Eliza, Adeline C., Samuel, Robert, Mary Ann and Joseph. The family left Canada for the United States when Joseph was 8 years old, or in 1873, locating in Neillsville, Clark County, Wis. Samuel McKimm worked in the woods and had charge of a logging camp for many years. He secured eighty acres of land in Section 19, York Township, clearing about forty acres of it and putting up good buildings. He died at the age of 80 years, and his wife at the age of 85. Joseph McKimm attended district school in York Township, and grew to manhood amid forest scenes, and the life and bustle of a logging camp. At the age of 14 he was driving a four-horse team in the camp. He continued to work in the woods for sixteen winters, and was on the drive seventeen springs, working as many as eighty-four days on a drive without knowing when it was Sunday. On July 10, 1892, Mr. McKimm was married to Anna Mary Esselmann, who was born in Trenton, Washington County, Wis., April 9, 1869, daughter of Clement and Anna (Bushman) Esselmann. Her par-



SAMUEL McKIMM



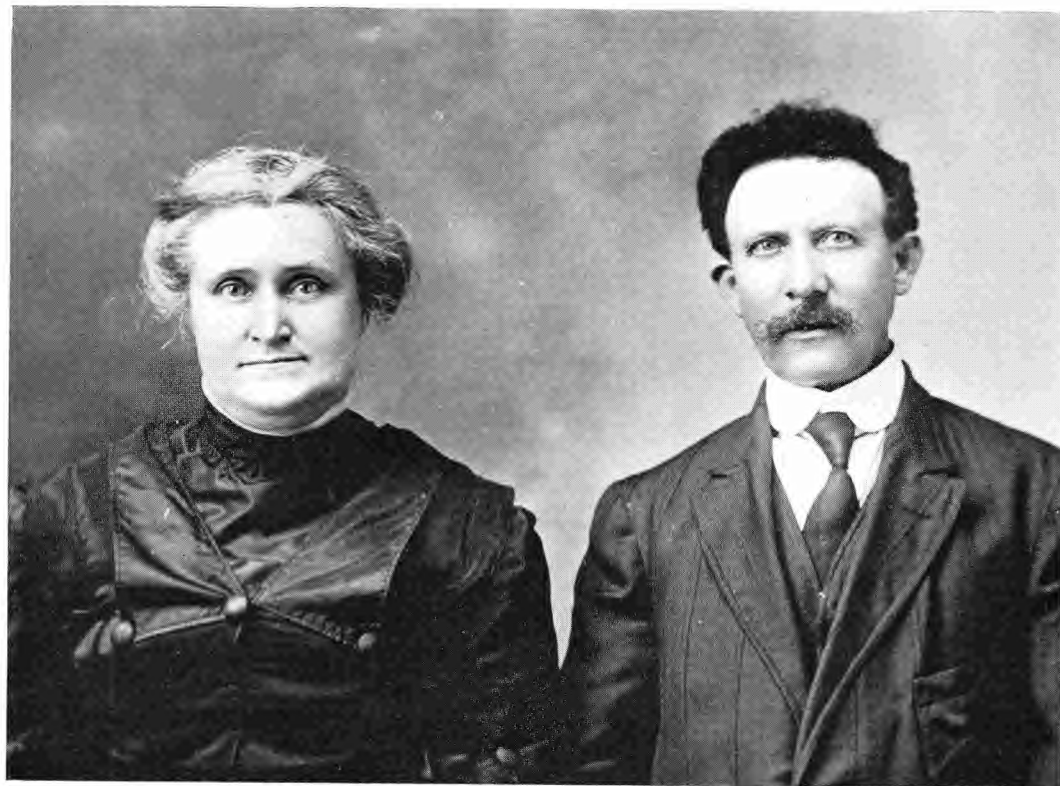
JOSEPH McKIMM

ents were natives of Germany, where they were married in 1867. A few years later they came to the United States with two children, Sophia and Clement, settling in Washington County, Wis., where Mr. Esselmann cleared a farm. In 1887 he and his family came to Loyal Township, Clark County, and located on a partly cleared farm, which was the family home until 1909. Then he removed to Marshfield, where he died in the same year at the age of 74. His wife is still living, being now 74 years old. They had five children born in Washington County: Anna, Herman, Dean, Josephine and Mary, and three, Augusta, Amelia and Louie, born in Clark County. Mr. McKimm the year of his marriage had secured a tract of land of forty acres in Section 19, York Township, which was a wild tract, without buildings, there being only a chopped road past the place. He resided on his father's place for five years, subsequently clearing his forty-acre tract. Since then he has acquired more land, his farm now consisting of 160 acres, and he also owns eighty-seven and one-half acres in Eaton Township, Clark County. He has built a basement barn 40 by 60 feet, and is conducting a profitable farming business. He has served as township supervisor for three years, and is a member of the Woodmen's lodge at Neillsville. He and his wife have five children: Isabella, Mary, Ernest, Della and Raymond, living, and Florence and James, deceased. Isabella was born March 13, 1895, married Otis Lee, lives at Neillsville, and has three children: Vivian, Mer-ton and Della. Mary was born March 13, 1898, and is the wife of George Hetzel, of York Township. Ernest was born Aug. 8, 1905; Della, July 11, 1907, and Raymond, May 25, 1910.

August Schlender, merchant, and one of the most active business men of Hewett Township, was born near Berlin, Germany, March 22, 1866, son of August and Hannah Schlender. The family came to America by steamer in 1876, there being at that time four children: Minnie, William, August and Augusta. The parents settled at Baraboo, Wis., in the vicinity of which place they spent the rest of their lives in farming. August, who had obtained his schooling in Germany, remained about three years on his parents' farm, and then, at the age of 13 years, began work in a mill near Baraboo. Later he gave up the milling business on account of his health, and at the age of 21 came to Neillsville, Clark County, and went into the saloon business, first in partnership with Mr. Le Boda and afterwards continuing the business alone. Thus occupied until 1896, he then came to Columbia, Hewett Township, which village had been started about a year before, and was an isolated community, there being no wagon road to the place. Here he engaged in the saloon business for one year, and then opened the second general merchandise store in the place, subsequently buying out the other firm. He erected his own building, the main part of which is 18 by 50 feet in dimensions, to which two additions, each 24 by 24 feet, have since been added. Here he is doing a good business, carrying a good line of flour, groceries and other articles such as are in demand in every small community, with many things less frequently called for. Mr. Schlender has taken an active part in the development of the community since he located here, being always on the lookout for opportunities to advance its interests. Thus he worked hard to secure the establishment of the cucumber pickling

plant of Libby, McNeill & Libby, which pays out about \$5,000 or \$6,000 a year to the farmers and gardeners, and has been a great help to the community. This factory was the first of its kind that Libby, McNeill & Libby established in the state. In addition to his store, Mr. Schlender owns other buildings and real estate in the town site of Columbia, and, while working for the good of the town, has also advanced his own prosperity, being now one of its leading citizens. He was township clerk of Hewett Township for two years, and was treasurer of the school board for a number of years. He also helped to start the school, which is a graded school of two rooms. He was postmaster of Columbia for ten years, being succeeded two years ago by his daughter Mabel, who now holds that office. His fraternal society affiliations are with the Woodmen, he being a charter member of the lodge at Columbia. Mr. Schlender was married June 26, 1888, to Mrs. Susan Simonds, of Baraboo, Wis., daughter of Jacob Cramer, who came from Germany to Baraboo. He and his wife have one child, Mabel, above mentioned, who, besides being the efficient post mistress of Columbia, is an accomplished musician, both vocal and instrumental. By her former marriage, Mrs. Schlender has a son, Irvin Simonds, who for many years assisted his stepfather in the business at Columbia, but is now a carpenter in the employ of the U. S. government at Sioux City, Iowa.

John Tabor Drummond, manager of the grocery and crockery department, and also treasurer of the "Big Store," at Greenwood, Clark County, was born at Necedah, Juneau County, Wis., June 27, 1865, son of James and Priscilla (McKimm) Drummond. The father and mother were natives of Scotland and Ireland, respectively, and were married in Philadelphia, Pa. James Drummond, who came to the United States at the age of 18 years, had been trained for the Episcopal ministry, but chose commercial life instead, and entered the dry goods store of A. T. Stewart, of Philadelphia, the largest store of its kind in the United States. There he remained until his marriage, at which time he came to Quincy, Adams County, Wis., and entered the employ of the Necedah Lumber Company, learning the lumber business from the beginning to the last detail, and when the company finally dissolved he occupied the position of their leading salesman. He then retired and is now a resident of Necedah, being sixty-four years old. He is a member of the Masonic order, being far advanced in the degrees, and is a Republican in politics. His wife, who came from Ireland at the age of 24 years, is also living, being now 72 years old. They had three children—two sons and a daughter: John Tabor; Perry J., of Altanta, Rush County, Wis., and Jennie, who is now deceased. John Tabor Drummond, who was the eldest child of his parents, after completing his literary studies at the high school, took up a commercial career, first entering the employ of the Lyman Lumber Company, of Necedah, as sales agent, and also having charge of their general store. After their dissolution he was engaged in business for himself one year, and then on Oct. 28, 1899, came to Greenwood, Clark County. Here he saw great possibilities. The "Big Store" had just been completed, and he accepted an offer to take charge of the grocery department, later becoming manager also of the crockery department. The concern keeps a full line of dry goods, notions, furniture, crockery ware and



MR. AND MRS. OTTO BAEHR

groceries. Its president is N. C. Foster, of Fairchild; first vice president, G. A. Foster, of Chicago; second vice president, William Foster, of Fairchild. John A. Jacobson being secretary and manager of the dry goods and shoe department. Mr. Drummond has shown marked capacity in his present position, being a careful manager, looking well after the interests of the concern, its customers and its employees. He has served on the council and school board of Greenwood, and is a member of the Masonic order. Mr. Drummond was married Jan. 8, 1890, to Ida Williams, of Necedah, daughter of John and Alice (Cooper) Williams, her father being of English, and her mother of English and German descent. Mr. Williams is a leading citizen of Necedah, where he was one of the first merchants, and is still engaged in mercantile business there. Mr. and Mrs. Drummond are the parents of two children, Emil Perry and Vera. Emil Perry is now in the employ of the Presto Light Co., of Indianapolis, being manager of their branch at Minneapolis. He married Bertie Davis, of Milwaukee, and has one child, Bobbie. Vera is now Mrs. John Wuethrich, her husband being a farmer and engaged in the cheese and creamery business in Eaton Township. She has two children, John D. and Allen.

Otto Baehr, a prosperous dairy farmer, residing in Section 23, Mayville Township, was born in Germany, May 13, 1863, son of Carl and Fredericka (Wurdell) Baehr. The family came to America in the spring of 1877, landing at New York and proceeding west to Milwaukee, Wis., to visit a son, Frank, who resided there, having preceded them to this country. In the fall of the same year they came to Clark County, where Carl Baehr bought the eighty-acre tract on which the subject of this sketch now lives. It was unimproved, and he built a log cabin and cleared the land with an ox team. He also erected a log stable and in time made fair progress in the work of improvement. His death took place in 1885, his wife dying in 1892. Their children were: Frank, now of Ashland, Wis.; Robert, who is in Germany; Carl, of Withee, Wis.; Otto, on the home farm; Martha, now Mrs. Herman Hedrich, of Abbotsford; and Arthur, who resides in Mayville Township, this county. Otto Baehr received his present farm from his fathers' estate, and is chiefly engaged in carrying on dairy farming, milking ten cows of the Holstein and Guernsey breeds. He also raises oats, barley and hay, and is about to construct a good silo. He has made improvements on his property, and is doing a successful business. Mr. Baehr has taken an active part in public affairs, and is now clerk of the school board of his district, being elected in 1917 for two years, and having previously served on the board some twenty-one years. In 1913 he was elected a member of the township board and served for three years. He has also been justice of the peace for one year, and assessor two years. Mr. Baehr was married Aug. 24, 1896, to Louisa Theel, who was born in Manitowoc County, Wis., daughter of William and Fredericka (Wichman) Theel, the former of whom died Dec. 29, 1917, and the latter of whom died in 1910, leaving of their twelve children, in addition to Louisa, now Mrs. Baehr, Herman, of Reeseburg Township, this county; William, of Kiel, Manitowoc County this state; Minnie, now Mrs. Oscar J. Johnson, of Thorp; and Albertine, now Mrs. William Weeseburg, of California. Mr. and Mrs. Baehr have nine children:

Irvin, born Dec. 6, 1896; Amanda, Jan. 20, 1898; William, Sept. 12, 1899; Arthur, Aug. 27, 1901; Freda, Sept. 23, 1903; Robert, Oct. 3, 1905; Clara, May 18, 1908; Leona, Dec. 1, 1910; and Clarence, Feb. 9, 1912. Irvin is connected with the automobile business in Detroit. William is a student at Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis.

Alva B. Marsh, a well known and successful business man of Neillsville, was born in Mapleworks, Clark County, Dec. 8, 1860, son of Nelson and Amanda Roselia (Taylor) Marsh. His parents were both natives of Pennsylvania, the father born in Middletown, Aug. 14, 1828, and the mother Sept. 1, 1831. They were married in Pennsylvania Dec. 15, 1851. Nelson Marsh, who was of English descent, was a cooper by trade, which his father had been before him. After working at that occupation for some time in Pennsylvania, he joined the tide of westward emigration, homesteading eighty acres of wild land in Grant Township, Mapleworks, this county. On this tract he built a log cabin and began farming operations with an ox team. He and his wife brought with them their three first-born children—Joseph, Louis and Malvina, and their family was subsequently increased by the birth of four more—Sylvester L., Alva, Spencer M. and Justin, the last mentioned of whom died at the age of 2 years. Louis is also now deceased; Malvina is the wife of a Mr. Wright, of Clark County, and Joseph resides in Marshfield, Wis. Sylvester L. and Spencer M. are now both residents of California.

In those early days the market of the family was at Sparta, and they often walked there for supplies. Later when a grist mill was erected at Black River Falls they walked to that place and back, carrying their sacks of corn. Nelson Marsh became a prominent man in his township, assisting in local government affairs as chairman of the township board, and hence a member of the county board, and also teaching the first school himself. He was the first postmaster of Mapleworks, which position he held for thirty years or more. In addition to his farming operations, he did considerable lumbering. A loyal and patriotic citizen, he fought for the Union in the Civil War, serving as a member of Company C, Third Wisconsin Infantry from 1862 to Aug. 3, 1865, during which time he was in the hospital three and a half months. After an industrious career of many years, he died April 24, 1904. His wife, Amanda, who was a daughter of Abram Taylor, of Clark County, died in October, 1897. Alva B. Marsh was reared on his parents' farm, and in his boyhood attended the school taught by his father, afterwards receiving additional schooling in the Town of Grant, and taking a commercial course in the Northwestern Business College at Madison. He then began business life as a clerk in Mapleworks, being thus occupied for three years, at the end of which time he came to Neillsville as bookkeeper for W. S. Colborn, in the milling business, the firm later becoming the Neillsville Milling Co. Of this company, Mr. Marsh became a stockholder, serving also as secretary and treasurer for fifteen years, when the concern was sold to private parties. In 1904 Mr. Marsh disposed of his interests in it, building up a business of his own, which is now the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. After disposing of his business to the farmers in 1914, he has developed some farm interests, and is now director and vice president

of the First National Bank of Neillsville, and a director of the Commercial Bank of this city. In politics he is a Republican, and as a prominent citizen of business ability has taken part in public affairs, having served as supervisor and a member of the county board. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order, in which he belongs to the Blue lodge, Chapter and Commandery. Mr. Marsh married Mary McIntire, daughter of Ira and Clara McIntire, of Neillsville. He and his wife have three children: Clara B., wife of W. D. Miller, of Scranton, Pa.; Fay, now Mrs. J. G. Zimmerman, of Neillsville, and Gerald, who is attending high school.

William Robert Kurth, a prominent representative of a family that has long been identified with the development of Grant Township, of which he is a resident, was born at West Bend, Wis., June 21, 1873. He is a son of Charles Kurth, born in Trieglaff, Germany, Oct. 25, 1838, who came to the United States with his parents when about 8 years old, landing in this country after a voyage of sixteen weeks. The family located on a farm not far from Milwaukee, but later removed to Washington County, Wis., where Charles attended school a short time, and then began industrial life, working for three dollars a month. The other children in the family were Louisa, William, Henry, Julius, Augustus and Albert. As Charles grew older he earned more money, and on Nov. 7, 1859, he married Wilhelmina M. Gandt, who was born in Trieglaff, Germany, Feb. 14, 1838, and had come to this country with her parents, John and Elizabeth Gandt, who, like the Kurths, located in or near Milwaukee, which then was a small settlement lying in the midst of a tamarack swamp. After their marriage Charles Kurth and wife settled at West Bend, Washington County, Wis., which locality was then a wilderness, and while residing there he carried the mail between West Bend, Schleisingerville and Ackerville, about twelve miles, over bad roads. This occupation he followed for eight years, after which he became employed on the railroad then being constructed to Fond du Lac. In 1873 he came to Neillsville, Clark County, and here he bought 180 acres of land in Grant Township, 140 acres in Section 21 and forty acres in Section 22, all of it being covered with timber, except twelve or fifteen acres of the forty-acre tract, which had been cleared. There was also a small frame house and log barn. Here the following year, 1874, the wife and children joined him. Mr. Kurth at once began clearing his farm with a horse team, which was the first horse team brought into the county, and his life thereafter for many years was that of a pioneer farmer, practically all his waking hours being filled with hard work, until with the lapse of time, the larger part of his task being accomplished, he and his family began to enjoy easier conditions. He built the first basement barn in Clark County, using clay for mortar. In 1882 he built a large brick tavern at the locality ever since known as "Kurth's Corners." This building contained twelve rooms, and for some time the town meetings used to be held there. He also helped to build the Lutheran Zion church in Grant Township. In time he finished clearing his land and had an excellent farm on which he raised good stock, being particularly interested in horses, of which he was an expert judge. He died July 24, 1883; his wife, who survived him many years, passed away May 29, 1915. They had seven children, born as follows: Richard, born

at West Bend, Aug. 9, 1860; Adolph, Dec. 7, 1863, died June 4, 1904; Bertha L., Sept. 29, 1867, died Dec. 20, 1873; Robert C., April 16, 1865; William R., June 21, 1873; Amanda, at Pleasant Ridge, April 15, 1878; and Annie, at Pleasant Ridge, April 15, 1880. William R. Kurth acquired his education in District School No. 5, and the German parochial school. He was reared to manhood on his parents' homestead, which he has never left, and began farming for himself here in 1904. He has made some valuable improvements on the place, building first a large barn, which burned down, and then another large barn, 36 by 94 feet, and the first cement silo in the county, 14 by 36 feet. He raises good cattle and Poland-China hogs. Aside from his immediate farming interests Mr. Kurth has served ten years as treasurer of the Pleasant Ridge Creamery, which he was influenced in starting. He is a stockholder in the Farmers' Elevator and Lumber Company of Neillsville, and the Lynn Telephone Company, of which he is president. Of the Farmers' State Bank of Granton he is a director and is also a director in the Neillsville Bank, the Lynn Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and the Lynn Mutual Tornado, Cyclone and Hurricane Insurance Co. For fifteen years he held the office of school clerk. His fraternal affiliations are with the order of Beavers. On June 18, 1902, Mr. Kurth was united in marriage with Bertha Wilding, who was born in Grant township, this county, daughter of William Wilding. She died Jan. 5, 1905, leaving one child, Edna, who was born Feb. 28, 1904. On July 11, 1906, Mr. Kurth married for his second wife Alvina Braatz, who was born in Grant township on the farm of her father, Richard Braatz. Three children have been born of this latter union: Erena, June 16, 1909; Norma, Feb. 9, 1911, and Raymond, Nov. 28, 1913. The family is affiliated religiously with the German Lutheran church, Mrs. Kurth being a member of the Ladies' Aid Society. On Mr. Kurth's farm is a well of a depth of 120 feet and six feet wide, which, when dug, showed deposits of wood and black soil at 100 feet below the surface.

Vandi F. Shereda, assistant cashier of the State Bank of Owen, was born at Prairie du Chien, Wis., Sept. 21, 1887. His parents were Joseph and Mary (Zachek) Shereda, both of whom came to America with their parents when 12 years of age, settling in Grant County, Wis., in 1868. Joseph Shereda, who was connected with the lumber interests of Wisconsin for a number of years, finally moved to Muscoda, Wis., where he died in 1893. His wife is still residing there. They had three sons: Edward, now living in Muscoda; Vandi F., of Owen, and William, of Muscoda. Vandi F. Shereda, after completing a course of study in a business college at La Crosse, in 1908, became telegraph operator at Muscoda, Wis., for the C., M. & St. P. Railway, and was thus occupied for two years, subsequently coming to Owen in the same capacity. In 1912 he became assistant cashier of the State Bank of Owen and is now one of the rising young business men of the village. He is agent for the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co., the Royal Insurance Co., Queen Insurance Company, and Maryland Casualty Co. He also owns land in South Dakota. In 1912 Mr. Shereda acted as secretary of the Northern Clark County Fair, and in 1914 he was elected clerk of the village school board. He is a member



JOHN MEYER AND FAMILY

of the Owen Commercial Club, having been elected its secretary Jan. 1, 1916; also of the Odd Fellows' Lodge, in which he was twice passed through the chairs. On Aug. 15, 1911, Mr. Shereda was united in marriage with Anna Clark, who was born at Muscoda, Wis., Oct. 22, 1886, daughter of Henry M. and Julia (Edson) Clark, her parents being natives of Dane County, this state. Mr. Clark, who was for years an implement dealer at Muscoda, is now retired. He performed a useful service in introducing wooden pumps into Clark County. His wife, Mrs. Shereda's mother, is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Shereda have one child, Bobette, born Mar. 26, 1913.

John Meyer, who occupies a prominent place among the well-to-do farmers of Mayville township, was born in Manitowoc County, Wis., June 6, 1857, son of Fred and Sophia (Carson) Meyer, natives of Germany, who came to America when young, being married in New York State, where they settled and resided for awhile. In 1856 they came to Wisconsin, and bought forty acres of timber land in Gibson township, Manitowoc County, on which he built a log cabin, in which the subject of this sketch was born. There the father died in 1865; the mother survived him many years, and passing away in 1913, at the age of 85. They had seven children: Charles, who lives in Alabama; John, of Mayville township, Clark County; Fred, who resides at De Pere, Wis.; Robert, of Washington State; Mary, wife of Jake Faulk, of De Pere, Wis.; Christine, now Mrs. Ferguson, a widow of De Pere, Wis., and Elizabeth, now Mrs. Lewis Fuchsgruber, of Dorchester. John Meyer left home in 1878 to come to Clark County and after arriving here purchased eighty acres of his present place in section 8, Mayville township, subsequently buying an additional tract of the same size to make a farm of 160 acres. The first land was covered with timber and he broke it with oxen, which he used for eight years. He lived in the log cabin for five years, after which he built a frame dwelling, which he has since enlarged into a fine nine-room house. A barn, 52 by 64 feet in size, was built in 1892, and another barn, on the other tract, 40 by 60 feet, the hay capacity of each being eighty tons. Other improvements have also been made as needed, and he now has an excellent and productive farm, raising chiefly oats, barley and potatoes. His principal stock consists of Guernsey, Holstein and Durham cattle, and he milks from fifteen to eighteen cows. In politics Mr. Meyer is a Republican. He served three years on the township board and has been nine or ten years on the school board. He is actively connected with the Farmers' Co-operative Mercantile Co., of Dorchester. He was married Sept. 8, 1882, to Helen Lapp, who was born in New York, Aug. 8, 1860, daughter of John and Freda (Glassaw) Lapp, and died Mar. 10, 1918. Her parents came to Clark County in 1880, and bought a farm in Mayville Township, where they lived for some years, the mother dying in 1915 and the father in 1891. They were the parents of seven children: Jacob, John, Lena, Albert, William, Rudolph and Herman, all living. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer have had ten children: Anne, Edward, Elsie, Louisa, Albert, Charles, Herman, Harvey, Rosalia, and Emil. Anne, born June 6, 1884, married Elmer Hauk, and has two children. Edward, born Nov. 4, 1885, married Annie Geiger, and

has three children. Elsie, born April 24, 1887, married Harvey Blue, and has four children. Louisa was born Dec. 24, 1889, married Edwin Guth, and has one child. Albert was born Aug. 23, 1890, married Minnie Lessman, and has one child. Charles was born July 22, 1892; Herman, Sept. 15, 1894; Harvey, Oct. 4, 1896; Rosalia, Dec. 7, 1899; and Emil, July 4, 1902. The family faith is that of the German Lutheran Church at Dorchester.

Benjamin H. Westlake, owner of a farm of 160 acres in section 30, Hoard Township, which he is now renting out, was born in Newbury, Orange County, New York, son of David B. and Catherine (Debois) Westlake. His father was also a native of that place and his mother of New York city. Mr. Westlake's grandmother, on his mother's side, was stolen when a child from the steamship dock at Liverpool, England, and brought to America. Benjamin H. removed to De Kalb County, Ill., with his parents in 1857, his father buying eighty acres of land there at \$12:50 an acre, and later increasing the size of his farm. There David B. Westlake died at the age of 76 years. His wife is still living. Benjamin H. Westlake spent a large part of his life in DeKalb County, where he was engaged in farming until 1899. He then took up his residence in the city of DeKalb and two years later engaged in the livery business, which he followed until 1910, when he came to Clark County. He had bought his present farm in 1896, when it consisted of wild land. The property has since been well developed. In 1911 Mr. Westlake built a good, modern eight-room house; he has also a barn, 32 by 50 feet, a concrete silo of 100 tons capacity and a concrete creamery. During his active years he was a progressive and modern farmer, making dairying his main line of business. His cattle were of the Holstein breed, and he milked about twenty cows, while his chief crops are hay, wheat, oats and corn. Mr. Westlake was married Nov. 14, 1875, to Rhoda Wood, a native of DeKalb County, Ill., where her parents, now deceased, were early settlers. He and his wife have had six children: Hiram, residing in Michigan; Gilbert, of Kaneville, Ill.; Mable, wife of T. M. Mondy, of DeKalb, Ill.; Lottie, wife of Joseph A. Dearth, of Hoard Township, this county; Lena, now Mrs. C. L. Palmer, of Idaho; Ethel, who married Ed C. Meyers, of Clark County; Myrtle, who died in 1882, and Emma, who died in 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Westlake have also sixteen grandchildren.

Joseph A. Dearth, who is operating a good dairy farm of 120 acres in section 29, Hoard Township, known as Clover Farm, has been a resident of Clark County since 1903. He was born in Morgan County, Ohio, May 11, 1872, son of Louis and Clara (Devoe) Dearth. The father still resides on his farm in Ohio, being a well-to-do and representative citizen of his locality and active in public affairs. His wife died in 1906, at the age of 58 years. They had nine children, all of whom are deceased, except Joseph A. Joseph A. Dearth, when he became industrially independent, went to DeKalb County, Ill., where he worked out for others. In 1903 he came to Clark County, being then married, and bought his present farm from the Owen Lang Company, it being then, however, merely a tract of wild land, without improvements. His first work was to build a small

frame house and barn and since then he has made good progress with his other improvements, having now fifty acres of plow land. His crops are hay, rye, millet, barley and corn. He keeps graded Holstein cattle, of which he now milks thirty, using milking machines. All the milk from his farm is sold in Owen, Mr. Dearth having a retail route, which he has sold. In 1906 Mr. Dearth erected a barn that is said to be the largest in Hoard Township. It consists of a main building, 36 by 98 feet, with a lean-to, 24 by 60 feet, the cow stable, 60 by 60. The barn is furnished with a concrete floor and iron stalls and has twenty-four windows. There is running water and sanitary conveniences, it being thoroughly modern in every respect. The horse stable is 24 by 36 feet, with concrete floor and stalls and an iron railway above. The hay loft has a capacity of eighty-five tons, and there is a concrete silo on the farm of 100 tons capacity. Mr. Dearth expects soon to build a new, modern residence. On Nov. 5, 1902, Mr. Dearth was united in marriage, in DeKalk County, Ill., to Lottie Westlake, a daughter of Benjamin and Rhoda (Wood) Westlake, then of that county, but now residing on a farm in Hoard Township, adjoining that of Mr. Dearth. The latter and wife are the parents of five children: Ray, born Aug. 18, 1907; Russell, born Aug. 3, 1912; Myrtle, born Sept. 4, 1914; Franklin, born Nov. 13, 1915, and Elmer, born May 20, 1917.

Arthur E. Dudley, a well-known and highly esteemed resident of Neillsville, where he holds the position of police judge, is a native of Wisconsin, having been born in Cambridge, Dane County, Mar. 28, 1869, son of Philip S. and Maria (McArthur) Dudley. His paternal grandfather was Noah Dudley, of Schoharie County, New York, a harness-maker by occupation, and of English descent, and whose wife's family name was Sternburg, she being of Dutch (Holland) ancestry. In 1856 Noah Dudley settled in Delevan, Wis., where he opened a harness shop and carried on business until his death. During the Civil War he did contract work for the government, making bridles and saddles. Philip S. Dudley was born at Schoharie, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1840. He learned the trade of harness-maker under his father and accompanied his parents to Wisconsin, afterwards going into the harness business for himself at Cambridge, Dane County. In 1869 he came to Neillsville and started the first harness shop in the village, it being located on the site of the present shop of Mat Marks. Among his early customers were the men engaged in the logging industry, and with the introduction of more horses into the county, in place of oxen, his business increased. He became a well-to-do and prominent citizen and did his share in helping to build up the industries of this county. His death took place in Neillsville, Jan. 1, 1906. His wife, who is still living, resides in the state of Washington. There were five children born to them: Barbara, who died in infancy; Bertha, who is now deceased; Mable, wife of A. D. Brokaw, of Hackensack, Minn.; Ella, who is now Mrs. John Riley of St. Paul, Minn., and Arthur E., of Neillsville. Arthur E. Dudley was reared in Neillsville, where he attended school and when old enough learned the trade of harness-maker with his father. This he subsequently followed until he took up paper-hanging and painting. He was engaged in the latter occupation until he was appointed by the city council

to fill the unexpired term of justice of the peace, which office he later filled for ten consecutive years by re-elections. In accordance with an old-time custom connected with his office he often practiced before the court. During President Roosevelt's administration Mr. Dudley was appointed postmaster of Neillsville, serving the full term. He then held office under President Taft one full term, and was held over for one year, three months and eight days under the Wilson Administration until he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Mr. Huntly. He has served in the office of police judge for the last three years. Mr. Dudley is a stockholder and director in the First National Bank, having formerly held stock also in the Greenwood Bank. In 1887 he joined the order of Woodmen, in which he passed through all the chairs, serving as clerk and in other offices. He has also passed all the chairs in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was a member of the Encampment when it was held in Neillsville before being removed to Merrilan, Wis. He has served in the order as district deputy grand master and is now secretary of his lodge. In the Masonic order he has advanced as far as the Commandery, being a Knight Templar, and has served as secretary of his lodge, No. 163, and of the Chapter and Commandery. In addition to the above mentioned offices, he is treasurer in his lodges of Woodmen of the World and the Loyal Order of Moose. Mr. Dudley was married Feb. 3, 1892, to Alice Reichenbach, who was born in Alma Township, Jackson County, Wis., daughter of Joseph and Jane (Markey) Reichenbach, her father being a native of Germany and her mother of Ireland. Mr. Reichenbach came to the United States at the age of 17 years on a visit and remained in this country, settling on timber land and developing a farm. He acquired a competence and is now living with his wife at Black River Falls, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Dudley have had two children: Harold, who died in infancy, and Francis J., who was born Mar. 27, 1891, and who is an excellent musician and pianist, having received high praise from all his teachers. The above brief outline of Mr. Dudley's career shows him to be a man of enterprise and ability who has raised himself from an humble position to one of local prominence and responsibility, as well as usefulness. He has gained the confidence of his fellow citizens, whom he has served conscientiously in every office to which he has been appointed, and there are few men in this part of the county more highly respected and esteemed.

Peter Wilbert, a thriving dairy farmer of section 26, Mayville Township, was born in Germany, June 12, 1858, son of Paul and Andeline (Gutenberger) Wilbert, and came to America with his parents at the age of nine years, landing in New York from the steamship "Harmonia," which was one of the newest and most up-to-date at that time. The family came at once to Wisconsin, Paul Wilbert buying ten acres of land three miles north of Sheboygan, where he resided until his death in 1881, at the age of 69 years. His wife died in 1891 at the age of 72. In 1887, at the age of 29 years, Peter Wilbert came to Abbotsford, Clark County, having five years previously bought eighty acres of land in section 25, Mayville Township. He was accompanied by his mother, who kept house for him until his marriage and subsequently resided with him until her death. Mr.



JOHN DIETRICH AND FAMILY

Wilbert started farming with one yoke of oxen, first, however, building a frame house, 16 by 24 feet in size. In 1898 he sold the property and moved to Dorchester, where for nine months he owned and operated a saloon, but, not liking the business, he sold it and bought his present farm, onto which he moved Jan. 25, 1900. It was a 40-acre tract, of which twelve acres were cut but not stumped, and since then he has done plenty of hard work in developing the place. In the summer of 1900 Mr. Wilbert rebuilt the house, increasing its size, and in 1904 he put up a good barn, 36 by 64 feet in size. He keeps graded Guernsey cattle, milking from seven to ten cows, dairying being his specialty. His crops are mostly hay, oats and barley. Mr. Wilbert is said to have the best-kept cattle in the neighborhood, from seven cows averaging 170 pounds of milk a day. In 1906 he was elected treasurer of Mayville Township board, which office he held eleven years, and he has also served over twelve years on the district school board. He is a stockholder in the Dorchester Farmers' Co-operative Store. Mr. Wilbert was first married in April, 1888, to Bertha Janke, who died April 30, 1891, leaving one child, Meta, born Dec. 23, 1889, and died in Dec., 1899. On Dec. 26, 1892, he married for his second wife, Bertha Wilhelme, who was born in Cedarburg, Ozaukee County, Wis., her parents, both of whom are now deceased, came to Clark County in 1881. Of this second union two children have been born: Nora, now Mrs. Otto Stock, of Marshfield, and Freda, wife of Fred H. Meyer, of Colby Township. Nora has two children, Alene and Nina, and Freda has one, a son named Elmer. In the spring of 1918 he sold his farm and retired to Abbotsford.

John Christian Dietrich, a well-known and successful farmer of Grant Township, was born on his parents' homestead in section 22, this township, May 5, 1862, son of Christian and Anna (Rausch) Dietrich. Both parents were natives of Germany, the father born in Wurtemberg and the mother in Byron. Christian Dietrich was taught the miller's trade in his youth, his father having an old-time grist-mill. He was the only one of the family to come to America, which he did at the age of 23 years, finding work in the lumber camps of Clark Township. He also worked on farms and after being thus engaged for some years, purchased a quarter section of land from the Government, paying for it \$200. It was covered with timber, not a tree having been cut. On this place he built a log house, just a little east of where the present residence stands on the farm. It was about this time that he gave up bachelor life and married Anna Rausch, who had come here from Wood County with her father, her mother having died in Germany. They began housekeeping in the log dwelling, which, however, after awhile burned down, and Mr. Dietrich had to construct another, stilly later building the frame residence that is now standing. Often he and his wife walked six miles to and from the village, bringing home flour on their backs. While he cleared the land, she spun wool for caps and mittens. In time, after much hard work and some privations, they became fairly prosperous. He helped to build the German Lutheran church and was for a number of years and until his death one of its leading members. He and his wife both reached old age, the former dying in 1913, when 84 years old, and the latter at the same age in 1911. Their

children, all born in the log cabin, were: John, Henry, Ernest, Charles, Fred and August, of whom the last mentioned died at the age of nine months. John C. Dietrich acquired his education in the log schoolhouse and grew up on the home farm, which he assisted his father to clear. In the winter he worked in the woods, but has never left the home farm, on which he has made a number of improvements, having erected a barn 40 by 66 feet, a silo 14 by 35 feet and a brick house of ten rooms, the latter presenting a contrast with the old cabin his parents started in, which had just one room, with a stove in the center and a bed in one corner. His present farm consists of eighty acres of his parents' old homestead, combined with forty acres adjoining, which he purchased. Mr. Dietrich raises Durham and Shorthorn cattle, also horses and Poland-China hogs, all his stock being of a good grade. He has also other financial interests, being a stockholder in the Neillsville Co-operative Farmers' Elevator & Lumber Co., the Wausau Canning Plant and the Granton Bank. As a responsible citizen he has been called upon to serve in public office and was supervisor one year, being at present a member of the school board. His religious affiliations are with the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Dietrich was married June 3, 1891, to Augusta Strey, who was born in Washington County, Wis., August 6, 1869, daughter of Edward and Wilhelmina (Buckhouse) Strey. Her parents were born in Germany and emigrated to the United States about thirty-five years ago, taking land in section 23, Grant Township, this county, where for some time they lived the life of pioneers. Edward Strey is still living at the age of 74 years, but his wife died in 1902 at the age of 53. They also were of the Lutheran faith. Mr. and Mrs. Dietrich are the parents of eight children living: Emil, Bernard and Minnie (twins), Emma, Rollie, Oneida, Edwin, Arnold and Luella. Emil died young. Minnie is the wife of Herman Handt, of Granton, and they have one child, John H.

Wolfgang Sebold, proprietor of a farm of ninety-eight acres in section 1, Mayville Township, was born in Germany, Aug. 17, 1856, son of Wolfgang and Mary (Derigel) Sebold. The father died when the subject of this sketch was quite young, and his widow, marrying again, came to the United States with her second husband and her son Wolfgang in 1880, the family living five months in Milwaukee. They then came to Clark County and bought the farm now owned by Wolfgang. Building a log cabin, in which they resided for some ten years, Mr. Buehner, the stepfather of our subject, broke and cultivated the land with oxen, and at the end of the period above mentioned erected the present residence. He died in 1901. A brother of Wolfgang, named Frank, now resides in Marshfield, Wis. Wolfgang Sebold has always resided on this farm since coming here thirty-seven years ago. He raises the usual crops, including oats, rye and hay, and for the last ten years has done a profitable dairy business, milking sixteen cows. He was a member of the township board from 1901 to 1904 and also served ten years on the school board. Mr. Sebold was married Nov. 6, 1890, to Annie Skerbeck, who was born in Austria in October, 1872, daughter of Frank and Mary Skerbeck. She came to America with her parents in 1881, her father being a farmer who located at Deer Creek,



MR. AND MRS. RASTUS MACK AND SON NICHOLAS

Taylor County, Wis.; but he and his wife are now residing at Dorchester. They had twelve children, of whom eight are now living: Antonnette, Joseph, Gustof, Clara, Amanda, Paulina, Frank and Annie. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Sebold are: Mary, now Mrs. Herman Burns, of Winchester, Wis.; Annie and Tilly, residing in Oshkosh, and Joseph, Helen, Amanda, Louis, Edith, Max and Herman, all of whom reside at home. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

Gustof H. Genrich, better known as Gust., proprietor of an up-to-date blacksmith's shop in Dorchester, Clark County, was born in Germany, June 15, 1862. His father, August Genrich, was a wagon-maker, who died in 1896 at the age of 74 years. Mr. Genrich's mother, whose maiden name was Berdenia Mass, died in 1887, when 62 years old. From his father Gust Genrich learned the wagon-maker's trade. In 1879 he came to the United States and for some time followed his trade in different places in New York and Pennsylvania, going from the latter state to Berlin, Wis., where he followed his trade. From Berlin he went to Michigan, where he was foreman of shops for several years in the mining districts. From Michigan he removed to Dorchester in 1894. Here he started a shop and has built up an excellent business, not only as a blacksmith, but also as a dealer in all kinds of farm implements. His shop, which is located in a good two-story frame building, is fitted up with two forges and a gasoline engine for furnishing power, and he gives employment to two or three men all the time. For the accommodation of his implement business he has also a large warehouse. A man of progressive and enterprising spirit, Mr. Genrich has not been satisfied to follow only the usual routine of his business, but in 1911 he patented a sleigh knee of his invention, which is called the Malleable Oscillating Sleigh Knee, and under the same patent he also manufactures a boy's bob-sled. This branch of his business has grown until he is now shipping these goods to the Dakotas, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana, as well as to various parts of Wisconsin. In 1903, having by this time become recognized as a permanent acquisition to Dorchester, Mr. Genrich was elected as a member of the village board, and in 1907 to the Mayville township board. He has also served on the finance committee of the school board. For the last ten years and up to the present time he has held the office of village treasurer. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' Lodge, and of the Camp of Modern Woodmen of America, having passed through the chairs in the former organization. In 1888 Mr. Genrich was united in marriage with Matilda Peters, who was born in Oshkosh, Wis., March 23, 1872, daughter of John and Mary Peters. Her father was born April 28, 1814, and her mother, Sept. 25, 1830. Mr. and Mrs. Genrich are the parents of eight children, whose names and respectives are as follows: William, born Oct., 1889; Olga, Sept. 18, 1891; Otto, Nov. 4, 1893; Huogo, Jan. 22, 1896; Henry, June 1, 1898; Elmer, Sept. 3, 1903; Lawrence, Oct. 5, 1905; and Lloyd, June 1, 1908.

Nicholas Mack, a well-known and successful farmer of Loyal Township, who has attained prosperity by dint of industry, backed by a good practical knowledge of agriculture in all its branches, was born in Western Canada, Feb. 5, 1851. His parents, Rastus and Maria (Hughes) Mack,

were farming people, who came with their five children, Elizabeth, Hannah, Nicholas, Joseph and Eli (Myer and Wesley having died), to Clark County, Wis., when the subject of this sketch was 5 years old, locating on the farm which he now owns and operates. From La Crosse they drove with a wagon until they reached this township, in which Rastus Mack was the first settler. The country was then a wilderness and he had to cut his road for the last six miles. He purchased his 160 acres of land from the government, it costing him \$1.25 an acre. At Neillsville, the nearest depot of supplies, there was a small store and two houses. Mr. Mack lost no time in building a log cabin and beginning the work of improvement. He worked on his farm only in the summer, as in the winter he was engaged in the lumber camps earning money to support the family. The little log house in which they lived for a while sheltered two or three families while other houses were being built. Upon one occasion the father chopped two acres of land off to earn a barrel of flour, but had the flour nearly consumed before he finished the chopping. It took three or four days to go to Neillsville and back for supplies, as he had to use a jumper drawn by oxen, and the road, or rather track, was nothing but deep mud for months at a time. In time he surmounted most of these difficulties, however, conditions improved and he and his wife in their latter years enjoyed a comfortable prosperity. Rastus Mack lived to the age of 70 years and his wife was nearly 88 when she passed away. They had six children born here: Adalade, Edith, Abbie, Henry, Charles and Leslie; Adalade, afterward the wife of John Corzett, being the first white child born in the township; but the subject of this sketch is the only one left in this part of the country. The father was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at one time, but later joined the Seventh-Day Adventists, the meetings of that society being often held in his cabin, and he also aided in starting the Adventist Church in Loyal Township. Nicholas Mack grew to manhood on his parents' farm and gained the elements of knowledge in the little log schoolhouse, 12 by 12 feet in size, that stood across the road cornerwise from the present frame schoolhouse No. 5, the land on which it stood being leased to the township by his father. When larger and stronger he spent two winters in the woods, but at the age of 18 he was attacked by sickness which left him crippled, a misfortune from which he has never recovered. He has not, however, allowed this handicap to interfere with his success in life, but has been enterprising and industrious. His farm, known as Cloverdale Stock Farm, is well taken care of and presents visible evidences of thrift and prosperity. Mr. Mack erected the house and barn which stand on the property, both of them good buildings; also a good silo. He has a fine herd of Ayrshire cattle, in which, with reason, he takes great pride. For a number of years he served as a member of the school board and has always been interested in anything calculated to advance the welfare of the community in which he lives. Mr. Mack was married Nov. 19, 1902, to Mrs. Mary (Graham) Prindle, who was born in Fond du Lac County, Wis., May 7, 1842, daughter of John and Caroline (Coon) Graham. Her father, who was a veteran of the Civil War, settled in Pierce County and died July, 1917, aged 96 years. His wife died Oct. 8, 1917, aged 76. They were

farmers by occupation and had ten children: Joseph, Ben, Mary, John, Lincoln, Grant, Etta, Ella, Robert and Walter. Mary Graham was first married to Thomas Prindle, of which union there were seven children born: Ezra, Ruth, Walter, Clarence, Elmer, Roy and Esther. Ezra and Roy are deceased. With the exception of about four years Mr. and Mrs. Prindle lived in Iowa, where he died at the age of 54. Mr. and Mrs. Mack are members of the Adventist Church, which he is serving as trustee and clerk. They have one child, Elsie, who was born Aug. 4, 1905.

Frank M. Chase, deceased, was for a number of years a leading citizen of Mayville Township, where he was engaged in farming and other enterprises, was also a veteran of the Civil War, in which he gained an honorable record for valor. He was born in Clinton County, New York, Mar. 15, 1844, son of George and Mary (McBride) Chase. The father, who was a native of Vermont, born about 1816, was a miner by trade. He came west to Dodgeville, Wis., in 1853. About the close of the Civil War he bought a farm in Ridgeway, in the southern part of the state, in Sauk County, where he became prominent, being county chairman four terms, and being twice elected to the General Assembly on the Democratic ticket. He was also elected sheriff but did not qualify for that office. He lived to the advanced age of 88 years and then, in 1904, met his death by accident, being killed on the railway at Ridgeway. His wife Mary, who was born in Vermont in 1826, died in 1866 at the age of 40. They had five children, Daniel, Mary, Frank, George and James. Frank M. Chase's Civil War record began in 1861, when he enlisted in Company I, 2d Wisconsin Infantry, which served in the Army of Virginia under Generals Rufus King and John A. Gibbons, and also under McClellan and Grant, and others. On Dec. 15, 1862, after the battle of Fredericksburg, he was captured while on picket duty and sent to Libby prison, where he remained nine weeks, when he was parolled and sent to the parole camp at Annapolis, Md. He was wounded in the first battle of Bull Run and at Gettysburg was shot in the right leg, but fully recovered of both wounds. At the battle of Gainesville he was in a running fight all day, and the regiment, under Col. E. O'Connor, formed part of the rear guard on the way from Slaughter Mountain. About 3:30 they stacked arms, but soon afterwards found that some of the enemy had cut them off from the rest of the army. Mr. Chase at that time was a skirmisher. They were ordered to charge with fixed bayonets, and in the fight that followed Colonel O'Connor was killed. Mr. Chase, who ran to him, found him dead, and, seizing the signal flag, ran forward to within eight rods of the enemy's line, where he planted it. In the battle, which lasted one hour and twenty minutes, 715 men were killed and wounded. Colonel Fairchild, who succeeded to the command, recommended Mr. Chase in his report, and the latter was awarded a medal for bravery by Congress. He was honorably discharged June 3, 1865, being mustered out at Camp Washington. Going to Oshkosh, Wis., he entered the lumber camps and was engaged in logging and lumbering for some twenty-nine years altogether. In 1868 he entered into partnership with W. W. Crane, who later became his brother-in-law, and their association was continued for seventeen years. After that Mr. Chase continued

in the lumber business alone until 1912. In 1873 he took charge of the work of clearing the right of way for the Wisconsin Central Railway from Junction City to Phillips, also the laying of the ties along this right of way, a work that took four years and four months to finish. While thus employed he had temporarily given up his connection with the lumber business, but resumed it subsequently. At the time of his death, Feb. 22, 1918, he owned many acres of wild land in Clark and other counties, besides a number of farms in Waupaca County and other places. In July, 1909, Mr. Chase came to Dorchester, and somewhat later bought his farm place of sixty acres in section 22, Mayville Township. He was a director and a heavy stockholder in the Dorchester State Bank. A prominent man in the county for many years, he served as a member of the county board and was a member of the Wisconsin General Assembly for two years. Few men in Clark County were better informed on the history of the lumber business throughout this part of the state. Mr. Chase was married Dec. 18, 1868, to Sarah Crane, who was born in New York State, Dec. 16, 1847, daughter of Henry L. and Salome (Willard) Crane. Her parents, natives of the same state, came to Wisconsin in 1854, Mr. Crane engaging in the lumber business. Mrs. Chase died in April, 1915. She had been the mother of five children: Martha, now deceased; Mary, wife of Bert Wells, of Abbotsford; Frank W., of Abbotsford; Cora, who also resides there, the wife of Charles Fleming, and Harriett, wife of Eugene Sutherland and a resident of Idaho.

Nels H. Laveen, an enterprising and scientific dairy farmer of Mayville Township, proprietor of Westover Dairy Farm in section 16, is one of the leaders in this line of industry in this part of Clark County. He was born in Sweden, April 2, 1864, son of Hakon and Helen (Pearson) Laveen. His father, who was a dairy farmer, never came to America, but died in Sweden, in 1914, at the age of 85 years. His wife died in 1894 at the age of 68. They had eight children, Nels H., however, being the only member of the family to come to this country, which he did at the age of 17 years in 1881. Locating first in Pierce County, Wis., where he worked for others, he came in 1897 to Clark County and bought his present place—a farm of eighty acres. In 1901 he built the residence and other buildings, the house having eight rooms, besides closets and pantries. It is also provided with running water and bath, and it is Mr. Laveen's intention soon to put in a private electric lighting plant. In 1913 he built a barn, 34 by 70 feet in size, with ten stalls, the height being twenty-seven feet, and which is brick-veneered inside. It has concrete flooring, with automatic water system, arranged for flushing. When he first moved onto the place it was covered with brush, which he cleared off with oxen and it is now one of the best farms in Mayville Township. Mr. Laveen does nothing at hap-hazard or by rule of thumb, but carries on his dairying operations on a strictly scientific basis. He has a full-blooded, registered Guernsey bull, which he breeds to full-blooded cows. Of the latter he milks ten and is gradually increasing the number. The feed and milk of each cow is regularly weighed and recorded, the highest record of any of his cows being \$168.00 worth of butter fat a year, the average record of his ten cows amounting to

\$134.00. If any one of his cows produces less than 300 pounds of butter fat a year he disposes of her. He is regarded as the leading dairy farmer in Mayville Township and he took the most active part in inducing the creameries in this vicinity to pay for cream by test instead of by weight. He was also the first man on his road to install a water trough and water heater. His principal crops are clover, hay and oats, he harvesting about forty tons of hay a year. Mr. Laveen was married Sept. 3, 1899, to Jennie Thompson, who was born in Norway, June 7, 1860, and came to America with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ole Thompson, a record of whom may be found elsewhere in this volume. He and his wife have two children: Walter, born Mar. 18, 1901; and Elizabeth, born Sept. 8, 1902. In 1911 Mr. Laveen was elected as a member of the board of school district No. 7, and is still serving as such. In 1909 he ran for the office of clerk of the township board but lost by four votes. In 1917 he was elected town clerk and served one year. He is a member of the Evangelical Church of Dorchester.

William I. Waterman, proprietor of the old Waterman homestead in section 29, Grant Township, was born on his present farm, June 6, 1878, son of William and Paulina (Borham) Waterman. The father was a native of England and came to the United States with his parents, they settling in New York State, where they lived for about three years. They then moved to Virginia, in the vicinity of Richmond, where William Waterman was employed on the construction of the 150-mile plank roadway which was built before the war. When the war broke out, influenced by his surroundings and the people with whom he associated, he joined the Confederate army and was twice shot in the left arm, which had to be amputated. It was while he was home on a furlough on account of his injuries that he married Paulina Borham, this being just before the end of the war. After their marriage they resided in Virginia for three years, and then, about 1868, came to Clark County, where they rented a farm for eight years. In 1876 Mr. Waterman bought the tract of eighty acres in section 29, Grant Township, which now constitutes the homestead of his son and namesake. Although handicapped by having only one arm, he built a log house, 16 by 24 feet, and a log barn, 16 by 18, and in time succeeded in clearing thirty*acres. Although he had fought for the Southern cause, he was popular with his neighbors, who admired his courage and determination and were glad to see him succeed. His wife, Paulina, was a native of Virginia, her people being farmers. Of the children of William Waterman and wife, two were born in that state, Edward and John, the latter of whom resides in Minneapolis. Edward married Angie Babcock and lives on a farm in Shotville, Wis. He and his wife have three children: Mabel, Gladys and Eunice. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Waterman, who were born in Clark County, are as follows: William I., of Grant township; Henry, who lives in Dodson, Mont.; Della, now Mrs. George Vine of Clark County; Nelson, who married Cora Shoop, and now resides in Aimery, Wis.; and Mame, now Mrs. Arthur Lovless, of Crandon, Wis. William I. Waterman has always resided on the home farm on which he was born, and to the ownership of which he succeeded. He has operated the place successfully, raising Holstein cattle and Poland-China hogs, and

is a member of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company and of the creamery at Neillsville. His residence is now a good substantial eight-room dwelling and he has also improved the farm by the erection of a new barn, 36 by 60 feet. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' Lodge at Neillsville, and of the Beaver colony at the same place. For three years he served as school clerk of District No. 1, Grant Township. Mr. Waterman was married Sept. 21, 1904, to Richie March, daughter of Mills March, her mother, then a widow, being proprietor of a boarding-house in Madison, Wis. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Waterman are: Elva, born Oct. 5, 1905, and Victor, born Mar. 26, 1907. Mills March, father of Mrs. Waterman, was born at Saddleworth, Yorkshire, England, July 6, 1824, son of Samuel and Mary (Mills) March. His paternal grandfather was Ralph March, who died Aug. 7, 1820, at the age of 52 years. Samuel March was born Mar. 14, 1795, and died Mar. 22, 1868. His wife, Mary, was born Oct. 4, 1792, and died Jan. 8, 1874. Mills March came from England to New York and was for fourteen years a foreman in the Brooklyn navy yard. Thence he went to Canada, where for ten years he had charge of government work. He subsequently removed to Iowa and died at Decorah, that state, Oct. 9, 1899. He married Ruth Knopp, who was born in East Canada, Mar. 6, 1845, and who now resides with her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Waterman.

Fred W. Fischer, a prosperous citizen of Worden township, proprietor of a good farm in 240 acres, on which he is doing a good stock and dairying business, was born in Washington County, Wis., June 13, 1864, son of William and Jeanette (Phistoria) Fischer. His parents were born in Germany and came to America in 1862. The father engaged in farming in Sheboygan County, Wis., where he resided most of his life after coming to this country. He died in 1910 at the age of 79 years, his wife dying in 1913, at the age of 83. Their children were: Louisa, Jeanette, William, Fred W., Kate, Chors, Mary and Henry. Fred W. Fischer first engaged in farming in Sheboygan County, coming to Clark County in Mar., 1907, when he bought a farm in sections 1 and 12, Worden Township, to which he has since added eighty acres in section 31, Withee. His original place was partly improved, and he has continued the improvements, the most marked of which have been the erection of a barn, 155 by 42 feet in size, with concrete floor, and installing an electric light plant for the illumination of his house and barns. Mr. Fischer specializes in raising full-blooded Holstein cattle, having a registered sire and milking thirty cows. He also raises full-blooded Percheron horses, four of those he owns being registered. His principal crops are hay, corn and oats. He has served as treasurer of the local school board for six years. He is a director in the Big 4 Canning Factory at Stanley, and takes an active part in its progress. Mr. Fischer was married, Jan. 27, 1891, to Elizabeth Peters, who was born in Washington County, daughter of Michael and Mary (Wagner) Peters. Her father was a farmer by occupation and a prominent citizen of that county, taking an active part in local affairs and serving on the county board and also several terms as county treasurer. He died in 1906 at the age of 67 years. His wife, who survived him, is still living in Washington



FRED W. FISCHER AND FAMILY

County. Their children were: Mary, Michael, Elizabeth, Katie, John, Steven, Caroline, George, Frank and Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Fischer are the parents of six children, who were born as follows: Alma, now the wife of Frank Smith, of Worden, born Nov. 6, 1891; Leo, Aug. 25, 1893; Cardulia, Mar. 3, 1897; Anton, Mar. 21, 1898; Charley, Feb. 24, 1904, and Jeanette, April 18, 1908. The daughter, Alma, has two children: Raymond, born May 4, 1913, and Dorothy, Mar. 15, 1916. The family faith is that of the Roman Catholic Church, in the local congregation of which, Mr. Fischer is a member of the finance committee.

George Fisher, Sr., a respected resident of Sherman Township, who has done pioneer work in this locality, having developed a good farm from the wilderness, was born in Sheboygan County, Wis., Oct. 28, 1859. His parents, Gottlieb and Lena (Kreitsinger) Fisher, were natives of Ohio who, after settling in Sheboygan County resided there for the rest of their lives. George Fisher, in his boyhood, attended the log school of his district and grew up on his parents' farm, on which he acquired a knowledge of agriculture. At the age of 18 he came to Clark County, whither his brother John had preceded him, and secured with him 160 acres of wild land in Sherman Township. It was an isolated spot, there being no road past it, and the land was covered with timber. Here Mr. Fisher built a little shanty and lived a bachelor's life, getting his supplies from Spencer. He and his brother were joint owners in the land, which they began to clear with an ox team that they had brought. After four years George Fisher married Fredrica Staley, a native of Germany, who had come to Clark County from Milwaukee. He and his wife took up their residence in a log house of two rooms, measuring 16 by 26 feet, which he built. They had one cow and a team of oxen and began with eighty acres of land, Mr. Fisher later doubling the size of his farm by purchasing the eighty-acre tract of his brother, both of which he cleared. He also bought eighty acres in the southern part of the township and erected buildings on it, and in addition to that, 120 acres more of wild land. After developing his original tract into a good farm he sold it, and has lately begun the clearing of forty acres more of wild land in order to keep occupied. He also keeps farm machinery for sale. When Mr. Fisher sold his original farm not a stump was left on the land. A good brick house of eight rooms, 32 by 32 feet in dimensions, stood on it, which he had erected, and a barn 46 by 90 feet, in addition to another barn. His only farm building when he started, aside from the log house, was a log stable, 12 by 16 feet, just large enough to accommodate his team of oxen. At one time he suffered from a fire, but he soon repaired damages, and his energy was always proof against misfortune. He helped to organize the first creamery in this locality, served one term on the township board and has also held office on the school board. He also helped to build Veefkind Lutheran Church, of which he is a member. He and his wife are the parents of seven children: George, Jr., Charles, Henry, William, Herman, Frank and Lena, all of whom are living.

Peter Petersen, proprietor of a good dairy farm of eighty acres, in section 23, Sherwood Township, was born on a farm in Norway, Sept.

27, 1857. Both his parents died in Norway and he, with two brothers, both now deceased, subsequently came to the United States. He had had a good schooling in his native land and there became accustomed to farm work, having also been a sailor in the Norwegian coasting trade for nine or ten years. He was 30 years old when he arrived in this country and located first in La Crosse, Wis. For about a year he was engaged in railroad work, and after that spent ten winters in the woods engaged in lumbering. He also worked in sawmills at intervals. In 1895 he bought his present farm, a tract of eighty acres in section 23, Sherwood Township, but it was not until a year later that he moved onto it. During his first few years on the place he had nothing but his hands to work with. Then he procured a horse and finally a team of horses. He began his stock operations with one cow, cleared the farm by his own efforts and erected the buildings. He is now conducting a profitable dairy farm, keeping good common stock, and is one of the prosperous citizens of his township. He was educated in the Lutheran faith.

Matthias N. Wells, now living retired in Neillsville after many years of activity along agricultural lines, his labors in which branch of industry were crowned with success, was born in Stowe, Lamoile County, Vt., at the foot of Green Mountain, June 5, 1845, son of Hawley and Susan (Harlow) Wells. The father, Hawley Wells, was born, reared and married in Vermont, and there he and his wife had six children born: Rowena, Alonzo, Cordelia, Mary, Matthias N., and Lydia. In 1848 he joined the westward tide of emigration, locating first in Vernon, Waukesha County, Wis., where he rented a farm and stayed two years. He then removed to another farm in the same county, and two years later to a third. Again he moved, this time to the township of Hustisford, Dodge County, where he bought a partly improved farm of eighty acres, which he cultivated for a few years. Then, after some further wandering, he settled in 1864 in Ashburn Township, Dodge County, where he died. Matthias N. Wells remained with his parents until he was 15 years of age. He had attended school in Dodge County and then worked out for about three years. Nov. 12, 1863, he enlisted in the Seventh Wisconsin Battery of Light Artillery, at Milwaukee, where he was mustered on Jan. 12. Joining his company at Memphis, Tenn., he took part subsequently in the operations against the Confederate General Forrest, helping to repel the latter's raid on Memphis in August, 1864, and taking part in the battle of Guntown, Miss. His command then returned to Memphis and was held there on garrison and scouting duty. Mr. Wells was discharged July 20, 1865, at Milwaukee, and then returned to Dodge County. There he bought a farm, and on Oct. 23, 1867, he was married to Alberta M. Pettengill, their wedding ceremony taking place at Neosho. She was born at Morristown, Vt., but her father was then a farmer and shoemaker in Dodge County. After Mr. Wells and his wife had resided on their farm four years they came to Neillsville, where Mr. Wells bought a tract of 120 acres of wild land in sections 28 and 21, Pine Valley Township, Clark County. There was a logging stable on the place, in which they lived the first summer, while he built a log house and barn. He had obtained his land by trading for it a team of horses, and they being

gone, he had nothing left to start with. For seven years he carried supplies home on his back from Neillsville, except on those rare occasions when a neighbor would help him. He had oxen in the summer but had to sell them in the winter, as he had no feed for them. The winters he spent in the woods and the summers on his farm, working out much of the time to support his family, and clearing his land in his spare time. His work in the woods was continued for eight winters. His possessions were acquired slowly and with difficulty. At one time he bought a cow for which he paid \$40, earning the money by working for \$1.25 a day and having to walk eight miles to his work. For thirty-one years he lived in the old log house and then erected a seven-room frame house and a basement barn, 34 by 56 feet. He cleared about forty acres of his land, using the rest for pasture and raising graded Guernsey cattle and Poland-China hogs. On that farm Mr. Wells spent forty-five years of his life and then, in 1915, he and his wife moved to Neillsville and bought a comfortable home, where they are enjoying a well-earned rest. He owns 100 shares in the Pine Valley Butter Company of Neillsville. While on the farm he served four years as school director, and was a man of influence in his township, respected by all. He and his wife are the parents of three children: Willis C., now in Kalispell, Mont., who married Theoline Solon, and has two children, Mabel and Lawrence; Berton H., who married Jeanette Charles, resides in Neillsville, and Hattie May, now Mrs. Edwin Lloyd of Pine Valley Township, and who has eleven children, Louie, Eunice, Vera, Tina, Byno, Ray, May, Guy, Thomas, Calver and Elva. Mr. Wells is a member of Chas. E. Brown Post, No. 48, G. A. R., of which he is also chaplain. He also belongs to the Guardians of Liberty. Mrs. Wells is president of the Woman's Relief Corps, No. 10, of Neillsville. On Oct. 23, 1917, they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, and on Saturday afternoon and evening of Nov. 17, they were tendered a reception by the G. A. R. and W. R. C., the post presenting Mr. Wells with a gold G. A. R. badge, and the Relief Corps presenting Mrs. Wells with a gold recognition badge of that body.

George W. Holeton, whose record as soldier, farmer and business man is one to command respect, now lives retired at Abbotsford, and is one of the best known men in this part of the state. He was born at Poland, Mahoning County, Ohio, July 9, 1840, son of Richard S. and Mary Ann (Miller) Holeton. The father, who was a native of New Jersey, was a millwright by trade and resided for many years at Niles, Ohio, where both he and his wife died. The latter was born in Ireland and was but one year old when she came to America with her parents, they locating in Philadelphia. She was married to Richard S. Holeton, in Poland, Ohio. Richard S. Holeton was of one-half Scotch, one-quarter English and one-quarter Holland Dutch blood, while his wife was three quarters Scotch, and one-quarter Irish. George W. Holeton acquired his elementary education in the district and public schools of Poland, Ohio, and afterwards took a seminary course. He then took up millwright work with his father, being thus occupied for three years, after which he engaged in business as a carpenter and contractor. On the breaking out of the Civil War, when

President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers, Mr. Holeton, then 20 years old, enlisted as a private in Company E, 23d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years' service, and on June 8, 1861, was appointed corporal. This regiment contained among its members two men who afterwards attained to the highest office in the nation, that of President, namely, William McKinley, captain of Co. G, and R. B. Hayes, major of the regiment. On April 13, 1863, Corporal Holeton was made sergeant. On Dec. 29, 1863, he re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer in the same company of the same regiment, and on April 20, 1865, was commissioned as second lieutenant of Company G, that regiment under Captain McKinley. He was honorably discharged at Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 3, 1865, having served four years and two months, lacking three days. Among the battles in which Mr. Holeton was engaged were those of Carnifax Ferry, Giles Court House, South Mountain, Hockingsport, Cloud Mountain, New River Bridge, New Market, Piedmont, Lynchburg, Monocacy, Cable Town, Snicker's Ferry, Winchester, Stevenson Depot, Carter Farm, Martinsburg, Cedar Creek (first), Halltown, Berryville, Apequon, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek (second), besides a good many skirmishes. On Sept. 14, 1862, at the battle of South Mountain, Maryland, he was wounded in the right leg by a gunshot, and for two days lay in an orchard at Middletown, Md., being then taken to a church at Fredericks City, where he remained three days. From there he was taken in a box car to Philadelphia with many other wounded soldiers and put in the old armory building, then being used as a hospital, at the corner of 16th and Filbert streets, where he received good care. After remaining there for about three months he rejoined his regiment. On several other occasions during his period of service he received minor wounds. After his discharge from the army Mr. Holeton returned to Niles, Ohio, and resumed his trade of carpenter, also engaging in business as a jobber contractor. In October, 1871, he came to Clark County, Wis., making the journey by rail to Humbird, from there by stage to Neillsville, and from Neillsville going to Marathon County, where he located a soldiers' homestead of 160 acres in section 20, Town 29, Range 2, his tract being the southwest quarter of the section. His homestead certificate is No. 372, dated Aug. 1, 1874, and signed by U. S. Grant. Upon his arrival he put up a board shanty, hauling the boards from Loyal. His first load of goods he sent up from Neillsville, where he was then living and doing carpenter work. In March, 1872, his family arrived from Ohio, with their household goods, landing at Stevens Point, then the end of the railroad, and moving onto the farm April 1. Soon afterward there came to live with them, Mrs. Holeton's sister, then in her teens, now Mrs. August Homsted, of Dorchester. Mr. Holeton erected a good log cabin, 18 by 24 feet, with a scoop roof. He sold forty acres of his farm to his brother-in-law, Charles Ferguson, who was not then old enough to take a homestead. Mr. Holeton's land was all wild and covered with heavy timber, most of it being hardwood. He worked early and late in improving his place and by industry and perseverance, coupled with farsightedness and general good judgment, he made steady progress which was gradually accelerated as conditions improved. In time his log house was replaced by a small frame house,



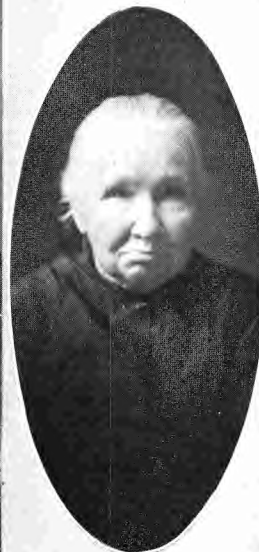
GEORGE W. HOLETON AND FAMILY

and the latter by a modern farm house of nine rooms. A good barn and a complete set of out-buildings were also erected. Mr. Holeton cleared ninety-five acres of his land, of which eighty acres were under the plow. Thirty acres are still in timber. One of his principal industries was sheep raising and he kept usually from fifty to 100 head, full-blooded animals of the Leicester breed. He also raised horses and mules and was engaged in diversified farming, becoming one of the most successful farmers of Marathon county, and was so prominent as a citizen that the township in which he settled was, in 1876, named in his honor, with a slight difference in spelling, the name given to it being Holton. He was the second chairman of the town board, serving two years, and on April 15, 1875, had the first school district set off—District No. 1, in the western part of the township—Miss Florence Barker of Loyal, Clark County, being the first teacher. Mr. Holeton was clerk of the school board for twenty-six years, and also served with credit for many years as justice of the peace and in other offices, and as a public spirited citizen took a warm and helpful interest in every worthy cause. He helped to build the little church in his community and also the grist mill at Dorchester. In 1910 Mr. Holeton purchased his present residence in Abbotsford, rented his farm and retired from active work. He is still ready, however, to perform the duties of a good citizen whenever his services may be needed and since coming to Abbotsford has served two years on the village council. In 1915 he joined Abbotsford Lodge, No. 298, A. F. & A. M. He was a charter member of Howard F. Prime Post, No. 168, G. A. R., of Dorchester, being later transferred to the Isaac N. Earl Post, No. 112, at Colby, where he now belongs. Both he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star, Mrs. Holeton also belonging to the Woman's Relief Corps at Colby. Mr. Holeton was married, April 4, 1867, at Niles, Ohio, to Emma A. Ferguson, who was born in Wethersfield Township, Trumbull County, Ohio, Sept. 17, 1843, daughter of Aaron and Elizabeth (Carleton) Ferguson. He and his wife are the parents of four children: Ralph C., born Jan. 8, 1868; Gertrude Emma, Jan. 27, 1870; George R., Jan. 2, 1878, and Mary Maude, April 29, 1881. Ralph C. is a representative farmer and breeder of pure blooded Guernsey cattle in Holton Township, Marathon County, this state. He married Grace Jarvis, and has one child, Elizabeth. Prof. George R. is a resident of Olds, Alberta, Canada, where he has charge of the mechanics' department in one of the Provincial schools of agriculture. He married Mabel C. Glass, and they have four children: Richard, Mary, Douglass and William. Mary Maude is the wife of S. A. Jerdee, who is engaged in the mercantile business at Arkdale, Wis., where he is postmaster and notary public. Gertrude Emma married Lorell M. Cole, who was born Nov. 24, 1866, at Hicksville, Ohio, and is now professor of manual training at the James Millikin University, Decatur, Ill. Their children are: Ruth Esther (adopted), born at Chicago, Nov. 16, 1892, and married Dec. 25, 1915, to John S. Hyer, of the United States Navy; Evelyn Percy, born April 22, 1896, at Colby, Wis., now a teacher at Decatur, Ill.; Merry Mirth, born at Colby, Wis., Dec. 15, 1898, now a student at the James Millikin University; George Lorell, born at

Menomonie, Wis., July 25, 1906; and Richard Holeton, born Jan 2, 1909, at Decatur, Ill.

The fourth of April, 1917, was the golden anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Holeton, but on account of the latter not being in good health at that time, its celebration was postponed to August 26, when all their children gathered at the home, and the occasion, though quiet, was a very enjoyable one. They were the recipients of many handsome gifts. They are members of the Presbyterian Church at Abbotsford, in which village and the vicinity, as in Marathon County, they have numerous friends, keeping open house and showing a generous hospitality. The Holeton family, on both sides, has long been noted for its intense loyalty and patriotism, a reputation which George W. Holeton's distinguished war record has most admirably sustained. Richard Holeton, father of Richard S. Holeton, was born and reared in New Jersey, and was wounded in the leg in the war of 1912. Francis Carleton, great grandfather of Mrs. George W. Holeton, and grandfather of her mother, Elizabeth (Carleton) Ferguson, was born in County Down in the northern part of Ireland in 1756, of Scotch ancestry. He came to America in 1774, and was a valiant soldier in the terrible struggle which gave birth to this Nation. Through seven years of the Revolutionary War he bravely fought for our National independence. He was in some of the hardest fought battles of the war, including Monmouth and Trenton. His high and noble spirit of patriotism inspired his three sons during the struggle of 1812, and led quite a number of his later descendants to enlist in the Union Army during the Civil War, and the noble traditions of the entire family are upholding a number of the present younger generation of the family who are fighting now in France under Old Glory for Freedom and Liberty.

Edwin Eli Weast, who for a number of years until his death on Feb. 11, 1911, was one of the prominent and successful farmers of Weston Township, was born in Hartford, Washington County, Wis., Dec. 11, 1858. His parents were William and Laura (Pickett) Weast, William being a farmer from Catteraugus County, New York, where he grew to manhood and was married. He and his wife then came to Menominee, Wis., and later to Washington County, thence, in 1870, going to Kansas, where he died in 1871. His wife died in February, 1916. They had five children: Nellie, Frederick, Edwin E., Henry and Eva. Edwin E. Weast was the third child of his parents. His schooling was limited, as he had to give up attendance after he was 9 years old, and at 12, when his father died, the main burden of supporting the family fell upon his young shoulders. So far as a boy of his age could, he rose to the responsibility, his efforts proving more fruitful with advancing years. Growing to manhood on the farm, he succeeded, with such help as he could obtain, in wresting a living from the soil, and was married Jan. 25, 1881, to Ada Carnes, who was born on a farm at Hebron, Jefferson County, Wis., April 13, 1859, her parents being William and Eliza (Hollender) Carnes. Her father was born in Buffalo County, New York, his wife being a native of Pennsylvania and of German parentage. The Carnes family were of Scotch descent, and William Carnes' lifelong occupation was farming. He and his wife had five children: Eliza, Ada,



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM A. WEGNER
RUDOLPH WEGNER AND FAMILY

Susie, Etta and William. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Weast went to Kansas, where they stayed a few months, living on a prairie farm. They then returned to Wisconsin, in 1882, settling in Clark County, Mr. Weast buying thirty-eight acres of land in Section 4, Weston Township, which was the old Robert Ross place. There were no buildings on it, nor any roads near it, and they first had to rent a dwelling. They had a horse team, however, and in the year of their arrival Mr. Weast got two cows. As soon as possible he built a good frame house of three rooms, now enlarged to thirteen rooms. Their first barn was a log structure, but he later built a good basement barn. From the modest beginning which he made, Mr. Weast through hard work and perseverance advanced gradually but surely on the road to prosperity. In time he made additional purchases of land until at the present time the estate contains nearly 400 acres. Though he never cared for public office, he served in it occasionally as a good citizen willing to do his part, being at one time a member of the township board and school clerk for seven years. He belonged to the Odd Fellows lodge at Greenwood and was a member of the Methodist Church, and a man highly respected for his sterling character. He left four children: Pearl, who resides in Seattle; Floyd, who is in St. Louis, and Ruth and William, who reside at home with their mother. Since the death of Mr. Weast, Mrs. Weast has managed the farm. She is a member of the M. E. Church, also of the Rebeckah lodge of Greenwood.

William August Wegner, a well known and respected resident of Grant Township, who has achieved success along agricultural lines, though without any initial advantages, was born in Pommern, Germany, Feb. 25, 1845, son of Johoon and Christina (Schuemaker) Wegner. The father was a weaver by trade and both he and his wife died in Germany. They had eight children: Johoon, Carl, Wilhelm, William A., Carolina, Franc, Augusta and Louisa, the last mentioned of whom is deceased. The family were members of the German Lutheran Church. Four of the children came to the United States: William, Carolina, Louisa and Augusta. Carolina was married in Germany to Helmut Bloom and came to Clark County in 1882, and Louisa, who was unmarried, in 1884. William A. Wegner, subject of this sketch, attended school in his native land and learned the harness-maker's trade there, which he followed as a journeyman. He was married there in April, 1872, to Frederica Witt, who was born in Pommern, Sept. 17, 1841, daughter of Carl and Christina (Benstorf) Witt, whose children were Ludwig, Gustaf, Frederica, Carl, Carolina and Theodore. The daughter, Frederica (Mrs. Wegner), was the only one to come to America, which she did with her husband and four children in 1883. These children were: Albert, who is now a farmer in Rush County, Wis.; Otto and Mox, of Marshfield, Wis., where they are engaged in the garage business, and Rudolph, who lives on the home farm. On reaching Clark County, to which he came from Germany, Mr. Wegner located in Neillsville. Procur-ing a wheelbarrow, he began work in the stove yard, as he was without capital and had to earn a living in any way he could. This work he continued for three years, during which time he and his wife were as saving and economical as possible. Owing to their thrift, by 1886 he found him-

self able to start in for himself at farming, and accordingly bought eighty acres in section twenty-nine, Grand Township, of which tract a part had been cleared by Henry Hartson. There was a log stable and also a log house, 18 by 20 feet, on the land. Mr. Wegner had no tools but an axe with which to begin, and as progress was slow under such circumstances, he had to continue working in the stave yard during the winters for two years more, working on his farm in the summer. He had, however, a cow when he started and the second year he procured an ox team. Each summer he made a little more progress, and after quitting the stave yard he worked during the winters in a logging camp, driving an ox team. In time he bought forty acres more land and kept adding to his improvements, among which were his present brick residence of nine rooms, erected in 1902; a barn, 36 by 60 feet in size, and a silo of 100 tons capacity. He raises Holstein graded cattle, a good grade of horses and Chester-White hogs. He is also a member of the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator & Lumber Company, of Neillsville, and is interested in the Wausau Packing Plant and the Pleasant Ridge Creamery, which latter concern he helped to organize, also serving on its board of managers for many years. His society affiliations are with the sons of Herman, and he was formerly a member of the school board of his district. Rudolph Wegner, son of William A. and Frederica (Witt) Wegner, was born in Germany, Jan. 2, 1882, and was a babe when he came to America with his parents. In his boyhood he attended the district school and has since remained on the home farm, of which, as above mentioned, he is now the manager. He also is a stockholder in the Wausau Packing Company and the Pleasant Ridge Creamery. He was married June 14, 1905, to Lydia Brown, who was born in Jefferson County, Wis., daughter of Herman and Augusta (Weiswange) Brown. Her father, a native of Germany, on coming to this country, located in Jefferson County, this state, but subsequently settled in Grant Township, Clark County, having a farm of forty acres in section 32, on which he cleared the land and built a frame house. He was making good progress on the road to prosperity when he was killed by lightning. His widow subsequently married Fred Pirwitz, of Grant Township. Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Wegner are the parents of two children, Gertrude and Helen. He is now school clerk of his district.

William Scheel, who is profitably engaged in agriculture in section 18, Weston Township, was born in Heidekafel, Germany, May 7, 1866, son of Gottlieb and Louisa (Mitte) Scheel. The father died in Germany, leaving two children, William and Augusta. The latter was married in Germany to Ludwig Hemp and they came to the United States, locating in Jefferson County, Wis. Later they came to Weston Township, Clark County, and began to develop a farm from a piece of wild land. William was married in Germany to Anna Quast, who was born June 4, 1851, and while still residing in their native land they had six children, one of whom, Otto, died. The other five, Bertha, Mary, Lena, Martha and Ida, came with their parents to the United States in 1882, William being also accompanied by his mother. They settled in Clark County, Wisconsin, where William at first worked at anything he could find to do, among other things, mowing grass

among the stumps on his sister's place in Weston Township. After he had been here two years he rented a house in the township and in the winter found employment at logging. His ambition, of course, was to get a farm of his own, and after awhile he secured eighty acres of land in section 19, there being a log house and a log barn on the place, but the land was mostly wild. He had one cow the first year, but no team, which he got later. There he stayed about sixteen years, getting the land well cleared up. His first dwelling, after the log house, was a frame building, which burned down, and he then built his present residence, coming to this farm in section 18 in 1899. It was a tract of 120 acres, of which twenty acres had been cleared of stumps, and, like his other tract, there was a log house and barn on the place. In eighteen years he had cleared this tract, and has built a good frame house, a basement barn, 38 by 76 feet in size, has double silos, a new tool shed, 30 by 60 feet, a basement hog barn, 18 by 30 feet, and a shed 18 by 40 feet in size. The Lutheran Church, of which he is a member, being an active worker therein, was built on land that he donated for that purpose from his farm. In addition to his farming interests, which keep him busy, Mr. Scheel has a financial interest in the local cheese factory. His children, born in Germany, has been mentioned, but he and his wife have had seven others, who were born in this country, and whose names respectively are: Ernest, Paul (died), Wilhelm, Clara, Elsie, Anna and Louis. All but Louis and Anna are married. Bertha is the wife of W. B. Thoma, of Weston, and Mary the wife of August Duddi, of Seif. Lena is the widow of Lars Roehler and lives in St. Paul. Martha married Ed Gall, of Park Falls, Wis.; Ida married Theodore Kalsow, of Weston; Ernest married Patra Kirn and lives at Turtle Lake, Wis. Paul is deceased. William married Helene Klueckman and resides on the home farm. He has four children, Dora, Lillia, Herna and Louise. Clara married Alex Korn, of Shickley, Nebr. Elsie is the wife of Rudolph Daewel, of Milwaukee. Louis resides in Clinton, Wis., and Anna lives on the home farm.

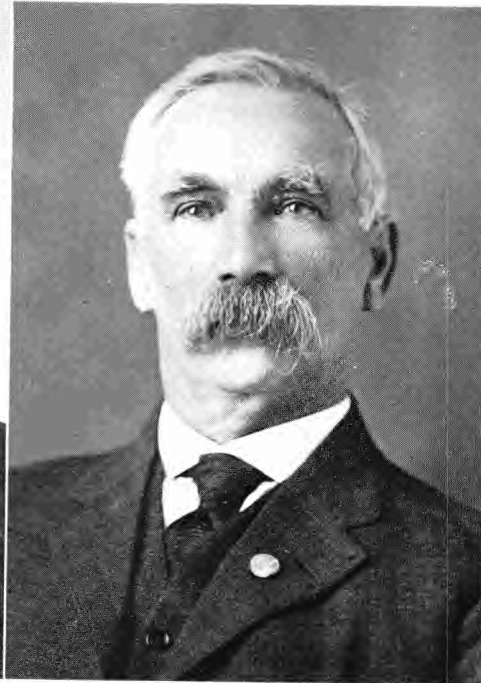
George D. Schultz, a well-to-do dairy farmer and stock raiser of section 19, Levis Township, who is also a prominent citizen and official of that township, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., August 18, 1849, son of Phillip and Barbara (Roser) Schultz. Both parents were born in the province of Alsace, France, and came with their respective parents to the United States by sailing vessel. They were married in the early forties in Eden Township, Erie County, N. Y., and settled in Buffalo, N. Y., where he owned two boats on the Erie Canal, though by trade he was a cooper, and at times worked at his trade until 1870. He was also at one time a member of the police force and chief of the fire department. He and his wife had five children born in New York state: Elizabeth, George, Henry, Martin and Louise. Another died in infancy. In 1853 Phillip and his wife and family came to Wisconsin, locating in Milwaukee, where he stayed over winter, in the spring removing to Mayville, Dodge County, Wis. There he bought ninety-two acres of land and built a log house and barn. He had no stock; there were no roads and he had to walk to Mayville for supplies. In time he erected frame buildings and cleared seventy-five acres of his land, his

death occurring Dec. 19, 1905. His wife died March 12, 1899. George D. Schultz remained on the home farm until he was 21 years old. He then went to work in the woods on Black River for Harrison Lowery, also working on Cunningham creek two winters, returning home each summer. At this time he was also engaged in the charcoal business. For seventeen winters Mr. Schultz worked in the woods and then became foreman for The Black River Improvement Co. at Dell's Dam. On July 4, 1878, at the age of 29 years, he was married to Mary Leapold, a native of Illinois, whose father, George Leapold, was a laborer in Jackson County. Mr. Schultz continued to work in the woods for five years after his marriage and then was employed at Dell's Dam, becoming foreman after two years. That position he held for 23 years, making 25 years on the Dam. During his stay there he saw at one time a mass of timber in a jam estimated to contain 75,000,000 feet. In 1881 he had bought sixty-three acres of wild land near the dam, on which he built a log house and barn, and here he settled in 1882, the tract being in section 18, Levis Township. He had no stock or implements, and his only tools were an axe and canthook, with which he started to clear the land, getting his supplies at Neillsville. He has since cleared forty acres and has bought forty acres more in section 18, Levis Township. He has erected an eleven room house and a basement barn, 36 by 60 feet, and is raising graded Jersey cattle and Jersey Red hogs. For many years Mr. Schultz has taken an active part in local affairs, having served as township supervisor for a long period, as chairman of the township board two years, district school clerk 17 years and director on the school board for many years. He belongs to the Odd Fellows lodge at Neillsville. The family circle of Mr. and Mrs. Schultz has been gradually enlarged by the birth of seven children, one of whom, however, is now deceased, and others have married and have homes of their own. The record is as follows: Bessie is the wife of F. Abend of Alma Center, Wis., and has one child, Bernard. Florence, now Mrs. Arne Bakken, of Jackson County, Wis., has one child, Marion. Hattie, who married Omar Blinco, of Alma Center, is a resident of that place. Oscar is deceased. Philip is with Headquarters Company, 121st Machine Gun Battalion, Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas. Hazel and Guy live at home with their parents. The religious affiliations of the family are with the Presbyterian Church.

Albert Welsh, a pioneer settler of Loyal Township, where he resided for many years, was born in Steuben County, New York, Dec. 9, 1845, son of Uri and Rhoda (Kilburn) Welsh. Soon after his birth the family moved to Illinois, where, when he was about a year old, his mother died. Two years later the father, with his two children, J. Henry and Albert, removed to Dodge County, Wis., and a year later he died at Watertown, Jefferson County. The two orphan boys then went to live with their grandfather, John Welsh, at Iron Ridge, Dodge County, Wis., where Albert attended school and grew to manhood. In May, 1864, he enlisted for the 100 days' service in Company C, 41st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. After serving for that time he re-enlisted in Company B, 52d Wisconsin Volunteers, as a corporal, and served until the close of the war, being mustered out at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., and honorably discharged at Madison, Wis. In the



J. H. WELSH



ALBERT WELSH

same year, 1865, he came to Clark County, and took a homestead of 160 acres in Loyal Township, which, however, he relinquished at the end of three months. Later he returned to Dodge County, where he remained until 1869, subsequently going to Washington County, Wis., where he engaged in farming. There, on July 3, 1870, he was united in marriage with Zeette A. Mowry, of that county, and in the same year they came to Clark County, locating half a mile west of Loyal, in section 16, where Mr. Welsh bought 80 acres of wild land. Building a log house and barn, he then set to work and cleared five acres of the land, after which he sold the place to his aunt, Mrs. E. Clark, and moved onto the Weaver farm in the same township. On the latter place he remained for a period of fourteen years, subsequently buying a farm of forty acres a mile and a quarter north of Loyal, where he built a house, broke and cleared the land and established a home, becoming one of the representative citizens of the community. For three years he served as school treasurer of his district and for an equal length of time as a member of the town board. In 1906 Mr. Welsh went to Montana and took a homestead of 160 acres in Wibaux County, where he has continued to reside. He has greatly improved his farm there and has bought additional land until he now owns 800 acres in the county. He is a stockholder in the Grain Growers' Elevator at Wibaux, also in the Farmers' Co-operative Store at Beach, N. D., and the Farmers' Terminal Elevator at St. Paul, Minn. His fraternal society affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Grand Army of the Republic. After a happy domestic life of over 32 years, death called Mrs. Zeette A. Welsh from her husband's side and she passed to the Great Beyond. They had been the parents of ten children, of whom three—Floyd, Serle and Geneva—are now deceased. Those living are: Burton Uri, Albion E., Jennie M., Fred J., Kitty B., Ruth H., and Raleigh M. Burton Uri and Albion E. are farmers at Wibaux, Mont.; Jennie M., now Mrs. James Roscoe, also resides there, as does Fred J. Kitty B. is the wife of Henry Wynhoff, of Elmira, Wash.; Ruth H. is the wife of Leo Hilt, of Wibaux, Mont., and Raleigh H. resides there with his father. Mr. Welsh's career is that of a "self-made man," and his success reflects credit on his industry and enterprise. From the condition of an orphan boy dependent upon others, he has risen to a position of comparative affluence, through no devious method, but by honest toil intelligently directed, and the crown of success is rightly his.

J. H. Welsh, a respected resident of the village of Loyal, where he has lived for the last 30 years, was born in Steuben County, New York, June 12, 1843. His parents were Uri and Rhoda (Kilburn) Welsh, the father a native of that state and a carpenter by trade. They were married in the same state and there two children were born to them, J. Henry, subject of this sketch, and Albert. Later the family moved to Shabbona Grove, De Kalb County, Ill., and there Mrs. Rhoda Welsh died. Later Uri removed with his children to Dodge County, Wis. A year after they removed he, himself, died at Watertown, Jefferson County. The subject of this sketch and his brother, being only five and three years old respectively, then went to live with their grandfather, John Welsh, at Iron Ridge, Dodge County,

Wis., and there J. Henry remained until he was 17 years old. By this time the Civil war had broken out and on April 24, 1861, he enlisted for three months in the First Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. O. B. Twogood and Col. J. E. Starkweather, the company being organized in response to President Lincoln's first call for 75,000 men. He was discharged at Milwaukee, Aug. 21, 1861, at the expiration of his term of service. On August 7, 1862, he again enlisted as a private, this time in Company I, 29th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, for three years' service, under Capt. O. C. Bissell and Col. C. R. Gill, the regiment being assigned to the First Brigade, Hoovey's Division, 13th Corps, Army of the Gulf. He was promoted to the rank of Sergeant the same year. June 26, 1863, he was wounded by a minie ball at Vicksburg and spent the next six weeks in Geosha Hospital at Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Welsh saw plenty of hard fighting during his military career, taking part in the following battles or military actions: Falling Waters, Va.; Helena, Ark.; Friar's Point, Diwall's Bluffs, Port Gibson, Fourteen Mile Creek, Champion Hill, the siege of Vicksburg, Carrion Crow Bayou, Spanish Lake La.; Sabine Cross Roads, Cane River Crossing, Alexandria, Marksville, Simport, Atchafalay River, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. He was honorably discharged at Madison, Wis., June 22, 1865, and returned to Iron Ridge, where he worked out for awhile. In the fall of that year, however, he came to Loyal, Clark County, and went to work for his uncle in the woods, being thus employed through the winter. He then returned to Iron Ridge. The next year he came back to Clark County and took a homestead of 160 acres of wild timber land in Loyal Township, on which he cleared a space and built a shack, starting to clear the land. For three winters also he hauled logs in the woods. At the end of that time Mr. Welsh went to Kansas, where he worked out and was also deputy U. S. marshal for three years. For eighteen years he resided on the southern boundry of Kansas, and was married, near Caney, Kansas, Dec. 10, 1874, to Mary E. Hodges, daughter of John and Jane (Stradley) Hodges. Her father was a wagon-maker, born and reared in Virginia, where also he and his wife were married, but had resided in Illinois, from which state they had come to Kansas. Mrs. Hodges was a native of North Carolina. Mr. Welsh lived in Kansas for fourteen years after his marriage and then returned to Loyal, Wis., finding only three of the old settlers' houses then in the village. Not staying here long, he went on to Spencer, where he and his family resided two years. At the end of that time he rented a farm in Loyal township, on which he lived three years, subsequently purchasing a tract of ten acres. About 1890 Mr. Welsh took up his residence in the village of Loyal, where, altogether, he has spent nearly 30 years of his life. He was treasurer of the school board for four years and has always taken a warm interest in the progress and development of the village. He is a member of Col. C. R. Gill Post, G. A. R., and was a charter member of the local camp of Modern Woodmen of America. Both he and his wife belong to the Royal Neighbors, as also does their daughter, Laura Jeanette; and Mrs. Welsh for many years was an active member of the Woman's Relief Corps, the ladies' branch of the G. A. R. Mr. Welsh is now 74 years old and his wife 62, both

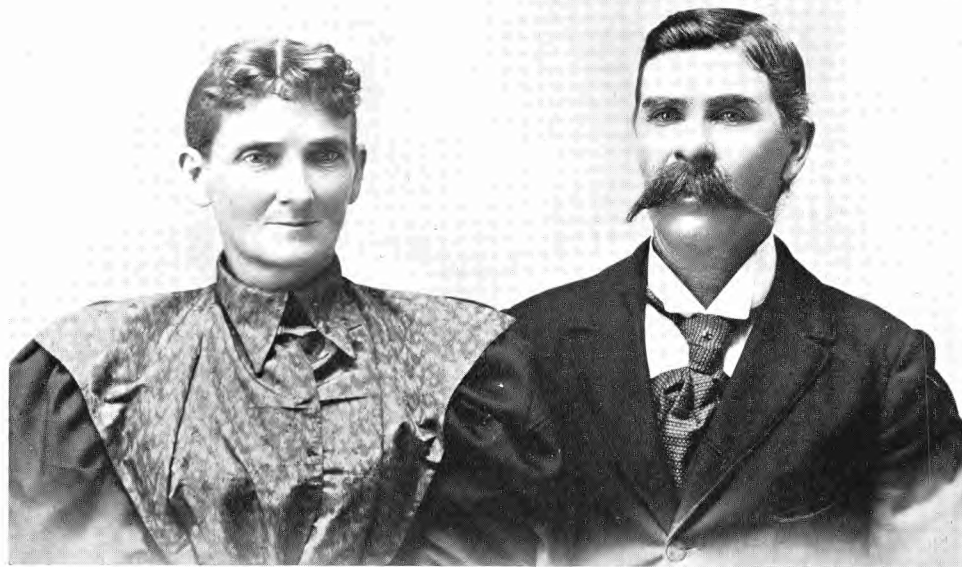
enjoying good health. They have long been recognized as people of sterling worth and are highly respected. They and their family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Welsh have had six children: Laura Jeanette, Carrie, William W., James Albert, Lula H., and Cora. Three are now deceased, Carrie dying in infancy, James Albert at the age of six years, and Cora, in Loyal, at the age of 18 years. Laura Jeanette, who was born in Caney, Kansas, graduated from the Loyal high school, after which she taught school for several years. She then took the full course at the Stevens Point Normal School, graduating in the class of 1912, and is now a proficient teacher. William W., who was born in Illinois, married Maggie Vogel, and they reside in Montana and have one child, Jeanette. Lulu H., born in Kansas, is now Mrs. Walter Mack, of Loyal Village, and has one child, Mildred.

Gottlieb Meinholdt, who died in Eaton Township, July 9, 1905, was known as an early settler in that township, a man who had done good pioneer work as a logger and farmer. He was born in Saxony, Germany, and was reared in his native land where he married Wilhelmina Reindorf. A cooper by trade, he thus gained his living in Germany until he and his family emigrated to the United States, locating at Franklin, Sheboygan County. There two more children, Gustave and Emma, were born to him. In 1879 he bought eighty acres of wild land in Sections 7 and 8, Eaton Township, on which tract he built a log house and barn, but having no stock, or anything on which to live, he went to work in the woods for Mr. Withee, as also did his sons. After being thus occupied for two winters, he gave up that kind of work, as it was too hard for a man of his age, and thenceforth did what he could towards clearing the farm. Before his death he lived to see forty acres cleared. His wife died in West Salem, Wis. Two children, Bernhardt and Anna, were born in Clark County.

Gustave Meinholdt, a well-to-do farmer and dairyman of Section 5, Eaton Township, was born in the village of Franklin, Sheboygan County, Wis., Dec. 20, 1871, son of Gottlieb and Wilhelmina (Reindorf) Meinholdt, who brought him to Eaton Township in 1879. He obtained his schooling in Clark County and worked on his father's farm until he was 21 years old. He then began working in the woods in winter and at farming and railroad work in summer, and was thus employed for about fourteen years. In the meanwhile he bought eighty acres in Section 5, Eaton Township, it being a wild tract of land on which there was a small clearing but no buildings. In 1890 he built a frame barn, 40 by 68 feet in size, and a seven-room frame house, and began clearing the place during the summers, working out in the winter. On May 14, 1913, Mr. Meinholdt married Martha Marquardt, who was born in Clark County, Oct. 21, 1882. Her father, Ferdinand Marquardt, was a pioneer, who came from Germany in the early days and established himself in the wild woods of what is now Green Grove Township, Clark County. They had many interesting experiences, he and his wife often walking seven miles to the nearest store, while she carried produce in her apron to exchange for groceries. Mr. Meinhardt brought his wife to his home, where he had previously lived as a bachelor, and together they started the further development of the place. He has

now cleared about eighty acres, and besides dairying, is now raising hogs and a few horses. He is a stockholder in the West Eaton Creamery and in the Farmers' Store at Greenwood. For a number of years he served as treasurer and director of the school board. Mr. and Mrs. Meinholdt have two children: Mercedes Ruth, who was born Sept. 13, 1904, and Arlene Dora, born Oct. 5, 1916.

William Henry Dows, for many years a well known agriculturist of Grant Township, was born at Waterville, Maine, June 17, 1836, son of Jacob and Ada (Withum) Dows. The father, Jacob, who was a native of New York, was a mason and contractor by occupation, and settled in Maine, where he died at the age of 48 years. His wife died when her son William, the subject of this sketch, was quite young. The latter had but limited educational opportunities, as he had to begin work at an early age. For some years he was employed on farms along the Merrimac River, in New Hampshire, and at the age of 14 began working in the pine woods, also for some eleven months on the drive and later, after returning home, was engaged in collecting logs on the Kennebec River. During the next fall and winter he drove a horse team, after that resuming work on the Kennebec River, where he remained until it froze over. He then went back to the New Hampshire woods and later drove on the Merrimac for 105 days in succession. Then, after a visit home, he worked on Baker River, New Hampshire, peeling bark for the tanneries, and haying. During the next three months he was sick with a fever and remained at home, but on his recovery went to Howellsville, Maine, where he worked in a mill until the fall and then drove a horse team until the following spring, when he did miscellaneous work until it was time to drive logs again. His next employment was in Brookline, Mass., a suburb of Boston, where for a year and a half he took care of horses in a livery stable. After that he worked on a farm near Lynn, Mass., for a year, subsequently going to Lyfield to work for his sister's husband, in whose employ he remained for three and a half years. At the end of that time he came to Wisconsin, locating at Pewaukee, where he worked out for a time. The Civil war was now in progress and Mr. Dows enlisted for service in the 18th Wisconsin regiment, in Company A, being mustered in at Madison. The regiment was attached to the 15th Army Corps, from which it was later transferred to the 17th Corps, and Mr. Dows saw service at the Second battle of Nashville, Newbern, N. C., Wise's Fork, Pittsburgh Landing and other places. For some time the regiment was in camp near Richmond, then marched to Alexandria and camped at Arlington Heights, being later ordered to Franklin, three or four miles out of Washington, where they stayed three weeks. The war being now over, they were ordered home and were mustered out at Madison, Mr. Dows having served one year and ten weeks. He received a wound in the right arm at the battle of Wiese's Forks, which lasted three days. Leaving Madison June 22, 1865, Mr. Dows took stage coach to Black River Falls, with a Mr. Slocumb, and from there set out at 7:00 p. m., to walk to Grant Township, Clark County, arriving in Neillsville the next morning, June 24. In Grant Township he selected land in Section 21, the tract consisting of eighty acres. On this he built a shack in which he took up his abode for



MR. AND MRS. EMMETT WEBSTER

awhile, but that fall put up an upright. On Sept. 23, 1865, Mr. Dows was married to Ann Duffy, a native of Scotland, and they took up their abode on his land and began housekeeping. After clearing up a part of this tract he sold it and got another of eighty acres in the same section, a part of which was cleared, and there being a log house and barn on the place. He and his wife had the usual pioneer experiences, but in time he developed the place into a good farm. Mrs. Dows died March 11, 1894, at the age of 59 years. She left one daughter, Mary Ellen, who married Warren Page, and died Aug. 9, 1908, at the age of 41 years. Some time after the death of his wife, Mr. Dows gave up farming to associate himself in the hardware business at Granton with his son-in-law. In the fall of 1906, he engaged in farming in Granton Township with his son-in-law, and in the spring of 1917 removed with him to Neillsville, where he died Nov. 23, of that year.

Emmett A. Webster, pioneer, one of the leading citizens of Fremont Township, and one of the first to settle here, was born in Sylvester Township, Green County, Wisconsin, Sept. 7, 1844. His parents were Benjamin and Laura (Babcock) Webster, the father born in Vermont, Jan. 13, 1822, and the mother in New York state, Dec. 24, 1826. They were married in Cortland County, N. Y., and came to Wisconsin soon afterwards, about 1840, locating temporarily on a piece of prairie land in Sylvester Township, Green County, where they remained two years. They then made a permanent location in Sylvester Township, Green County, on the place where their son, Emmett, was born, their first dwelling there being a log house 16 by 24 feet in size and containing two rooms and an attic. Their source of supplies was ten miles away, a distance that they had to walk, going and coming, and they began pioneer farming with their hands for their principal tools. There Benjamin Webster and his family resided until 1862, in which year he moved to Jackson County. They had at this time five children: Emmett, Eugene, Flora and Libbie, who were born in Green County, and Elvira, who was born in New York state, while Mrs. Webster was visiting there. By a subsequent marriage of Mr. Webster there was a son, Jay. Benjamin, the father, with his two sons, Emmet and Eugene, enlisted for service in the Civil war; Emmett in Company E, 13th Wisconsin regiment, and Benjamin and Eugene in Company I, 31st Wisconsin regiment, Eugene serving about two years. Benjamin Webster served nearly a year, and then located on a farm in Jackson County. He was at this time a widower, as his wife had died in Sylvester Township, Green County, on Christmas Day, 1859, at the age of 33 years. On locating in Jackson County he took a farm there on which he resided for two years, and then moved, with the surviving members of his family, to Humbird, Clark County, to which the railroad had just been constructed. There he resided for twenty-seven years, during a part of which time he drove the stage between Humbird and Neillsville. His death occurred when he was seventy-five years old, Oct. 3, 1897.

The service of Emmett Webster in the Civil war lasted for three years, eight months and twenty-six days, and included participation in the battles of Fort Donaldson, Shiloh, Clarksville, Tenn., Hopkinsville, Chattanooga, and Fayetteville and Bentonville, South Carolina, when he was

with Sherman's army. During his entire service he held the position of drummer in his regiment and left the army without having received a scratch, though he had been in some of the hardest fought battles of the war. On his discharge from the army he rejoined the family in Jackson County, Wis., and later came with them to Clark County. While at Humbird he worked out on a farm and also in the woods at lumbering. Up to September 6, 1868, he remained a bachelor, and was then united in marriage at Humbird, with Flora E. Snow, who was born in New York state, Sept. 22, 1844, and was just 15 days younger than himself. Her parents were Harvey and Charlotte (Ball) Snow, who removed from New York to Michigan, and from the latter state to Alma Center, Wis. From there Mr. Snow moved to Lynn Township, Clark County, where he engaged in farming. He was born Feb. 23, 1818, and died in Lynn Township, Clark County, 1890; his wife, Charlotte, was born Nov. 14, 1821 and died in Michigan, July 25, 1863. After their marriage, Emmett Webster and wife located on forty acres of wild land in Section 35, Township 25, Range 1 East, Fremont Township, where they were practically isolated from civilization by the absence of roads. Here Mr. Webster built the first log house in Fremont Township, it measuring 16 by 26 feet. It was furnished with a board floor and he, himself, split the shingles for the roof. This dwelling contained three rooms and an attic, in which respect it was superior to many of the log houses built by later settlers, some of which had only one room. When he and his wife began domestic life on this farm, their cash capital consisted of fifty cents, but they had strong hands and willing hearts, which was, in those days, of more importance. Mr. Webster often carried flour and other supplies on his back from Neillsville, which was the only way to get them home. They succeeded in procuring a cow the first summer and also dug in a few potatoes, but it was some time before Mr. Webster got an ox team, having to raise the animals himself. In the winter he worked in the lumber camps and on the drive in spring, clearing his farm during the summer time. In time he built a frame house of eight rooms, he and his family moving into it Oct. 18, 1907. He helped to build the old Snow schoolhouse, a log structure that stood on the corner near his farm. From those old pioneer days up to the present time, Mr. Webster's history has been one of continuous progress and he and his family are now enjoying a comfortable prosperity. His farm is nearly all cleared and is well provided with good, substantial buildings and an adequate equipment of tools and machinery. His land is fertile and he has been successful in raising Durham cattle. As one of the earliest residents of the township, and a loyal and substantial citizen, he has frequently been called upon to serve in public office, having been chairman of the township board, township clerk for ten years and clerk of the school district for thirteen years. He has been a director of the Lynn Fire Insurance Company and agent for both the fire and cyclone companies, and is a director of the Lynn Telephone Company. Many years ago, when the cheese factory was started, he became interested in it and served for some years as its treasurer. His wife, Mrs. Flora E. Webster, died Dec. 24, 1908. She was born Sept. 22, 1844, and therefore was 64 years, three months and two

days old. They had been the parents of nine children: Cora E., Alfred J., Alice L., Myrtle C., Loren H., Edward J. (now deceased), Harold E., Lawrence B. and Lyle H.

Oliver Milligan, residing on a farm in Section 21, Loyal Township, though now practically retired from active labor, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, Nov. 9, 1838. His parents, John and Mary (McKendry) Milligan, were farming people, and he remained at home with them until he was fifteen years old, in the meanwhile attending school. In 1853 he came alone to the United States, landing in this country after a voyage of 31 days in a sailing vessel. Locating first in Philadelphia, he went from that city to New Jersey, where he had an uncle who was a farmer, and for whom he worked for six months. Afterwards he worked four years on a truck farm in that vicinity, and then, when 20 years old, came to Wisconsin, locating in Jackson County. There he worked one summer on a farm and the next winter in the woods at lumbering. He logged four winters for William B. Price, going on the drive in the spring and on the rafts in summer. Afterwards he worked on the Hewett farm at Neillsville one winter. In the spring of 1864 Mr. Milligan enlisted at Neillsville, Wis., in Co. G, Fifth Wis. Vol. Inf. The regiment was sent to Virginia and all the next winter lay in front of Petersburg, engaged for the most part in skirmishing, and helping to take Petersburg in the spring. After the surrender of Lee the men were discharged and Mr. Milligan returned to Neillsville, where he again went to work on the Hewett farm. Five years later, on May 21, 1870, he was married to Henrietta Lyons, a native of Hartford, Washington County, Wis., and daughter of Elijah B. and Phoebe (Hager) Lyons, both natives of Paterson, N. J., who came to Loyal Township, this county, at the close of the Civil war, and here remained. After his marriage Mr. Milligan continued to work for James Hewett, being altogether 19 years in his employ. He then bought forty acres of wild land in Section 29, Loyal Township, clearing a place on which to build a log house and barn. For some time he had to work out in the winter, remaining on his farm in summer. Like the other early settlers in the locality, he had to carry supplies on his back from Neillsville. He bought two cows and a few years later a yoke of oxen. After working for many winters, he was able to spend all his time on his farm and made faster progress. That place was his home and that of his family for thirty-five years, during which time he succeeded in clearing all his land. Mr. Milligan then sold his farm and bought the Chet Stow place of ten acres near the village of Loyal, in Section 21, Loyal Township, and on this he has since resided, no longer doing hard and laborious work, but having enough to attend to about his place to keep him agreeably occupied. He was formerly a stockholder in the North Star Cheese factory. He and his wife are the parents of seven children, whose record in brief is as follows: William married Grace Payne, and is now living in Oregon. John is in Minnesota. Frank married Eva Chadwick and resides in Loyal. Dolly is now Mrs. Dan Castner, of Loyal, and has five children—Glen, Elva, Claude, Alice and Inez. Hugh, who lives in Loyal Township, married Bertha Stoneberg and has

one child, Verlin. Fred, who married Ida Bushman, lives in Stanley, Wis., and has two children—Eugene and Lucille. Harold resides at home.

Edward Missling, a well-to-do farmer of Longwood Township, owner of 240 acres of land, was born in Fond du Lac County, Wis., June 27, 1872, son of Louis and Sophia (Bergman) Missling. His parents were of German birth and came to this country in 1869, locating first at Waupun, Wis., and later in Outagamie County, where Louis Missling engaged in farming. He died in 1877 at the age of fifty years, and his wife, Feb. 4, 1908, at the age of seventy-five. The father's death left the mother a widow with a large family, the oldest seventeen years old, and Edward but five. Edward was reared on the home farm, a tract of forty acres, and received his education in the district schools. As a young man he became interested in creamery work and followed this line for eighteen years. He and his brother, under the firm name of Missling Brothers, had a combined cheese factory and creamery in Black Creek Township, Outagamie County, and a cheese factory five miles from there in Main Township. They also had a farm of 270 acres, and engaged extensively in stock raising. The brothers were prominent men in Black Creek Township, and helped to build the Lutheran Church there. After a successful career there, the brothers moved to Appleton, where they purchased the Briggs House, a deteriorated hotel, and improved the property into the modern place that it is today. Edward, William and Richard Missling came to Clark County, Edward and William purchasing a considerable tract of land in Longwood Township, most of which they sold, Edward now having 240 acres. This farm was improved when he secured it, but he has made many further improvements, having cleared a large amount of land, built fences and done other necessary work. He has now 130 acres of plowed land and has lately built a silo of 100 tons capacity. Mr. Missling raises Durham cattle, milking forty cows, and also raising Chester-White hogs. His crops are hay, corn, oats, barley, peas and potatoes. He helped to organize the Longwood Dairy Co., of which for two years he was secretary and manager.

Mr. Missling was married Oct. 17, 1900, to Minnie Dreger, who was born in Germany, May 20, 1870, and came to America with her father and sister, the mother having died in her native land. The father, Michael Dreger, settled at Fond du Lac, Wis., where he died in 1903 at the age of seventy-one years. Besides Minnie, there were two other girls in the family, Laura, now Mrs. Fred Bohlman, of Fond du Lac, and Emma, now Mrs. Julius Schmidt, of Oshkosh, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Missling have five children: Eva, born Feb. 18, 1902; Raymond, June 27, 1903; Robert, Jan. 1, 1905; Linda, Jan. 30, 1907, and Herbert, August 28, 1910. The family faith is that of the German Lutheran Church, Mr. Missling being one of the trustees of the church at Longwood, in the building of which he and his brother, William, were among the most active promoters.

O. B. Matteson, in former years a prominent factor in the lumbering and farming industries of Clark County, but now living retired in the village of Unity, was born in Kenosha, Wis., Oct. 10, 1847, son of Silas C. and Emily (Stanford) Matteson. His parents were natives of New York state, who migrated west to Wisconsin in 1845 and for one year resided in

Kenosha, the father following the varied occupations of farmer, lawyer and collector. A few years later they removed to Newcastle, now Campbellsport, Fond du Lac County, and engaged in farming there, which he followed chiefly for the rest of his active life. During his declining years he made his home with his children. He died in Kenosha, where both he and his wife are buried, the latter dying, however, in Chicago. Their family numbered 15 children, those now living being O. B., Jared, Clark, Hannah, Lillie, Etta, Jesse, Sarah and Ella. The deceased are Artemisia, Emily, Seth, Bertha, and two who died unnamed.

O. B. Matteson acquired his education in the public schools of Fond du Lac County and in Lawrence College of Appleton, Wis. In 1871 he came to Clark County and engaged in teaching, being one of the first teachers and educators in Beaver Township, where he located. This occupation he followed for five years in the township and vicinity. His homestead, which he secured on his arrival, consisted of eighty acres of land, all wild and heavily timbered, which he cleared and broke, erecting first a log house after the manner of the pioneer settlers. As the years passed he added to his land until he had a farm of 240 acres, and also erecting a modern frame house, barns and outbuildings for the housing of his stock, grain and machinery. During early days, in addition to farming, he engaged quite extensively in logging and lumbering, buying the land and cutting the timber, sometimes selling the raw logs and sometimes having it sawed into lumber which he sold. In this connection he became widely known both throughout Clark County and the state. During all this time he continued to reside on his farm, carrying on diversified farming, but in his later years making a specialty of choice grain and oats. Mr. Matteson also took an active part in township affairs, serving at various times on the town board, both as town clerk and supervisor, and doing efficient work on the school board for twenty-five years. His political principles are those of the Republican party. In 1914 Mr. Matteson sold his farm and moved to the village of Unity, where he purchased a comfortable residence in which he and his wife are spending the afternoon of life, in the enjoyment of many comforts earned by long years of hard and persistent toil. It was on Nov. 9, 1874, that Mr. Matteson was united in marriage with Jennie Shanks, daughter of Thomas Shanks, one of the early settlers of Clark County. Mrs. Matteson was born Jan. 19, 1857, acquired her education in the public schools, and, like her husband, was for several years one of the early school teachers of Clark County. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Matteson. The first child, Bertha, was born Nov. 20, 1877, died Aug. 21, 1878. The second was Maynard S., born Oct. 8, 1879, is now living in Milwaukee, where he is engaged in the manufacture of the Pfau Motor Pump, and where he has purchased a permanent home. He married Minnie Justman and has one child, Jesse. Angela B., the third child, was born Dec. 27, 1888. She acquired her elementary education in the common schools, was graduated from the Loyal high school in the class of 1907, and then followed teaching for four years and a half. She subsequently entered the State Normal School at Stevens Point, where she mastered the domestic science course, of which branch of knowledge she has since been

a teacher. Benage O., the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Matteson, was born Sept. 5, 1895, and is now a resident of Fond du Lac, Wis. On May 5, 1917, he married Sophia Forsmo, and they have a son, Floyd Benage, born April 19, 1918. The religious affiliations of the Matteson family are with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John W. Lawrence, the present postmaster of Humbird, and one of the leading citizens of that place, was born at Manitowoc, Wis., Nov. 29, 1861, son of George W. and Isabella (Shepeck) Lawrence. The father was a native of Vermont and had come with his parents to Manitowoc when a young man. It was there that he married Isabella Shepeck, who had accompanied her parents to that place from Bohemia. For some years he followed the occupation of a sailor on the Great Lakes, but finally gave that up and engaged in farming about seven miles from Manitowoc. He was not permitted long to enjoy the fruits of his labor, however, as he died at the age of 42 years, six months and 14 days. His wife died at about the same age. They had three children: Asa, now a soldier in the regular army, stationed at Panama; Anna, wife of L. L. Bacchus, of Chicago, and John W., of Humbird, Wis. John W. Lawrence, who was the youngest member of the family, was reared on his parents' farm, and when he grew up engaged in various lines of industry, including lumbering and rail road work, residing at Reedsville four years. In 1884 he was united in marriage, at Garden Valley, Jackson County, Wis., to Margaret Curtis, a daughter of W. D. Curtis, and then located at Fairchild, being employed on the rail-road four years. The fourteen years following he was engaged in farming in Garden Valley, and while there served nine years as school clerk. In the year 1900 Mr. Lawrence came to Humbird, Clark County, and engaged in the life insurance business, being one of the promoters and directors of the Farmers' Life Insurance Company of Humbird. He has since taken a warm interest in the affairs of the village, helping to organize the Commercial Club and the Automobile Club, and was made postmaster in August, 1915. He and his wife have two children: Harry L., and Ross C., both of whom are residing at home.

Richard F. Kountz, justice, present city attorney of Neillsville, is a man whose career illustrates in a marked manner the value of self-help. Mr. Kountz was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 23, 1848, son of Hiram and Elizabeth (Sirwell) Kountz. The father, Hiram, who was also a native of Pennsylvania, was a steamboat captain, plying on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He died at Louisville, Ky., in 1854. His parents were John and Anna J. Kountz, John also being a native of Pennsylvania and a riverman. The first ancestor of the family in this country was the father of John, who came to Pennsylvania from Holland. Mrs. Elizabeth Kountz, the mother of Judge Kountz, was a native of England, coming to this country with her parents, Richard and Elizabeth Sirwell, who located in Pittsburgh, where Mr. Sirwell followed the trade of watchmaker. Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Kountz had two children: Richard F., the subject of this sketch, and W. H., who is now a resident of San Francisco.

The father of Judge Kountz died when the latter was a young child, and his widow did the best she could to educate her children, but was un-



O. B. MATTESON AND FAMILY

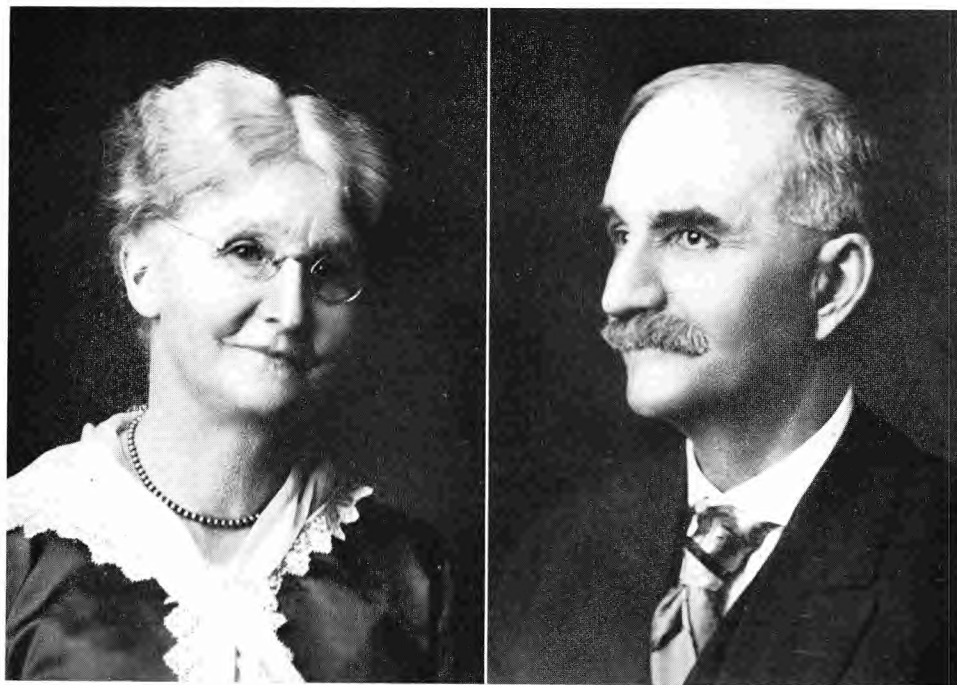
able to give them superior advantages. In 1858 she married a Mr. Wild, and moved onto a farm in Ohio, where the family resided until 1865. In the meanwhile Mr. Wild enlisted and served in the Civil war as a member of the 31st Ohio regiment. Their next removal was to Pittsburgh, where Richard F. found employment in a tin and hardware store and was thus occupied for about three years. In October, 1868, he left home and went to Ft. Dodge, Iowa, where he spent the following winter, in the March following removing to Black River Falls, Jackson County. There he worked in a store for awhile, and also bought wheat for firms in that line of business, and later established a little store of his own at Humbird. In June, 1874, Mr. Kountz came to Neillsville and went into the mercantile business with his brother, W. H. Kountz. The partnership lasted only one year, however, and at the end of that time the subject of this sketch became a clerk once more and followed various occupations until 1876 or 1877, when he was elected justice of the peace, which position he held for eight or ten years. It was while holding this position that he got into close touch with law questions and was led to study the subject. In those days there were many rough characters in the county, as there are in all primitive communities, and the law was somewhat loosely administered. Brutal assaults, often caused by drunkenness, were not uncommon, and the offenders were usually, or practically always, let off with a slight fine. The first case Judge Kountz had to try was one of this nature. The prisoner promptly pleaded guilty, being ready to pay the usual fine, but was most disagreeably surprised when the Judge instantly sentenced him to thirty days in jail. This policy he followed up in every case of the kind brought before him, and the well deserved severity had a good effect, as the rough characters left town and peaceable citizens were soon able to walk the streets in safety. Though Judge Kountz never went to law school, he studied his profession faithful, providing himself with the usual text books, which he studied so thoroughly that in 1879 he was admitted to the bar, and has since practiced successfully as an attorney. He held the office of county commissioner for a number of years, was police judge, and has been city attorney. In 1885 he became connected with the electric light plant, which he operated and managed until two years ago. He was also secretary for a number of years of the Black River Railroad Company, that constructed the road from Merrillean to Neillsville. Fraternally he is identified with the lodge of Woodmen. Judge Kountz was united in marriage, 1872, to Emma J. Bailey, a native of New Hampshire, who came with her parents, Abner and Julia Bailey, to Black River Falls, Wis., later locating at Greenwood. He and his wife have had one child, Kittie, now residing at home.

George John Knoll, who owns and operates a farm of 103 acres, lying partly in Loyal and partly in Sherman Township, is one of the self-made men of his locality, having attained his present prosperity solely through hard work and perseverance. He was born in Germany, Dec. 28, 1855, son of John and Sarah (Stumpner) Knoll. The parents, who died in Germany, had three children: Margaret, Washuta and George J., of whom the last mentioned was the only one to come to the United States.

George J. Knoll arrived in this country in 1883, a single man. He was

familiar with ordinary agricultural methods, as in Germany he had worked out for the farmers. Locating first in Indiana, he stayed there one year, and then coming to Wisconsin, worked for two years on farms in Washura County. Arriving in Clark County in 1887, he bought eighty acres of land in Section 12, Loyal Township, the tract being covered with timber. It was reached by trail, there being no road over which a load could be driven. Here Mr. Knoll started the work of improvement by building a frame house, but for the first two years his progress was very slow, as he had neither stock nor implements—practically nothing but his hands and two or three small tools, such as axes. It was only at the end of the time mentioned that he managed to put up a log barn, and procure a team of oxen and a cow. His place of supplies was at Spencer, from which he carried home flour and other necessities on his back. With the acquisition of the oxen and cow, however, Mr. Knoll felt brave enough to undertake the responsibilities of domestic life, and he and Sarah Stubner were united in marriage that year. She was a native of Baltimore, and for about eight years she proved a worthy helpmate to her husband. At the end of that time she died, April 23, 1896, at the age of 48 years, leaving three children: John, who now resides on the homestead with his father; Louie, who is deceased, and Elizabeth, now the wife of Richard Muska, a farmer of Sherman Township. Mr. Knoll married for his second wife, Hulda Brown of Saxville, Waushara County, Wis., of which union there have been four children born, Margaret, Esther, Bertha and Clarence, all of whom reside at home. Since buying his land in Loyal Township, Mr. Knoll has increased the size of his farm by purchasing an additional tract of twenty-three acres just across the road in Sherman Township. He has built a basement barn, 36 by 90 feet in dimensions and is raising a good grade of stock, including hogs and horses. A good road, which he helped to have put through, now passes his farm, known as "Twin Creek Dairy Farm." He is also a shareholder in the Wausau Packing plant. He has held office on the school board and is a man respected for his achievements and his reliable character as a good neighbor.

Charles Brandstedter, proprietor of the A. Brandstedter general store at Humbird, Mentor Township, Clark County, and a man who has for a number of years taken a prominent part in local affairs, was born in Jackson County, Wis., Feb. 6, 1859, son of John and Mary (Kendel) Brandstedter. The parents were natives of Germany, the father coming to the United States when a young man. They settled in Jackson County, this state, where John Brandstedter engaged in farming, building a log cabin, in which his son Charles was born. The latter's mother died at the age of 47 years, having borne her husband eight children: Charles, Elizabeth, John, Mary, Catherine, Nicholas, deceased; Minnie and Emma. After his first wife's death John Brandstedter married, secondly, Elizabeth Newman. Of this marriage there were six children: George, Dena, Matthew, Joseph, Frank and Theresa. Charles Brandstedter, at the age of 18 years, left the farm and went to work on the Huntzinger farm for three years. He then went to Fairchild, where he obtained a position as clerk in the store of M. Pedrick, but after remaining with him a short time, took up farm



MR. AND MRS. WEBSTER M. WINN

work again. He was also employed in the furniture factory at Neillsville for seven years. Then he again entered mercantile business, working in various stores until 1901, in which year he bought out G. W. Crandell, of Humbird, and has since conducted his present business on a profitable basis. He is also a stockholder in the Central Wisconsin Telephone Company and the Wisconsin Light and Power Company. He has been elected several times as a member of the town board, being its treasurer from 1903 to 1908, and from 1911 to 1912. For the past twenty years he has been a member of the M. W. A. Camp at Humbird, holding the office of clerk for the first eight years. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion a Catholic.

Mr. Brandstedter was united in marriage Oct. 4, 1886, to Anna Heim, who was born at Waterloo, Wis., daughter of Valentine and Tresa (Schmidt) Heim. Her father, who was engaged for a number of years in the milling business at Humbird, is now retired. He is a widower, his wife having died about seven years ago. They have four children now living: Anna, Oscar, Emma and William. Mr. and Mrs. Brandstedter were the parents of three children: Mamie, born March 28, 1888, who is clerk for her father; Elsie, born Jan. 19, 1891, who died Jan. 27, 1912, and Rozella, born June 4, 1895, who is teaching school.

Webster Monroe Winn, a settler of York Township, now successfully operating a grist-mill in Granton, is a native of Wisconsin, having been born in a log cabin in Sheboygan County, Aug. 26, 1857. His parents were Simeon J. and Adaline (Mallory) Winn, both natives of Canada, the father of Colburne and the mother of Coburg. They were married in Wisconsin, to which state Simeon J. Winn came in 1852, taking a homestead in Greenbush Township, Sheboygan County, the land being covered with timber. Adaline Mallory was already living in this state when he came, and after their marriage they settled on his farm, which he began to clear, like other early settlers, with an ox team. They had to carry their provisions from the nearest trading post, which was five miles away. There they remained for five years, during which time two children were born to them—Alice, who died in infancy, and Webster M. At the end of the period mentioned they moved from Sheboygan County to Canada, where they resided for several years, and had two more children—Fremont, who died in Fargo, N. D., in 1879, and Ella, who died in 1878. Subsequently, returning to Sheboygan County, Mr. Winn rented a farm for several years, and in 1875, while residing there, his wife died at the age of 38 years. In the following year, 1876, he married for his second wife Martha Johnson, of Fond du Lac, by whom he had three children—all born in Clark County, Wis. Guy, now residing on the old homestead in Clark County; and Jennie and Etta, who are now living in Clark County. In 1876 Simeon J. Winn and family came to Clark County, locating on eighty acres of wild land in York Township, on which he built a log house, subsequently clearing the land. After developing his farm and attaining a fair degree of prosperity, he died at the age of 72 years. His second wife is still living. They were worthy people, and he was a member and supporter of the Methodist Church. Webster M. Winn had limited opportunities for obtaining an education, but succeeded in

acquiring the most necessary elements of knowledge. He was 19 years old when he came to Clark County, and at first went to work in a shingle mill, which stood on the site of the present village of Granton, which was then known as Mapleworks. He also cut grass on the site of the present village. Later, he worked for George Brooks on a farm east of where the township hall now stands. Another employer of his was L. C. Chandler, when he helped to haul the rock for Judge O'Neill's residence. He worked four months for Mr. Brooks, and on the arrival of winter he went into the woods and was employed in cutting timber. The next spring he went to Owatonna, Minn., where he found work moving buildings. Afterwards, for a while, he drove an ox team in the woods. He now resolved to work for himself and, accordingly, he secured a piece of wild land in Section 27, York Township, and during the first year, being still a bachelor, resided with a neighbor. He then erected a frame house, and in 1881 was married to Kate L. Isham, a native of Lacross County, Wis., born in 1858, whose father, a carpenter, had located at West Salem, Wis., and had helped to build the first frame house in La Crosse. Mr. Winn began domestic life in the little frame house he had built on his land. He had no wagon when he began, and he and his wife often went visiting on one of the old-fashioned "jumpers." In time he cleared his farm, the size of which he increased to 160 acres. He also built a house of nine rooms; a barn 36 by 60 feet (his first barn having been a small log structure) and two silos. Besides raising shorthorn cattle he helped to organize and built a creamery and cheese factory, and for a number of years served in the office of justice of the peace. His wife, a member of the Methodist Church, taught the first school in District No. 3, York Township. In 1910 they moved to Granton, where Mr. Winn bought and sold cattle and other stock, and later he bought the feed mill, which he now operates in company with his son, Byrl. His rise since pioneer days has been gradual, but sure, and he has not only attained to a prosperous condition in life, but has won the respect of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, in which his wife equally shares. On the incorporation of the village of Granton, in 1916, he was chosen as its first supervisor. Mr. and Mrs. Winn have five children: Bertha, Clifford L., Floyd, Byrl and Ruby. Bertha, formerly a teacher, married Paul Finner; they reside at Bangor, Wis., where he holds a position as school principal, and has two children, Winn and Richard. Clifford L., who married May Dubes, resides on the home farm, and has two children, Ralph and Ronald. Floyd married Dora Wage, daughter of Thomas Wage. Byrl married Lela Potter and has one child, Auril. Ruby is a professional nurse.

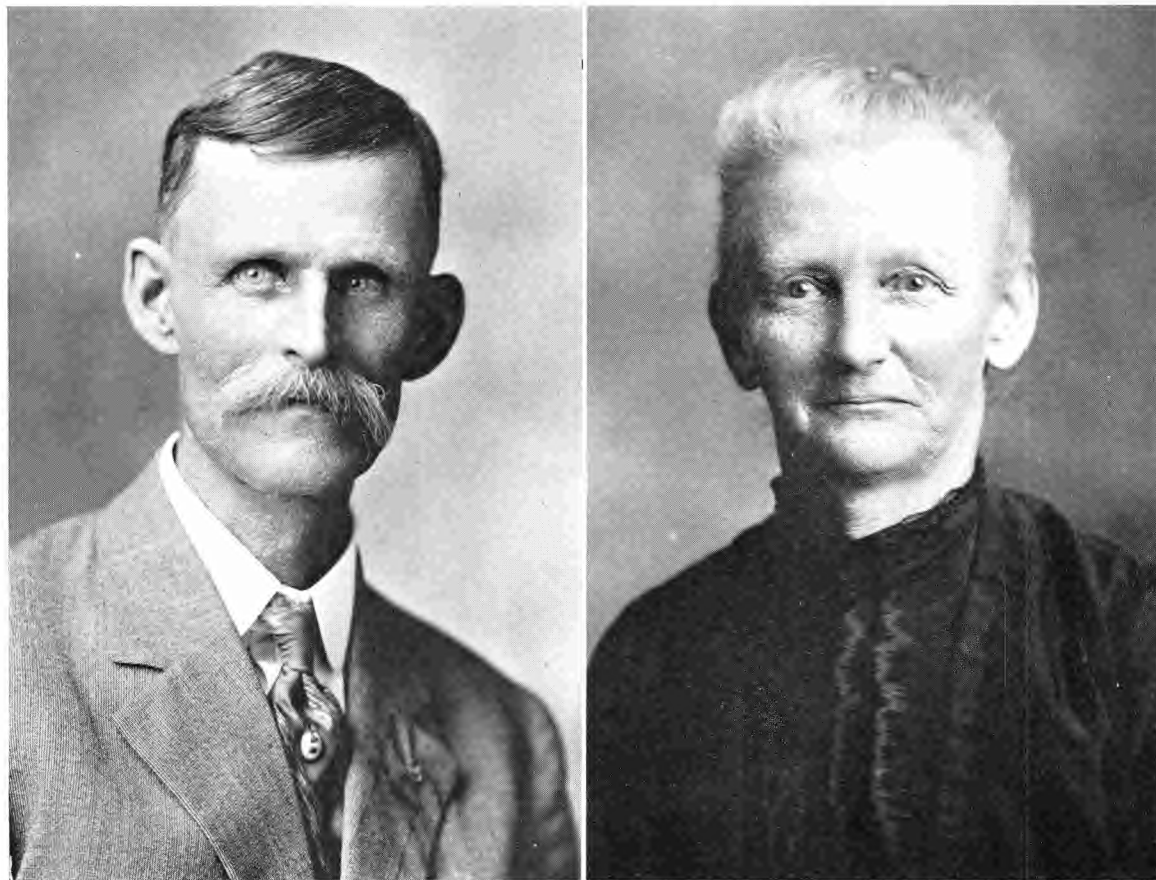
Clemens Herman Kuechenmeister, a progressive farmer of Grant Township, occupying a prominent place in the community, is a native of Wisconsin, having been born in Washington County, Feb. 2, 1867, son of Carl and Henriette (Schubert) Kuechenmeister. The parents were both born in Saxony, Germany, the father July 7, 1828, and the mother Dec. 5, the same year. Carl learned the trade of carpenter, and at the age of 19 came to the United States alone, crossing the ocean in a sailing vessel. Locating in Washington County, Wis., he worked at his trade to get a start, and then bought forty acres of wild land, on which he built a log

cabin. His farm was situated forty miles from Milwaukee, and the site of which was then mostly a tamarack swamp, and twelve miles from Port Washington, and he frequently made trips to each of these places on foot, carrying home provisions. There he lived for twenty-three years, during which time he improved his farm, putting up good buildings. A firm member of the German Lutheran Church, he was active in religious affairs, and in early days services were often held in his log cabin. In 1870, Carl Kuechenmeister sold his farm and removed with his family to Clark County, locating in Section 28, Grant Township, where his son, Clemens H., now lives. His land consisted of 120 acres, all covered with timber, except three acres, the timber on which had been slashed. There was a log building on the place, consisting of one room and an attic, in size 12 by 12 feet. Into this he and his family moved, and it was their home for two years. On coming here he had brought with him two horses, two cows and some tools, so was not as destitute of means as some of the pioneer settlers in the county, who started with nothing. After a while he erected a larger log house, 20 by 30 feet, with a kitchen, 16 by 20 feet—in those days a very respectable dwelling; and later he built a frame barn. There were no roads when he came here, but in time conditions improved, and he, himself, made good progress, being a strong, industrious man, so that he was finally able to give each of his sons a farm in Grant Township, having from time to time purchased more land. He was a great lover of home and church, and a man whom all respected for his sterling qualities. On July 30, 1907, he passed away, his wife following him to the grave less than a year later, on June 29, 1908. They had six children, born as follows: Ida, Dec. 24, 1849; Louis, Nov. 27, 1851; Rineholt, July 7, 1853; Thelma, Feb. 23, 1856; Oscar, June 14, 1861, and Clemens, Feb. 2, 1867. Clemens Kuechenmeister was educated in the district schools of Clark County, attending the old Kurth school in District 5. He has always resided on the home farm, which he now owns, and on which he has made a number of improvements. These include an eleven-room modern house, and additions to the frame barn which his father built, making it now 40 by 76 feet in size; also a silo 14 by 32 feet. He is a member of the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator and Lumber Company of Neillsville, and of the co-operative meat plant at Wausau, and is numbered among the progressive and successful men of his township. Mr. Kuechenmeister was married Sept. 26, 1894, to Elizabeth Hanke, daughter of Ernest Hanke, a pioneer of Clark County. He and his wife have two children—Ernest and Anetta.

Edward Kayhart, a well known pioneer settler of Sherman Township, of which for many years he has been one of the leading citizens, was born on a farm in Morris County, N. J., Dec. 29, 1846, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Demouth) Kayhart. The parents were also natives of New Jersey. The father, Richard, died when the subject of this sketch was a babe of two years, and the latter subsequently resided with his mother on the farm. He had few educational opportunities, but became acquainted with agricultural work in its different branches, of which knowledge he afterwards made practical use. In 1869 he came to Clark County, Wis., with Wesley Vanderhoof, and was employed in the construction of the old turnpike road

that ran from Neillsville north towards Greenwood. He also spent three winters in the timber woods. In 1875, Mr. Kayhart bought a tract of eighty acres in Section 15, Sherman Township, there being at that time no road in the township. He had then been a married man for five years, having been united in Dec. 29, 1870, to Mary Vanderhoof, daughter of Jacob and Jane (Miller) Vanderhoof, and in the following year, 1876, he and his wife moved onto the farm, taking up their residence on it in the month of May. It was covered with timber, but no buildings. They built a little log shanty, with a scoop roof, 16 by 24 feet in size, and containing one room, which stood a little west of the present seven-room residence. Later, he built a log house, 16 by 24 feet in size, with four rooms, two downstairs and two up; also a log barn. He has now good barns and other buildings. His first stock was an ox team and one cow, but he now has a herd of good cattle. Mr. Kayhart added to his farm until he owned five or six hundred acres, but now farms about 150 acres. He has cleared a large amount of land in his day, and has also performed other useful service as the incumbent of local offices, having served on the township board, of which he was chairman for seventeen years, and as township treasurer. He was especially instrumental in having appropriations made for the construction of good roads, which have been of great benefit to the township. Mr. Kayhart was a former shareholder in the Loyal Bank, and is vice president of the Colby Bank. He and his wife have four children: Libbie, now Mrs. Frank Durke, of Sherman Township, and Wilber, Albert and Mamie, residing at home. Mamie is the wife of Harry H. Emling of Osceolo, Wis. They have one boy, Norman Edward.

Noble Downer, a prosperous citizen of York Township, of which he is one of the oldest continuous residents, if not the oldest, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1852, son of Joel and Eliza Ann (Nichols) Downer. Joel was a native of Vermont and a farmer, and he and his wife were married in New York, which was her native state. They came to Clark County, Wis., in 1864, being accompanied by four children: Noble, Homer, Carrie L. and Cora L. The family drove in from Sparta by hired team, their journey terminating at Neillsville, where Mrs. Downer had a brother, Hill Nichols, who had located there a year or two previously, and was starting a farm near Granton, where the L. Lee farm is now. With him they took up their residence for a time, until more permanent arrangements could be made. That winter Mr. Downer went to the woods, his family living on Pleasant Ridge, while Noble attended the old log schoolhouse in the Reed district. The next spring they removed to York Township. Joel Downer getting a tract of forty acres of wild land in Section 36, there being a trail past the place. On this land he erected a log building of two rooms and attic, 16 by 24 feet in size, and began the work of improvement with nothing but his hands. He and his wife and son Noble often walked to and from Neillsville, carrying supplies. After residing on his land three years, Joel got an ox team, with which he made faster progress. In the winter he worked in the lumber camps. In time he got his farm into good condition, the land well cleared and a frame residence built. He died at the age of 70 years. Noble Downer grew to manhood in York Township, and



MR. AND MRS. T. E. EMLING

for some thirty winters followed lumbering in the woods, beginning at the age of 14. As he became more experienced he was given the charge of crews. As soon as he had saved \$100 he invested it in eighty acres of land in Section 36, York Township, it being a wild tract, and on this he built a log house, 16 by 20 feet in size. He was married Sept. 20, 1871, to Levina Johnson, who was born at Northampton, Pa., Jan. 19, 1854, daughter of Josiah and Susannah (Schulk) Johnson, the parents being of New England ancestry. He and his wife lived in the log house for about ten years, his wife remaining at home while he was away in the woods. They had one cow when they began domestic life, and later got an ox team. Mr. Downer, in time, cleared all the land, and has since owned several tracts. A frame house that he built in early days burned down some twenty years ago, but he subsequently—a few years later—replaced it by a brick house of nine rooms. He is now proprietor of a good farm, and is enjoying the reward of his early industry in a comfortable prosperity. Mr. Downer has held office on the township side board and as treasurer of the school district. He was a member of the first creamery association organized in the township, and is at present a stockholder in the State Bank of Granton, and in the Wausau packing plant. He is a charter member of the Modern Woodmen lodge of Granton. On his farm he raises Durham cattle with profitable results. He and his wife are the parents of seven children: Albion, Joel, Richard, Frank, Gertie, Niel and Bessie. Albion, who married Laura McKerche, resides in Granton, and has one child, Alva. Joel married Attie Osgood and has five children: Harold, Leona, Helen, Wilfred and Lelah. Richard, of Fremont, married Alice Chapel, and has twelve children: Clarence, Holley, Mernice, Mabel, Daniel, Daisy, Seth, Ralph, Josephine and the others are deceased. Frank married Flora Pierlie, and has three children: Eugene, Victor and Catherine. Gertie is the wife of James Baker and has one child, Donald. Niel, who married Anna McLove, has two children, Ross and Aletha. Bessie is the wife of Roy Wright, of Ladysmith. All Mr. Downer's children, except Albion, are located in York Township, not far from the old home, having had no desire to wander far from it, and are, therefore, united in bonds of intimate association enjoyable to all and their parents.

Theodore E. Emling. Among the many fine farms of Clark County, there is none, perhaps, that has finer soil, is better situated or is more carefully looked after, than Pleasant View Farm in Sections 10 and 15, of which Theodore E. Emling is the proprietor. Mr. Emling was born in the village of Saylesville, Dodge County, Wis., Oct. 3, 1862, son of George and Hannah (Milling) Emling. The father was a native of Germany who came to the United States when a young man, landing here after a voyage of forty-four days in a sailing vessel. Locating in Mayville, Dodge County, Wis., he there learned the trade of wood turner. He was married in Milwaukee to Hannah Milling, who came from Germany at the age of 5 years with her parents, they settling near Milwaukee at an early day when that now fine city was an insignificant village. Later the Millings moved to Boyd, Chippewa County, making the journey with an ox team, and there they died. George Emling, father of the subject of this sketch, died in Clark County, spending the last three years of his life on the farm of his son Theodore.

His wife died during the winter of 1915-16 in Chicago. Their family numbered nine children. Theodore E. Emling, who was the second born child of his parents, in his boyhood attended school in Saylesville, Wis. As soon as he was old enough he began working out for farmers, and later bought a tract of improved land, containing forty acres, in Rubicon Township, Dodge County, in which township Saylesville is situated. The money for the purchase of this land he had earned by logging and cooking for six winters in the woods of Chippewa County. About the time he started on this farm he was married, in 1881, to Ida Gould, of Rubicon Township, Dodge County, whose father, Rensselaer D. Gould, was a farmer and a pioneer of Wisconsin in 1840, settling in the woods near Oconomowoc. Later, he removed to Dodge County, spent a number of years there, and finally came to Clark County, the last seventeen years of his life being spent at the home of his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Emling. The latter came to Clark County after residing on their forty-acre farm in Dodge County for seventeen years. Six children were born to them there: Fred, Harry, Sadie, Addie, Ned and Laura; while in Clark County three others were born, Eva and Eda (twins) and Irene. In Dodge County Mr. Emling had followed dairying largely, and was also a leader in the cheese-making industry there. As a Republican, he took some part in local politics and served two years as township clerk. On arriving in Clark County, Mr. Emling bought 280 acres of land in Sections 15 and 10, Sherman Township. About fifty acres of this tract were cleared, but the buildings—an old house and barn—were in very poor condition. He at once began to make improvements, building a large frame house and a barn, 36 by 100 feet. He was also one of the first to erect a silo in this part of the county, putting up two—one 14 by 30 and the other 14 by 24 feet in size. From the first Mr. Emling intended to give his chief attention to dairying, and for that purpose he helped to organize the creamery. He now has 140 acres of his land cleared, which work was accomplished by his own hands. The soil is very good and produces the best corn in the county, Mr. Emling taking pains to keep it up to its highest productive power. There are many people, indeed, who consider his farm to be the best in the county, all things considered, or, at least, to have no superior. He raises shorthorn cattle, having fourteen registered head, both of the dairy and beef type; and he also raises a good grade of horses and Ohio Improved Chester hogs. Mr. Emling's farm is finely equipped with implements and machinery, including a good threshing outfit, with which he goes out over the neighboring section. He farms about 200 acres, with general rotation of crops, and is also a stockholder in the Citizens State Bank of Loyal, and the Citizens State Bank of Spencer. Mr. Emling is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Lodge No. 224 of Marshfield, and also to the Beavers lodge at Loyal. He has served on the district school board ever since coming to the township, has been treasurer of the township board several years, and is now chairman of the board, serving in his second year. Of his children, who have been already mentioned, Fred married Dora Rabbe and resides at Girard, Mont., where he is engaged in farming; Harry H. H., who is in the dray business at Osceola, Wis., married Mayme Kayhart, and has one child, Norman, and Addie is

now Mrs. Ray Lintner of Clark County, and has two children, Howard and Virginia.

Harrison C. Maxon, a veterinary surgeon, residing at Humbird, Wis., was born at Adam Center, Jefferson County, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1839. His parents were Darwin E. and Hannah (Crouch) Maxon, the former of whom, Darwin, was born in Rhode Island in 1812, and died in California in 1891. The mother was a descendant of Count Bondicotte, who fled to America from France to escape persecution because of his religion, being a Protestant. In 1865, Darwin E. Maxon located in Jackson County, Wis., a few miles south of Humbird, but later, in 1873, moved to California, where, as above stated, his death occurred. He and his wife had ten children, six of whom are now living: Stella, Ada, Mattie, Kate, Fred and Harrison.

Harrison C. Maxon remained with his father until the outbreak of the Civil War. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in the 14th Wisconsin Infantry, and, being sick and wounded at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, or Shiloh, was discharged. In 1864 he enlisted again, this time in the 11th Illinois Cavalry, and served to the end of the war, during most of the time being a dispatch bearer for General Washburn (governor of Wisconsin from 1872 to 1874) to General Canby at New Orleans. Returning to Jackson County after the war, he resided there for a number of years, and married Aug. 30, 1873, to Ida E. Houghton, who was born in December, 1855, and died April 2, 1882. Of this union there was one son born, Dec. 1, 1876. In August, 1883, Mr. Maxon married for his second wife, Mrs. Florence Holdbrook, by whom, however, he had no children. He contracted a third marriage Feb. 23, 1898, to Daisy M. Andrews, of which union there have been three children: Paul, born Dec. 9, 1898; Thelma, Dec. 25, 1901, and Lowell, June 17, 1906. In 1877, Mr. Maxon went to California, where he farmed for several years. He has lived also in North Dakota, and has returned to California on several occasions. In 1889, having returned to Clark County, he engaged in the grain business at Humbird, and was thus occupied for eleven years, but gave it up to engage in veterinary practice, having learned that profession from his father years before. He has been very successful and built up a good reputation, together with a profitable practice. As a citizen he is popular, taking an interest in the general progress and welfare of the community of which he is a member. Mr. Maxon lost heavy on the Dan Patch Electric Railroad.

Fred Warren Davis, a widely known and esteemed citizen of Grant Township, and a pioneer settler in Clark County, was born in Essex County, N. Y., March 13, 1837. His parents were West and Mary Ann (Pippen) Davis, the father a native of Vermont and the mother of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in which county they were married. West Davis, who was a son of Calvin Davis, settled in New York state at an early age, and remained there to the end of his days, following the occupation of a farmer. He died at the comparatively early age of 44 years. His wife's span of life was nearly twice as long, as she died only five years ago, when in her 80th year. They had four children: Mary Ann, Samuel, Lucy and Fred W. The family were members of the Presbyterian Church. Fred W. Davis grew to manhood in Essex County, N. Y., and in his boyhood attended the

common school. In December, 1864, he was united in marriage with Ruth P. Lee, a native of New York state, and daughter of Aaron Lee. That year he and his wife came west to Clark County, Wis., locating on land in what is now Grant Township, but which then was known as Weston. His tract consisted of sixty acres, and was nearly wild, though there was a half-roof shanty on the place. He had a pair of horses, but soon sold them, and got a cow. His mill was at Neillsville, and it took two days to make the trip. At times he made a little money hauling supplies to the lumber camps. Soon after coming into the township, Mr. Davis bought forty more acres of land, and for many years afterwards he bought and sold land as he saw good opportunity, in time acquiring many acres. He also built a frame barn on his place, and the next year put up a good house; also raising good stock, in which branch of his work he favored shorthorn cattle. While engaged in loading logs in the woods he met with an accident which cost him his right arm, which handicapped him considerably in his general farm work. For the last thirty years, therefore, he has been a stock dealer, though he still oversees the farm work. Mr. Davis has gained high standing as a citizen, and has served more or less in public office. He was for two years chairman of the township board, and has also been a member of the school board, and has had charge of road and bridge work for the county. His wife, Ruth, died fifteen years ago at the age of 52 years, and he subsequently married Amelia Gerlack, who was born in Calumet County, Wis. Mr. Davis has had seven children, those by his first wife, six in number: Ellen Jeanette, wife of John Pieterpol; Frank E., who resides on the home farm; W. Scott, cashier of Granton Bank; Truman, a farmer in York Township; Louis, a civil engineer, residing in Montana, and Hale, who is engaged in the hardware business at Granton. Of Mr. Davis' second marriage one daughter was born, Caroline, who resides at home.

Herman A. Maurer, cashier of the Dorchester State Bank, was born in Medford, Wis., July 3, 1884, son of Henry and Anna (Weick) Maurer. The parents, who were married in Germany, came to America in 1881, spending their first winter in this country in Chicago. Henry Maurer, who was a baker by trade, removed to Medford, Taylor County, Wis., in 1882, and followed his trade there till 1904, when he retired. He is still residing there with his wife. At one time he served as mayor of the village. He also served as supervisor of the first ward of Medford, was county treasurer of Taylor County in 1913 and 1914, and a candidate in 1915, and also served on school and county boards for many years. He is a member of the Masonic order, and of the Modern Woomen of America, and in politics is a Republican. He and his wife have had five children: Robert, now residing in Boston, Mass.; Eugene, a traveling salesman; Herman A., of Dorchester; Elsie, now Mrs. W. H. Koehler, and Erna, who is a proficient teacher. Herman A. Maurer finished his studies at the Medford high school in 1901, and afterward attended Gilbert's Business College at Milwaukee. He then took a position in the State Bank of Medford, where he was employed from 1902 to 1906. During the next six months he was assistant cashier in the Abbotsford State Bank, and then returned to Medford, where he accepted a position as bookkeeper for a local firm. In 1907 he went to Houghton,



MR. AND MRS. MICHAEL F. MOLDENHAUER

Mich., where he was employed two years by Horace Stevens, returning to Medford at the end of that time to become assistant cashier of the First National Bank. On June 21, 1911, Mr. Maurer became cashier of the Dorchester State Bank, in which position he is still serving efficiently. He has been a member of both the village and school board, and belongs to the local Masonic lodge and the camp of Modern Woodmen of America, in which latter he holds the office of clerk. As a capable business man he has won widespread recognition, and has proved a popular bank official. Mr. Maurer was united in marriage June 6, 1913, with Gwendolyn Williams, who was born at Elwood, Ind., April 6, 1890, daughter of Lee and Orpha (Beeson) Williams, her father being engaged in the implement business there. She and Mr. Maurer became acquainted while she was teaching school in Medford, Wis. The Williams family included the following children: Reta, wife of M. L. Maxwell, of Martins Ferry; Rudolph, of Elwood; Gwendolyn (Mrs. Maurer); Justin, of Elwood, Ind.; and Leota, wife of G. R. Loop, of Kokomo, Ind.

Michael F. Moldenhauer, an elderly resident of Neillsville, now retired, was born in Prussia, Germany, May 21, 1836, a son of Michael and Christine Moldenhauer. Michael and his family came to the United States in 1849, the party consisting of himself and wife, and seven children: Charles, August, Frederick, Gotfried, Minnie and Frederica. He had been a miller and farmer in his native land, and was headed for Milwaukee, near which place he had relations. The family were eleven weeks on the voyage from Hamburg to Quebec, and thence continued their tedious journey to Milwaukee. After reaching his destination Michael Moldenhauer soon located in the township of Cedarburg, Ozaukee County, three miles from the village of Cedarburg, and sixteen miles north of Milwaukee. From the cedar swamps in the vicinity he hewed out square timber with which to build a log house, in the meanwhile, occupying a rented farm house, which burned down before he had his own house finished. In the fire he lost all his personal possessions. Undaunted by this calamity, however, he persevered until he had erected a primitive residence. Soon another misfortune overtook him, as his wife died from cholera, which she caught while in the service of neighbors who had the disease and whom she was caring for. Subsequently Michael contracted a second marriage, and the rest of his life was spent in that vicinity. Michael F. Moldenhauer, the direct subject of this sketch, was 15 years old when he came with his father's family to the United States. After reaching Cedarburg he secured a place in a store there, and also attended school there, acquiring what was then regarded as a good education for a youth in his position. Later, to earn more money, he went to the pine woods of Michigan in the employ of a logging company, and, wishing to save his money, allowed his wages to accumulate in the hands of the company. This proved an unfortunate move, however, as the company went bankrupt and he lost all his savings. His next strenuous experience was as a soldier in the Civil War, he enlisting at Milwaukee Aug. 22, 1862, in Company A, 26th Wisconsin Volunteers. He was led to take this step at a meeting held in Cedarburg calling for volunteers from that vicinity, when he with five others stepped forward and agreed to

serve. With another young man he left Cedarburg at 5 p. m. that evening on foot, and arrived in Milwaukee the next morning. While in camp there the Indian outbreak in the Northwest occurred, and some fifty men of Company A, with ten or twelve guns and a few cartridges were sent towards Cedarburg to help put down the uprising. At the same time his future wife, who was then a girl living in his township, was speeding towards Cedarburg in fear of the Indians that never came. After getting into active service in the South, however, Mr. Moldenhauer saw plenty of hard fighting, taking part in such battles as Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Missionary Ridge and a dozen other engagements, and marching with Sherman to the sea. At the battle of Auersborough he was wounded and was sent home to Madison, Wis., where he was discharged in May, 1865, being thus prevented from taking part in the Grand Review at Washington. As soon as he recovered from his wound he engaged in farming in Ozaukee County and was thus occupied in that vicinity until 1870. In that year, being now a married man, he came to Clark County and located on forty acres of land in Lynn Township, eight miles east of Neillsville, later increasing the size of his farm by adding eighty acres more. He had to build his first residence on the farm, a log structure, 16 by 22 feet, and he then started work with nothing but his hands and one ox, and his wife assisting him in the manual labor. They grubbed in their first crops, but later bought a pair of steers and a brake for oxen. Their first dwelling was their home for some thirty years, with the exception of five years spent in Missouri and short periods in Neillsville and Arcadia, where Mr. Moldenhauer followed the trade of cigar-maker which he had learned in Milwaukee. In 1902 he sold the farm and moved to Missouri, but returned in 1909 and took up his residence in Neillsville, which place he has since made his home. While residing in Lynn township he served as chairman of the township board, also as a member of the side board and as school clerk. In 1874 he joined the Odd Fellows' order in Neillsville and is still a member, also belonging to the Encampment. He belongs to the G. A. R. post in Neillsville, his wife being a member of the Woman's Relief Corps. Their five children are: Alma, Clara, Adelaide and Irwin (twins), and Walter.

John A. Mund engaged in agriculture and dairying in Weston Township, where he has made a success after long years of effort and early discouragements, was born in Rensselaer County, New York, Oct. 23, 1854, son of Bernhardt and Theresa (Carrus) Mund. The parents were born in Baden, Germany, and married in New York. Bernhardt Mund came to the United States alone in 1849, landing in this country after a fifty-two-days' voyage in a sailing vessel. His wife came in 1851 with her mother, also in a sailing vessel, the voyage lasting fifty-four days. Bernhardt was at that time 22 years old and a shoemaker by trade. While still residing in New York State two children were born to him and his wife: John A., subject of this sketch, and Mary, who is now married and resides in Weston Township. About 1855 he and his family came west to Washington County, Wis., where two more children were born: Rosa, now the widow of Ferdinand Barr, of Pierce County, and Bertha, wife of Joseph Bodwin, of Weston Township, Clark County. The father followed his trade until 1878, after

which he resided with his son, John A., until his death in March, 1914, at the age of 86 years. His wife, Mrs. Theresa Mund, died here, in 1906, at the age of 72. Bernhardt Mund had been a soldier in the Germany army, but after coming to this country became thoroughly imbued with American principles. John A. Mund, in his boyhood, attended district school in Washington County and when a little older acquired a knowledge of farming. When he left home he first took up railroad work but later went to farming. In 1878 he came to Clark County, securing eighty acres of land in section 18, of which twenty acres were chopped and the rest wild. There was no building on the place and no traveled road near it, so he built a log house, 16 by 26 feet, with one room, which was his first residence here. He also bought a yoke of oxen, a sow, and a wagon and plow the first year, and made a three-cornered drag. Of this tract he cleared all except twenty acres, which he left in timber, buying forty more acres of wild land in section 17. He also worked in the lumber camps sawing and driving team, at intervals coming home and doing a little chopping on his farm, or working in the harvest fields of neighboring farmers. In this way he made gradual progress, which was slow at first but faster in later years, as the farm improved sufficiently to support himself and family. He had come to Clark County with the idea that it was a farming country, but had found the principal occupation lumbering, and had to make the best of conditions. In time he built a log barn 60 by 25 feet in size, and has since made various other improvements, now having a well-developed and profitable farm of sixty acres, and keeping a good grade of stock. In early days his wife would make butter and walk to town with it, having to sell it for eight cents a pound or less, and rarely being able to get six cents a dozen for eggs. It was not until the creameries started that prosperity began to dawn upon them. Mr. Mund's marriage occurred in 1883, his bride being Jessie Lyman, of Oconomowoc, Jefferson County, Wis., where she was born, March 5, 1866, daughter of Albert and Jennie (Ritchie) Lyman. Her father was a gardener by occupation and had come to this country before the Civil War, in which he served four years as a soldier in the Federal army. He and his wife had another child, William Lyman, now of Portage, Wis. Mrs. Jessie Mund died Mar. 6, 1912, having been the mother of four children: Elmer, of Self Township, who married Josephine Poppie, and has three children, Lloyd, Vitus and Glen; Byron, who resides on the home farm; Mamie, who is the wife of Henry Keister, of Warner Township, and has two children, Dorothea and Edwin; and Lillian, who died at the age of four months. Mr. Mund is now serving in his ninth year as chairman of the township board, having been supervisor fourteen years, and having also served three years on the school board. He has shown efficiency both in his private business and in public office and is one of the leading citizens of Weston Township.

Thomas Muir, who is carrying on general farming and stock-raising on a farm of eighty acres in section 2, Lynn Township, and doing a prosperous business, was born in Prescott, Canada, Dec. 22, 1842, son of William and Elizabeth (Beard) Muir. The parents were natives of Scotland and were married in Edinburgh, the father being a carpenter and joiner by

trade. He was employed for nine years in the royal palace, which is so extensive that in all that time he was never able to find out how many rooms there were in it. William Muir and wife had four children born in Scotland, Robert, William, Elizabeth and Isabella. About 1840 the family emigrated to Canada, where five more children were born: James, Mary, Jeanette, George and John. The father spent the rest of his life in Canada, following his trade as long as he was able to work. He died at the age of 80 years or more. His wife died much earlier—at the age of 56. They were members of the Presbyterian Church. Thomas Muir was educated in Canada, attending the district school. When a young man he engaged in lumbering, working in the Canadian woods. On Oct. 15, 1871, he was married to Eliza Cuture, whose family name is now generally spelled Couture. Mrs. Muir was born in Canada, June 10, 1851, daughter of Joseph and Louise (Viseneau) Cuture, the father being a native of France and the mother of Canada. Mr. Cuture was employed for a number of years at logging, he and his wife residing in Quebec; afterwards he became a farmer. They had six children: Joseph, George, Mary, Anna, Eliza and Leonora. The parents, who were of the Catholic faith, both lived to an advanced age. Thomas Muir and his wife resided for two years in Canada after their marriage. Then, in 1873, they came to Clark County, locating in section 2, Lynn Township, on a tract of eighty acres. There were no buildings and no roads, the tract being thickly covered with timber. Mr. Muir and wife took up their residence at a neighbor's, who lived across the road in Wood County. He then built a log house, 16 by 14 feet in size, which stood on a part of the site of the present residence, and also erected a small log stable. He started with practically nothing but his hand to depend on, as he had but four dollars left after paying the driver who brought him and his wife from Neillsville. That fall he went into the lumber woods and the next spring got a cow. He raised his own ox team but grubbed in his first crops by hand. Many times he had to walk to Neillsville for supplies. His wife helped him to clear the place, working in the fields with him when not busy with her household duties. Since then he has developed a good farm. His present barn is 32 by 42 feet in size, and instead of the original one-roomed log cabin he has a commodious and comfortable residence. He raises a good grade of stock. As a prominent citizen of his township, Mr. Muir has always taken an interest in its advancement and prosperity. He has served as road master and as a member of the district school board. In religion he is a Presbyterian and in early days church services were often held in his log house. He and his wife have had seven children, the first-born of whom, Mary Isabella, died in Canada. The others are as follows: Jesse Lena, now deceased, who was the wife of Chas. Pearson, and left three children: Elizabeth, Louisa, and Edna J., residing at home; John Calvin, a resident of Wood County; William Thomas, of Wood County; Henry Ben, at home, and Samuel Arthur, who resides in Chile Township.

Jacob Enhelder, a well-known and highly esteemed resident of Weston Township, is a pioneer of Clark County and a veteran of the Civil War. He was born in Switzerland, Jan. 1, 1831, son of John and Mary Enhelder,



MR. AND MRS. JACOB ENHELDER

the father being a miller by occupation. John and Mary Enhelder had three children: Jacob, John and Mary. Jacob Enhelder was educated in his native land and there learned the miller's trade. He was the first of the family to come to the United States, being 17 years old at the time, his emigration taking place in 1848. The voyage was made in a sailing vessel and lasted eighty-six days, terminating at the port of New Orleans. From there Mr. Enhelder proceeded up the Mississippi river to St. Louis, and from there went to Davenport, Iowa, where he stayed all summer. In 1849 he came to Clark County, Wis., following an Indian trail from the mouth of Black River. On arriving at North Bend he halted and spent the winter there, and in the following spring came to Black River Falls, where he worked in lumber camps and on the river until after the Civil War, except for the time that he spent in military service. It was in 1861 that he enlisted at Black River Falls in Company G, Tenth Wisconsin Volunteers, being mustered in at Milwaukee and sent to Louisville, Ky., where he stayed on Salt River until the spring. The regiment then marched against Beauregard and Mr. Enhelder took part in the battle of Murfreesboro and other engagements, serving three years and three months, and being mustered out at Atlanta, Ga. Returning home, he again took up his residence at Black River Falls. In 1864 he was married at Neillsville to Jessie Douglas, an adopted daughter of Robert Douglas, an old pioneer of Clark County, and after his marriage he and his wife resided at Neillsville. While residing there he engaged in teaming between Greenwood, Sparta and Neillsville, and was thus occupied until the construction of the railroad. When that event put an end to his teaming he resolved to take up farming and accordingly secured a piece of land in Pine Valley Township. It was a wild tract of eighty acres, but a road had been chopped through and there was a log building on the place. He and his wife lived there for three years, at the end of which time he traded the place for a tract of the same size in Weston Township, on the west side of the river. There was a frame barn already constructed and he built a frame house and with a team and two cows he began the work of clearing the land, a task that he finally accomplished. There he resided for thirty years, during which time he and his wife had six children born to them, who were named respectively Clarence, Mollie, Dean, Ernest, Willis and Robert, the last mentioned being now deceased. This place, which lay in section 31, he finally sold, buying a tract of 240 acres in section 4. Of this latter about forty acres were cleared, and there was a sort of building on the land which passed for a house, but which was neither ornamental nor commodious. There were also one or two other buildings, all of which needed improvement. These, together with the house, he rebuilt and erected other buildings, including a warehouse and silo, and in time he had the place well cleared and improved. In early days Mr. Enhelder took some long walks in the country, on one occasion walking from La Crosse to Black River Falls, a distance of fifty-one miles in one day, and on another occasion he repeated the same feat. Mr. Enhelder is now retired from active work and is enjoying his latter years in ease and comfort, the reward of his long career of industry and thrift. He is a member of the G. A. R.

Post at Neillsville. His son, Willis, now owns and conducts the old farm. He married Clara Newell, and has two children, Eugene and Ruth.

Aliden U. Metcalf, a respected resident of Hewett Township, and a pioneer of Clark County, was born in Adrian, Ohio, Oct. 22, 1845, son of Nelson and Eliza Metcalf. His father was a native of Massachusetts, and the mother, whose family name was Kies, was born in Connecticut, where they were married. By the time they had three children—Andrew, Ephraim and Sarah—Nelson and Eliza Metcalf removed to Ohio, in which state six others were born—Eli, Aliden, May, Daniel, Giles and Nelson. From Ohio the family moved to Indiana, and then, in 1865, the parents, with their youngest son, Nelson, continuing their western pilgrimage, came to Clark County, Wis., locating in section 1, Hewett Township, on land that was covered with timber, the entire surrounding country, indeed being heavily wooded. Their first dwelling here was a board shanty, and their next a log house, in which they lived until Mr. Metcalf moved to Neillsville, where he died at the age of 70 years. His wife died four years before he did, at the age of 59. Aliden U. Metcalf attended school in Ohio and grew up on his parents' farm. At the age of 20 years he was married in Indiana to Alvira Robinson, who died, leaving one child, Parker, now of York township, Clark County. On Dec. 19, 1872, Mr. Metcalf married for his second wife, Susan Smith, who was born in Allen county, Ind., Feb. 20, 1852, daughter of Josiah and Jerusha Smith, natives or inhabitants of that state, who settled in Indiana and spent the rest of their lives there. They were the parents of ten children. Mr. Metcalf farmed for awhile in Indiana, or until 1873, when in June of that year he set out to drive overland to Clark County, Wis., with his family. The trip took them fifteen days with good weather. They were met at Black River Falls by Nelson, Mr. Metcalf's brother, who piloted them into Hewett Township through the pine woods, the timber being so dense that it shut out the sunlight. They bought a tract of land of eighty acres in section 12, it being covered with timber except two acres on which the trees had been cut down, but the stumps left. There was a log house on the land, in which they made their home, and where they lived until 1903, when the present frame house was built. There was no road, but the main Indian trail ran across their place, and they often saw Indians passing in single file, the line extending for half a mile. Beginning with an ox team and a jumper, Mr. Metcalf began the pioneer work of clearing the land—a task that occupied him for a number of years. He now has a well-improved farm, is raising good stock and doing a prosperous business as a farmer. He served four or five years on the township board, and was also a member of the school board, being treasurer. Of his second marriage three children were born: Eliza Jane, Aliden, Jr., and Jesse. Eliza Jane, who married Louis Haenel, of Merrilan, Wis., died, leaving four children, Susan Margaret, Sarah, William and Elsie. Aliden, who resides at Chippewa Falls, married Nettie Murray, of Portage, Wis., and has one child, Jesse. Jesse is a railroad man residing at Altoona, Wis. He married Lida Sherlock, and has seven children: Richard H., Jesse Marion, Howard Earl, Elma Susan (deceased), Myrtle Lucille and Bessie Idell.



MR. AND MRS. CARL SCHULKE AND RESIDENCE

Albert Degener, a well-known business man of Chili, Fremont Township, Clark County, where he is proprietor of a flourishing hardware business, was born in Hanover, Germany, Nov. 8, 1869, son of Frederick and Louisa (Plathner) Degener. The parents were natives of Germany, where they passed their lives and died, the father being a Lutheran minister. They had a large family of eleven children: Conrad, Johanna, Julius, Augusta, Dora, Frederick, Albert, Johannas, Mariechen, George and Ludwig. Of these children Albert was the first to come to the United States, which he did in September, 1892. He was followed the next year by his sister, Dora, then single, but now the wife of Emil Bosselmann, of Fremont Township. Albert had attended school in his native land, and had taken a grammar course of study under his father's instructions. He began industrial life as a clerk in dry goods and other stores and was thus occupied until he came to the United States. After landing in this country he set out for Marathon County, Wis., but on reaching Milwaukee he decided to remain there for awhile and stayed about two months, obtaining employment. He then proceeded to Marathon County, where he had an uncle living, and locating in Spencer, worked as clerk in a store there for two years. From there he went to Green Bay, Wis., where he worked at anything he could find to do, that period—1894 to 1896—being times of financial stringency. Sometimes he worked for as low as \$6 a month and board. In 1896 Mr. Degener came to Neillsville, reaching here Nov. 9, and from that time until 1900 he was in the employ of Luethe Company, the business being then dissolved. In April, that year, he came to Chili, where he established a branch store for Walk Bros., of Neillsville, which he conducted for a year and a half. He then engaged in the same line of business for himself, being proprietor of the general store in Chili, until December, 1904, when he sold out to Mr. Reichardt. Then, in March, 1905, he opened a hardware store, which he has since conducted, dealing also in farm implements. In 1900 Walk Bros. erected the first warehouse in Chili, which was conducted until 1903 or 1904 by O. E. Counsell. In 1914 the Chili Co-operative Produce Company was formed, which tore down the old building and erected the present elevator on the same site. Mr. Degener became interested in the enterprise, served on the building committee and is now a stockholder in the concern. He is also manager of the potato warehouse built in Chili in 1911, by the Starks Company. Mr. Degener was married, 1901, to Hulda Walters, daughter of O. F. Walters, a retired farmer from Grant Township, now residing in Neillsville, and he and his wife have one child, Vivian Freda.

Carl Schuelke, until recently a well-known and prosperous farmer of Grant Township, and now living retired in Neillsville, where he located Oct. 1, 1917, was born in Germany, Mar. 3, 1854, son of Carl and Wilhelmina (Ness) Schuelke. Both parents were natives of Germany, the father being a carpenter by trade. The latter died in his native land when 75 years old; his wife died much earlier, at the age of 30, the subject of this sketch being then a boy of 11 years. There were five children in the family: Herman, Carl, Alvina, Ida and Minnie, now Mrs. George Martin, of Hewett Township, Clark County. Ida, who also came to the United

States, married Charles Lautenbach, but is now deceased. Carl Schuelke was the first of the family to come to this country, which he did in 1873, as a single man. He arrived in Chicago without resources but found employment in a lumber yard and resided in the city for one year. He then came to Clark County, arriving here with a total capital of \$3.50, which he loaned to a friend and never got it back. Going to work for Mr. Boardman of Neillsville, he handled lumber that summer and later worked in the harvest fields. He also did carpenter work or anything else he could get to do. In the fall of 1877 he bought forty acres of land in section 23, Grant Township, on which there were some improvements, including an old log house and barn, and he now settled on this land and began improving it. His marriage followed shortly after, on Mar. 29, 1878, when he took to wife, Matilda Lautenbach, who was born in Germany, July 20, 1858, daughter of August and Johanna (Kath) Lautenbach. She had come to the United States with her parents in 1866, there being three other children in the family: William and Julius, now living in Grant Township, and Otto, who died at the age of 3 years. Afterwards two other children were born in the Lautenbach family: August, now of Granton, and Otto (second), who lives in Grant Township. Mr. Lautenbach, who was a shepherd in Germany, located at Manitowoc, Wis., but after residing there four years, came to Clark County and settled in section 23, Grant Township, where he and his family led the hard life of pioneers for a number of years, but finally developed a good farm. He died at the age of 85 and his wife at that of 75 years. Mr. and Mrs. Schuelke began domestic life in the log house already mentioned and which contained but one room. He, himself, made the table from which they ate their daily meals. They had at first no team and but one cow and a few chickens. Mr. Schuelke grubbed in his first crop by hand and cradled his first grain. It was three years before he got a team of oxen, but he and his wife worked together in clearing the land and harvesting the crops. Often he walked to and from Neillsville, carrying home provisions. In the course of time he accumulated 440 acres of land and has become one of the substantial citizens of his township. In 1896 he began the erection of his present brick residence, which contains nine rooms and the halls. He is a stockholder in the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator and Lumber Company of Neillsville, and in the First National Bank of Neillsville. In 1902 he started a store in Granton and for a short time conducted a general mercantile business. He has held the office of township treasurer for a number of years, and has served as road commissioner and school director. He and his wife reared ten children: Amanda, who is unmarried; Henry, residing on the home farm; Anna, now Mrs. Fred Sansinger, of Waukesha; August, a railroad man; Laura, wife of Henry Paapa, of Milwaukee; Carl and William, who reside at Cobb, Wis.; Herman, of Waukesha; Alma, unmarried, and Alfred, residing at home. Two others, Almira and Bertha, are both deceased.

Arthur E. Darton, a resident of the village of Loyal, who was formerly identified with the agricultural interests of Beaver Township, was born near Hartford, Washington County, Wis., June 8, 1866. His parents were William and Sarah (Brasier) Darton, the father a native of London, Eng-

land, and the mother of Canada, in which latter country they were married. About four years later they came to Wisconsin and settled on a farm in Washington County, where eight children, including the subject of this sketch, were born, two others having been previously born to them in Canada. Arthur E. Darton acquired the elements of knowledge in the district school of the neighborhood. His parents moving to Beaver Township, Clark County, he remained with them, assisting to operate the new farm, which in course of time became his property. His father had erected a barn on the property, 35 by 54 feet, and he, himself, built two, each with cement floor, one measuring 30 by 50 and the other 18 by 50 feet. He also improved the property in other ways and raised Holstein cattle and Percheron horses, being successful in his operations. As a citizen interested in the welfare of his community, he held office for a while as a member of the township side board. In November, 1915, Mr. Darton found himself in a position to retire, and, having done his share of hard work, he took up his residence in the village of Loyal, where he is a highly esteemed citizen. He is a member of the Woodmen's camp in this village. Mr. Darton was married Jan. 1, 1896, to Olga Rossman, daughter of Hall M. Rossman, a pioneer of Greenwood Township, he having died Jan. 24, 1917. Mr. Darton and his wife are the parents of two children, Claire and Hugh. The religious affiliations of the family are with the Methodist Church.

Ole Thompson, a successful farmer of Hoard Township, section 26, who was also one of the pioneer dairymen of this locality, was born in Norway, Sept. 8, 1850, son of Tory and Kjersta Thompson. The father, who never came to America, died in 1853, his wife dying in 1886. They had eight children: Ingeborg, who died in Norway; Kari, residing in Strum, Wis.; Klemmet and Ole, who are deceased; Thea, of Sparta, Wis.; Ole, subject of this sketch; Olof, deceased; and Jens, who is living in Norway. Ole Thompson came to the United States, settling at Neillsville, Clark County, Wis., where he obtained work at logging with Hixon & Withee, and was thus employed for seven years. He then homesteaded eighty acres of his present place, but did not begin actual farming until 1878. His first work was to build a log house, in which he lived for several years, in the meanwhile breaking and clearing his farm with oxen in pure pioneer style. He was one of the first to start in the dairy business and is now raising Holstein cattle, some being full-blooded, and having his own bull. In 1896 Mr. Thompson built his present 14-room residence, having previously built two barns, one in 1890, measuring 80 by 44 feet, and the other in 1910, 92 by 76 feet. He is just completing a new modern house of ten rooms. Mr. Thompson served on the school board of District No. 2 for twenty-five years, and was assessor of Hoard township seven years. He was one of the organizers of the State Bank of Curtis and is now its president, and is a stockholder of the Owen State Bank, having formerly been one of its directors. He is a member and has been one of the trustees of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Since settling at his present location he has received his mail from Colby, Dorchester, Abbotsford, Green Grove and Curtis, the last mentioned place being his present post office. In June, 1878, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage with Annie Thompson, a native of Norway, who

came to this country in 1878. He and his wife are the parents of nine children: Christina, Gunda, Theodore, Oscar, Thea, Ida, Carl, Anna and Arthur. Christina, who is now Mrs. Frank Matthias of Hoard Township, has four children, Harold, Norman, Franklin and Carl. Gunda, wife of Dr. J. E. Simpson, first lieutenant in the medical department of the U. S. service, has three children, Gladys, John and Dorothy. Theodore, who is residing on the old home farm, has served as town chairman of Hoard Township. Oscar is a national bank examiner in California. Thea is a school teacher at Eveleth, Minn. Ida, who was a teacher, is now Mrs. William Peterson of Hoard Township. Carl is now serving as second lieutenant with the U. S. forces in France. Anna keeps house for her father and was formerly a teacher, and Arthur is also residing on the home farm. Mrs. Ole Thompson died Oct. 29, 1917.

Daniel Gates. Among the pioneer settlers of Clark County, who have long since passed away there are few held in better remembrance than the subject of this sketch, who, in his day, was one of the most active workers in various lines of enterprise then living in the county. The record of his career is one well worth preserving in any history of Clark County, and will be here briefly but carefully narrated. Daniel Gates was born in Washington County, New York, July 11, 1818, a son of Jerry and Hannah (Balt) Gates. The father, who was of Scotch ancestry, was a farmer who came to Clark County, Wis. Daniel was educated in the schools of Essex County, N. Y., and after leaving school found employment in the iron works there, subsequently becoming a contractor. In his thirtieth year, April 23, 1848, he was married to Jane Hewett, who was born in New York, Dec. 4, 1828, daughter of Sheldon Hewett. He and his wife continued to reside in Essex County until the year 1856, by which time they had three children: Adelaide, James L. and Charles H. At this time there was a considerable migration going on from the Eastern States and from Europe to the great states of the Northwest, then opening up for settlement, and Mr. Gates, with his wife and children, joined the movement, coming to Wisconsin and locating at the mouth of Wedges' Creek, Clark County. Here he kept a tavern until 1861, he erecting the building, which was constructed partly of logs and partly frame. This tavern, which was in Levis Township, went by his name and during the years he conducted it, it was a well-known and popular resort and resting place. It has long since disappeared and even the site is now covered with water, owing to the erection of the dam. The horse team with which Mr. Gates hauled his freight from Sparta, Wis., were among the first horses seen in the county, he and his family traveling by stage. In 1861 he removed to Neillsville, or vicinity, buying twenty acres of land on a site adjoining the suburbs of the city. On this he erected a log house, sided over, 16 by 24 feet, and a frame barn, then considered large, and which is still standing. The land was all wild but he at once commenced to clear it, subsequently buying other land until he had fifty-six acres. He also engaged in logging to quite an extent. In 1868 he built on the home place a frame house which is still standing, and is now occupied by his son Edwin. While he was engaged in logging his wife cooked in the camps and helped materially to get the family established here on a



MR. AND MRS. DANIEL GATES
EDWIN H. GATES AND FAMILY

firm basis. Mr. Gates soon formed a wide acquaintance in the county and his force of character made him a man of mark. He also took an active part in public affairs and served successively in numerous offices, being a member of the Pine Valley township board and school board and sheriff of the county two years. He aided in the construction of the railroad to Neillsville, contributing \$6,000 for that purpose, though he only used the road personally a few times. His aid was thus generously given for the sole purpose of benefiting the people of the county, as he realized the value of such an important improvement and its use in developing the county. He also aided in the erection of the court house and continued to be active in school affairs for a number of years. He rendered good service also on the board of county commissioners and as justice of the peace in Neillsville. Aside from his farm interests Mr. Gates took part in other business activities. With Joseph Head he started a feed store and meat market on the corner now occupied by the Neillsville Commercial Bank, and which was the first meat market in Neillsville; later they added a grocery store to their business. At a somewhat later period, with his son, James L., he founded the Neillsville Bank, of which he was president, and was a director of the Clark County Bank. He was by this time recognized as one of the foremost business men in the county, as well as one of its most public-spirited citizens, and when his death took place, on June 28, 1885, his loss was regretted by practically every member of the community in which he lived and by many outside its borders. Of the children previously mentioned who accompanied him and his wife to this county, Adelaide is now the wife of the Hon. R. J. MacBride, of Neillsville; James L., died in 1910; Charles H., or "Charley," as he is popularly known, is a resident of Neillsville. The other children, born in Wisconsin, were Edwin H. (first), who died at the age of 5 years; Edwin H. (second), of whom special mention is made in this volume; and Nellie, now deceased, who never married, and was a teacher for some time in this section of the county. Mr. Gates was a member of the Presbyterian Church, to which he contributed largely. Though he has passed away the good that he did lives after him and has borne fruit in many ways. Mrs. Jane Hewett Gates died June 8, 1916, aged 87 years, 6 months and 4 days.

Edwin H. Gates, who resides on the old Gates homestead adjoining the suburbs of Neillsville, was born on this place Dec. 8, 1864, son of Daniel and Jane (Hewett) Gates. He was educated both in the district and high schools and under his father's direction early acquired a knowledge of farming in its various branches. He has always resided on the place and since the death of his father in June, 1885, he has been proprietor of the homestead, his mother residing with him until her death, June 8, 1916. He has been very successful in his operations and has paid special attention to dairying, keeping Holstein cattle and being a member of the Pine Valley Creamery Company. He also raises a good grade of hogs and graded Percheron and Clydesdale horses and is ranked among the prosperous and reliable citizens of Neillsville and the vicinity. Mr. Gates was first married to Mary Nichalls, who was born in Norway and came to the United States with an uncle, the marriage taking place on her twenty-fourth birth-

day, Oct. 25, 1889. After a few years of happy married life she died at Taylor, Jackson County, in 1896, at the early age of 31 years, leaving one child, Blanche Edna. Mr. Gates subsequently married for his second wife Anna Witz, a native of Adams County, Wis., and of German and Irish ancestry. Of this union five children have been born: Daniel, Edwin H., Jr., Nellie, Genevieve and James Leslie. The eldest daughter is a school teacher in Clark County.

Alfred L. Devos, a prominent lawyer of Clark County, now city attorney of Neillsville, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 27, 1886, son of John L. and Elizabeth (Soulen) Devos. He is a grandson on the paternal side of John W. Devos (or Devoss, as he spelled the family name), who came to the United States from Holland late in the fourth decade of the last century and settled in Milwaukee. John W. Devos was at that time a single man, but he was subsequently married in Milwaukee to Sarah Liebert, who, like him, had come from Holland. He became one of the successful and prominent citizens of the important community in which he settled, engaging in the milling business, in which he was a proficient, and in time becoming owner of the Northwestern Mills, the first built in that city and the largest there for a number of years. He and his wife had four children, of whom one died young, the others growing to maturity. John L. Devos learned the milling trade under his father's direction, but subsequently abandoned it to turn his attention to real estate, in which business he is still engaged in Milwaukee. He was formerly a member of the old Legion of Honor of America. His wife, Elizabeth, was born in Milwaukee, a daughter of John and Nellie (Dunck) Soulen, natives of Holland, who came to this country in the thirties with their parents. John Soulen was a carpenter by trade, but devoted considerable time to local politics. He was foreman of his ward some ten or twelve years, served seventeen years on the police force and was deputy sheriff and keeper of the jail. Both the Devos and Soulen families of Milwaukee were affiliated religiously with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. John L. Devos had three children: Alfred L., of Neillsville; John J., now engaged in law practice in Milwaukee, and Reuben, who is employed in the city engineer's office in that city. Alfred L. Devos acquired a good education, graduating from the graded and high schools of Milwaukee, and subsequently, in 1911, after a six-years' course, from the law school of Michigan University at Ann Arbor. In September of that year he came to Neillsville and from that time until January, 1914, was associated in practice with S. M. Marsh. He then opened an office in the post office building and has since practiced his profession alone, having up to the present time met with good success. He has served four years as justice of the peace and was elected city attorney in 1916. Aside from these activities, he has further identified himself with local interests by serving as secretary of Clark County Fair Association. Mr. Devos was married at Neillsville, June 23, 1913, to Alta Rand, a native of Clark County, and daughter of Martha Rand. He and his wife are active members of the Methodist Church, which he is serving as treasurer and as superintendent of the Sunday school. His fraternal society affiliations are with the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of the A. F. and



H. A. Bright

A. M.; and the Odd Fellows' Lodge at Neillsville, Mrs. Devos being a member of the Eastern Star.

Andres G. Anderson, a prosperous dairy farmer of Sherwood Township, now serving as chairman of the township board, was born in Sweden, May 1, 1861, his parents, Andres and Anna Anderson, being farmers. He acquired a good education in his native land and grew up on the farm. At the age of 14 he became connected with a civil engineer's corps, which he accompanied to the northern part of Sweden, where he was engaged on railroad work for two years and saw the midnight sun. The party returned home after winter had set in and there was six feet of snow on the ground. They had 112 miles to go to reach civilization and young Andres gave out and had to finish the journey on a sled hauled by his companions. He then spent two years as a track-walker, and at the end of that time, being 18 years old, he went into the rolling mills. In 1882, at the age of 21, he came alone to the United States, locating in Illinois, where he worked on farms for two years. He then rented a farm in Grundy County, that state, and sent for his parents, who left Sweden and joined him. In Illinois Mr. Anderson remained for twenty-two years and then, in 1905, came to Clark County, Wis., buying 160 acres of land in section 27, Sherwood Township, it being all covered with stumps and timber. There was a large pine tree on the place which he planned to cut down to get lumber for a house, but when he moved onto the land, which he was not able to do immediately, he found that some one else had got ahead of him, as the tree had been cut down and carted away. Since then he has remained on this place, which he has improved into a good farm. He commenced stock raising operations with full blooded Galloway cattle, but has since changed to dairy cattle and is doing a good dairy business. For two years he held office as township assessor before being elected chairman of the board. Mr. Anderson was married October, 1907, to Emma R. Messing, daughter of a Clark County pioneer, and they have four children: Cleo, Thelma, Hope and Carl. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Masonic Order, having joined Shannohan Lodge, No. 266, of Shannohan, Ill.; also of Lodge No. 62, I. O. O. F., of Morris, Ill. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

Halbert A. Bright, one of the notable pioneers of Clark County in former days a prominent representative of the lumber industry, and later a large dairy producer, was born in Nova Scotia, Oct. 12, 1835, his father, John, being a native of Scotland. In 1840 the family removed to Washington County, Wis., where the parents resided until their death. There were seven children, none of whom, however, are not alive. In July, 1856, at the age of nearly 21 years, Halbert A. Bright went to Jackson County, Wis., whence in the fall of the same year he came to Clark County to look over a piece of land. Here he became connected with the lumber business as foreman for Andrew Shepard for five years and then formed a partnership with Olson and Brockway, the firm sawing lumber and floating it to points on the lower Mississippi River. In 1868 Mr. Bright formed a partnership with Levi Withee, under the firm name of Bright and Withee, which association lasted for nearly a quarter of a century, or until about 1892. During this period, or the greater part of it, and for a number of

years afterwards, he resided at Black River Falls, of which place he was mayor for twelve years. A member of the Republican party, he took an active part in politics and was a presidential elector in 1904, casting his vote for Theodore Roosevelt. It was not until 1905 that he moved to Green Grove Township, Clark County, taking up his residence on the farm in section 20, on which his wife now resides. He had owned the place for many years, however, opening it up in 1866 and cultivating it for the purpose of supplying his lumber camps with vegetables, his men working on it after the spring drives. This system was profitable to him and was popular with the men, as it kept them employed all the year around, except those who wished to go home to develop farms of their own. After settling on his farm Mr. Bright devoted his attention chiefly to dairying, raising Holstein cattle, of which he kept a large number, milking as many as ninety-three cows at the time. He also owned large tracts of land, including a number of farms. Here he resided until his death, which occurred Jan. 2, 1913, when he was 77 years of age. In Clark County, as in Jackson, he took an active part in local affairs, having the general interests of the community at heart, and ever ready to support a worthy cause. With his death there passed away a man whose career had been intimately bound up with the history of the county, especially the development of the lumber industry, although for many years he had resided outside its limits. He was a member of the Masonic Order and of the Odd Fellows, in the former having advanced to the eighth degree. Mr. Bright was first married in 1866 to Miss Nichols, a native of Norway, who came to America with her parents when young, they settling at Blair, Wis. She died Dec. 9, 1890, having been the mother of nine children: Lottie, Benjamin H., Harriet, Edna, Berdine and Julia. Three died in infancy. On Mar. 11, 1899, Mr. Bright married for his second wife, Miss Anna Welsh, of Neillsville, Wis. She was a native of Sheboygan, Wis., and a daughter of Henry and Emma (Seidel) Welsh, her father being a farmer, and later a merchant at Colby, Wis. Mr. Welsh was a veteran of the Civil War, having served in the 26th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and at one time he was captured and confined in Andersonville prison. He was discharged in 1863 on account of a wound in the head which affected his hearing. He died at Colby, Wis., Feb. 21, 1912. His wife died Sept. 11, 1886, a quarter of a century before him. They had a family of ten children, their names respectively being: Daniel, Anna, Minnie, Henry, William, Lula, Emma, Pauline, Lewis. Richard died in infancy, the others all living. No children were born of the second marriage of Mr. Bright.

Frank Nagel, who is engaged in the real estate and insurance business, in Dorchester, Wis., where he has taken rank among the leading business men, was born in Germany, Mar. 14, 1864, son of Fred and Johanna (Kuchenbecker) Nagel. His parents came to the United States in the fall of 1879. Frank came in the spring of 1880, locating in Claumet County, Wis., where he worked two years for others. His brothers, August and Charles, having secured a farm of eighty acres in Holton Township, Marathon County, in April, 1882, the family moved there and began farming with two oxen and two cows, and there Charles Nagel still resides. The father,

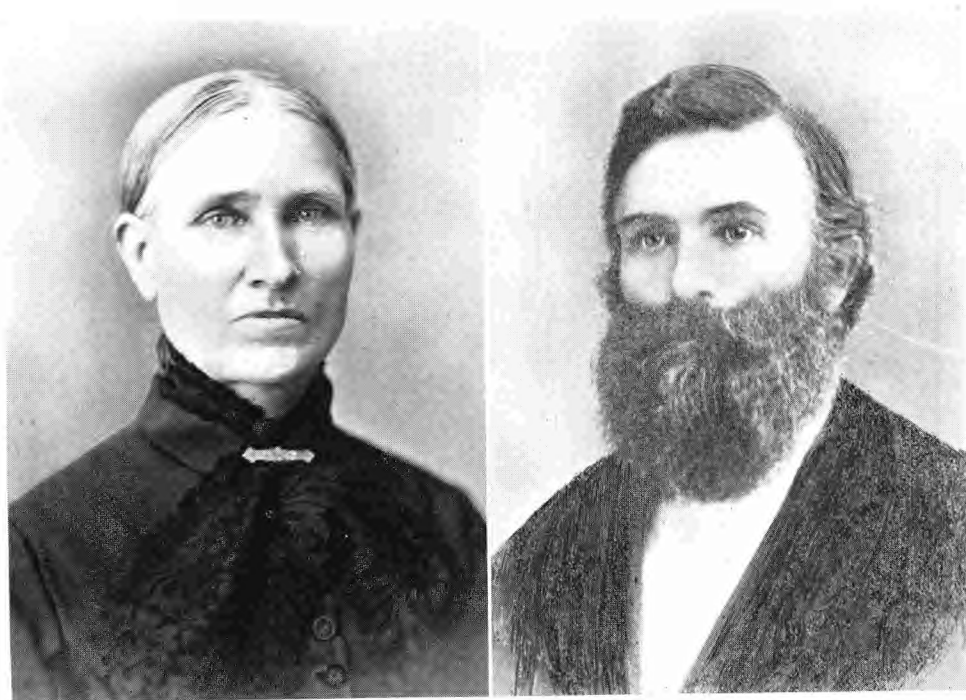
Fred Nagel, died in the year 1900, at the age of 69, and his wife in 1908 at the age of 78. Frank Nagel in early manhood, learned the barber's trade, which he followed at intervals for a number of years, also working in lumber camps and in mines in Michigan. On one occasion, while on a "skift," he dropped 180 feet down an inclined shaft and was so badly injured that he spent a long time in the hospital. In 1890 he came to Dorchester, where he followed the barber's trade for twenty-one years, during which time he made a large number of acquaintances. He was one of the village organizers in 1901 and was the first president of the council, serving in 1901 and 1902, and later, being elected six times. He was village assessor in 1914 and clerk in 1915 and 1916, was school trustee one year and has been justice of the peace since 1901. In 1911 he sold his barber shop and engaged in the real estate and insurance business, in which he is making good progress. He was one of the organizers of the Dorchester State Bank and in various ways has proved himself a useful citizen and capable business man. Mr. Nagel was married Sept. 13, 1905, to Lena Fink, who was born in Milwaukee, Aug. 11, 1875, and who died Sept. 10, 1913. She left three children: Henry, born July 6, 1906; Elsie, born June 9, 1909, and Vilas, born Aug. 30, 1910, who reside at home with their father.

Carl Stange, assistant cashier of the First National Bank at Neillsville, Wis., was born at Schackstedt, Amholt, Germany, Sept. 24, 1859, son of Gotlieb and Frederica (Faatz) Stange. His parents came to the United States in 1875, bringing with them their six children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the eldest. They located in section 18, Sherwood township on forty acres of wild land, the place being thickly wooded and no roads in the vicinity. There was, however, an old log building on the land, into which they moved. They began the work of improvement with nothing but their hands and were carrying supplies on their backs from Neillsville. In time Gotlieb Stange cleared up most of this farm, but neither he nor his wife reached old age, he dying when 54 years old, and she at the age of 43. Carl Stange began his education in the common schools of Germany and later attended the district school in Washburn Township, this county, and the school in Neillsville. He grew to manhood on the farm, and became a regular farm and sawmill hand, being thus occupied for some years. For two years he was Deputy Register of Deeds, under Herman Schuster. Later he entered the Neillsville Bank as bookkeeper and assistant cashier, which position he held for twenty-seven and one-half years, the last two years being cashier. In 1914 he came to the First National Bank to take his present position as teller. He has shown good ability in financial matters and his courteous manners have made him popular with the patrons of the bank. Mr. Stange was married Mar. 28, 1889, to Jennie E. French, who was born in Monroe County, Wis., daughter of Henry B. and Abbie French. He is a member of the Masonic Order, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Champter and Eastern Star, of Neillsville, and to the Knights of Pythias Lodge of Augusta, Wis. Mrs. Stange is also a member of the Eastern Star.

John F. King, who in former years was a well-known and respected farmer, residing in the vicinity of Neillsville, but is now deceased, was

born in Massachusetts, April 10, 1832. His boyhood days were spent in his native state until he moved with his parents to Ohio, where he grew to manhood on their farm and later learned the carpenter's trade. On Sept. 20, 1860, he was married in Ohio to Rozilla Wight, who was born in Allegheny County, New York, Jan. 5, 1835, and moved with her parents to Ohio, they also settling on a farm. She was at that time very young and never knew her father, her mother, according to her earliest recollections, being a widow with twelve children. Mr. and Mrs. King made their honeymoon trip to Clark County, where they remained as permanent residents. In Ohio Mrs. King had had some experience as a teacher, and she now resumed that vocation in Lynn Township, Mr. King finding work as a carpenter. In the following year, 1861, she taught in the old Neillsville schoolhouse, which stood near the site of the present Crother's residence. In the fall the eldest child, Ernest, was born, and Mrs. King gave up teaching. Then another child, Herschell, was born. The Civil War was now raging and there was an urgent demand for able bodied men to defend the Union. Mr. King enlisted in Company I, 14th Wisconsin Infantry, and served two years. Before going to the war, however, he had bought a farm near the present fair grounds, where his wife and children took up their residence. To this farm he returned after his military service was ended and set to work to improve the place. There were eighty acres of land and in addition to the work of clearing and cultivating, he erected on it the present fine brick residence. Successful as a farmer, he also became prominent in more public affairs, serving as justice of the peace and a member of the school board, and also as town treasurer, which position he held at the time of his death. The latter event occurred Dec. 10, 1884, when he had reached the age of 52 years and 8 months, and caused sorrow throughout the community. He belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic and was one of the first members of the Odd Fellows' Lodge at Neillsville. His wife subsequently disposed of the farm and in 1900 moved to Neillsville, where she now resides, being active in Red Cross work. Mr. and Mrs. King were the parents of six children, all of whom are now living, namely: Ernest, a miner in Nevada; Herschell, who is a fruit farmer in southern Oregon; Florence, now Mrs. Charles Fletcher, of Montana; Elsie, who is teaching school in Neillsville; Myra, wife of Joseph Oldham and a resident of Idaho; and Elizabeth, now Mrs. Herman Mauer of New Orleans, La. Their religious belief was Unitarian.

Joseph Schmidt, who is prosperously engaged in agriculture and stock raising in section 7, York Township, was born in Bion, Germany, June 19, 1866, son of John and Anna (Heraly) Schmidt. The father was a farmer and blacksmith, who died in Germany, about 1869, at the age of 52 years, or thereabouts. He left eight children: John, Anna, Elizabeth, Martin, Johann, Kate, Joseph and Anna. The mother dying at the age of 64, the sons and one daughter, Anna, now Mrs. Geo. Scheckelman, of York township, came to the United States, the other daughters remaining in Germany. Joseph left Germany in 1886. He had received some schooling there and had been brought up to farming. Arriving in Jefferson County, Wis., \$13 in debt, he at once sought work and was employed six months



MR. AND MRS. JOHN F. KING

on a farm. Then he came to Clark County and for two months worked in the woods, afterwards for two years in a sawmill in York Township. At the end of that time he went to Montana, where he worked on the railroad a few months. Returning to this state, he found work in a logging camp at Butternut, Ashland County, later coming from that place to Clark County. Here he worked on different farms and in Heine's sawmill. Then he went to the vicinity of Longwood, where he spent one winter in the woods and one summer in haying. In 1892 Mr. Schmidt made a more important move, from which dates his present prosperity. This was his purchase of forty acres of land in section 7, York Township. True, at first the prospects did not look very favorable, for the land was covered with timber and there were no buildings on it, though fifteen acres were chopped; so pioneer work had to be done, and plenty of it. Mr. Schmidt, however, was not the man to stand still and suck his thumb when there was work to be done. He got busy at once and made such progress that by the end of the first year he had four acres cleared and had built a log stable for a pair of oxen which he had. In the meanwhile he boarded with neighbors, paying for his board with work. At the time of his marriage in 1893, he had a small frame house built, and owned a cow and heifer, a horse team and a few young stock. He has since increased the size of his farm to 220 acres, the last sixty acres he bought being cleared. He himself has cleared the rest. Five years ago he erected a brick house of seven rooms. In 1906 he built a basement barn 36 by 70 feet, and an addition 32 by 30 feet. He has also put up a tool shed, 70 by 22 feet, and a chicken house, 16 by 28 feet in size. He keeps a good grade of stock, including Holstein cattle. His horses are also good, and as a farmer he is doing a successful business. Mr. Schmidt was united in marriage, Oct. 10, 1893, with Mary Pompo, who was born in Germany, Mar. 19, 1872, daughter of Paul and Anna Pompo, who were also born in Germany and settled in Independence, Trempealeau County, Wis., in 1872, having reached America after a six-weeks' voyage across the ocean. Mr. Pompo became a farmer in Trempealeau County, and he and his wife remained there. They had six children: Lizzie, Julia, Mary, John, Rose and Kate. Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt are the parents of eight children: John, Rosa, Alice, Andrew, Elsie, Edward, George and Margaret. The family are members of the Catholic Church at Loyal.

Edward J. Leichtnam, a well-known and prosperous citizen of Mayville Township, engaged in dairying farming in section 35, was born on the homestead on which he now lives, June 24, 1885, son of Martin and Carrie (Strausberg) Leichtnam. The father, Martin, was born in Canada in 1840 and came to Clark County in 1872. He had been for several years a copper miner in the district around Superior, Wis. On arriving in this county he homesteaded forty acres of land in Colby Township, which he proved up and sold, moving onto the farm now owned by his son Edward J., which later place he had bought some time before, paying \$1.25 an acre for it. Its present value is \$100 an acre. This tract he cleared up, using oxen, and building a log house for his first residence. This latter task he was well fitted to perform, being a carpenter by trade, as well as a logger by occasional

occupation. The country around was wild when he came and he often killed deer on the site of the present village of Abbotsford. In early days he bought several pieces of land, some for as low as \$1.00 an acre. For many years he served on the Mayville township board and also on the school board of Abbotsford, in politics being a Democrat. He was one of the organizers of the Abbotsford creamery and cheese factory. On his farm he bred full-blooded Holstein cattle, milking as many as twenty-eight cows and giving special attention to his dairying interests. He also raised many hogs, horses and sheep. He is still living and resides on an adjoining farm. Martin Leichtnam was twice married, Carrie Strausberg being his first wife. By her he had nine children. Of his second marriage, with Gusta Bushman, no children were born. Martin Leichtnam, with his brother Joseph, carried the first corpse for burial in Colby Cemetery, making the coffin himself. It was carried by hand through the woods. Edward J. Leichtnam finished his schooling in Abbotsford and resided during his youth on his father's farm, where he gained a good knowledge of agriculture and dairying. In 1908 he bought the farm on which his father now lives, and which adjoins the one he is operating himself, the latter being purchased from his father in 1911. Like the latter he has made dairying a specialty. He owns a full-blooded Holstein bull, and is grading up his cattle, milking from ten to twelve cows. He was a former stockholder in the Abbotsford creamery and the Farmers' Co-operative Mercantile Company of that place. In 1913 he organized the Farmers' Cattle Shipping Association of Mayville, and while he had to work hard at first to arouse interest, eventually the farmers supported the movement and the organization is now strong and vigorous. He also organized the Deer Creek branch of the Shipping Association at the first called meeting of which thirty farmers were present, twenty-six of whom joined the association. For five years—from 1908 to 1913—Mr. Leichtnam owned a grade-blooded Belgian stallion. His activities along agricultural lines have been marked by foresight and enterprise and have not only advanced his own prosperity but also been of benefit to the general community. Mr. Leichtnam was united in marriage, Oct. 11, 1911, to Rose Tischendorf, who was born in Clark County, Wis., Aug. 13, 1889, daughter of Gustav and Ida (Hahen) Tischendorf. Her parents, who came to this country from Germany twenty-seven years ago, are now living on a farm one mile north of Dorchester. Mr. and Mrs. Leichtnam have two children: Arthur, born Aug. 30, 1912; and Elmer, born Aug. 15, 1914.

John Selves, a pioneer of Clark County, now passed away, but who in early days, and up to the time of his death, was a well known and widely esteemed citizen of Grant Township, was born at Staple, County of Kent, England, May 16, 1840. He was about 4 years old when he accompanied his parents, John and Elizabeth Selves, to the United States, they settled in Buffalo, N. Y. There he grew to manhood and did what work his hands could find to do, finally learning the trade of brickmaker. In Buffalo, also, he was married, Aug. 5, 1852, to Sarah Buss, who was born Nov. 1, 1836, daughter of Richard and Catherine Buss. Her father, who was a native of County Kent, England, born April 6, 1800, came to this country when a



MR. AND MRS. CHARLES W. PLOCKELMAN AND FAMILY

young man, locating in Buffalo, N. Y., where he followed his trade of brick-maker. In 1866 he came to Clark County, Wis., accompanied by his wife and family. His death occurred in this county in 1882, when he was 82 years old. Mr. Buss was a broad-minded man, in religious faith favoring the Presbyterian Church. He and his wife had eight children: Joseph, Sarah, Elizabeth, Charlotte, Mary, Martha, Phebe and Catherine. It was in 1860 that John Selves and wife came west with their family, their children being at that time William, Joseph, Elmer, Kate and Edward. The journey was made by steamboat on the lakes to Milwaukee, from which place they continued with wagon and team to Grant Township, Clark County. He and his family were accompanied by George Shumell, with his wife and four children. On arriving in Grant Township Mr. Selves bought eighty acres in Section 16. A little chopping had been done on the place to provide for a front yard, and a small piece of land plowed, but all the rest of it was covered with timber, and there were no buildings. For a while the family resided with Mr. Tom Huckstead until a log house, 18 by 20 feet, had been constructed, and which stood on the site of the present fine brick residence. Here they began pioneer farming with one cow and with everything to do and little to get. They often had to walk to and from Neillsville and hauled freight from Sparta. They had not been on the place long when one of their horses was killed by lightning, which was a severe loss to them in those days, but they got an ox team, and in time began to prosper, gradually clearing his farm from the woods. At first they got but little for their produce, selling their butter for 10 cents a pound and eggs for 6 cents a dozen, at which prices not much profit was to be made, but these conditions also improved, and he and his wife at last found themselves in comfortable circumstances. Mr. Selves died in 1895, at the age of 65 years, but his wife is still living and makes her home with her son, Richard, the present owner of the farm. Their eldest son, William, when 27 years old, was buried by the caving in of a well he was digging, the accident occurring Friday noon, and he was not extricated before the following Sunday morning, and in a few days was about as usual. Richard Selves, since taking over the homestead, has operated it successfully, and has increased the size of the farm by the purchase of forty more acres adjoining. In 1913 he built the brick house already mentioned, and has also erected a silo of 110 tons capacity. He keeps a good grade of stock, for which he finds a ready market, as well as for his crops. For eleven years he has served as township clerk, his father formerly served as treasurer and a member of the school board.

Carl W. Plockelman, an enterprising farmer of Mayville Township, who has made good strides on the road to prosperity since he took his present farm seven years ago, was born in Manitowoc County, Oct. 10, 1882. His parents, Fred and Bertha (Wilsing) Plockelman, were both natives of that county. They came to Clark County in 1883, the father buying eighty acres of land constituting the southwest corner of Section 4, Mayville Township, where they started in a log cabin. They have since cleared that place, starting with oxen and working hard until they developed a good farm, on which they are now residing and doing a good business, keeping Guernsey stock.

They have a good residence, built in 1896. Their family numbered thirteen children, of whom eleven are now living. The record is as follows: Henry, Emma (dead), Carl W., John, Ella, Frank, Otto, Louisa, Ervin, Lydia, Benjamin, Edith and George (dead). Carl W. Plockelman attended school at intervals until reaching the age of 17 years, and resided at home until he was 23. He then went to Upton, Wis., where he was employed as engineer in the sawmill for two years. Later, he worked two years in the same capacity at Dorchester, Clark County. In the fall of 1910, Mr. Plockelman bought his present place of eighty acres, constituting the northwest quarter of Section 16, Mayville Township, of which thirty-five acres were cleared. He has since cleared more and has a good, profitable farm, raising Guernsey cattle and milking fourteen cows. His crops are chiefly barley, oats and hay, in addition to which he is preparing to plant two acres of alfalfa. For eight years he has operated a threshing machine. Among the improvements he has made on the place he has lately completed a new barn, 36 by 98 feet in size. He is a stockholder in the Farmers' Co-operative store at Dorchester. His religious affiliations are with the German Lutheran Church.

Mr. Plockelman was married June 6, 1908, to Laura Firerke, who was born in Marquette County, Wis., daughter of Fred and Amelia (Carnots) Firerke, her parents being natives of Germany, who came to America when young people, settling in Marquette County, Wis., where Mr. Firerke engaged in farming. He and his wife are now living near Columbus, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Plockelman have two children: Irene, born Jan. 23, 1912, and Marvin, born March 3, 1914. Mr. Plockelman is a Republican in politics. He was elected school clerk in 1911 and 1916, and road superintendent in 1913. He is also a justice of the peace, being elected as such in 1914.

Helmuth Blum, a farmer and stockraiser of Levis Township, who is doing a prosperous business, and ranks among the successful men in his line of industry in this township, was born in Pomerania, Germany, Nov. 13, 1848. He had a good schooling and learned the trade of brickmaker, also serving in the German army in 1870. On May 15, 1875, he was married to Caroline Wegner, who was born Sept. 21, 1848. In 1882 they set out for the United States, accompanied by three children—Helena, Johanna and Carl. Taking passage on a steamer at Hamburg on Aug. 13, they landed at New York, Aug. 26. Mr. Blum's intention was to get a farm, and knowing that the best opportunities were in the West and Northwest, he and his family came immediately to Clark County, Wis., arriving in Neillsville Sept. 17, with \$100 in money, which was all they had left after paying the expenses of the journey from their native land. For a while they took up their residence in Neillsville, buying a cow, a stove, two chairs and bedstead, which purchases exhausted their funds, and Mr. Blum then went to work in the stave factory of Hine & Myers in order to earn enough to support his family. As soon as he had saved a few dollars he bought forty acres of land in Levis Township, paying \$45 down, and giving a note for the balance on which he had to pay 8 per cent interest. He then started to clear his land as he found opportunity, continuing his residence in Neillsville, and walking to and from his land. After he had got five acres cleared he built a log house, 16 by 24 feet in dimensions, and a log barn of the same



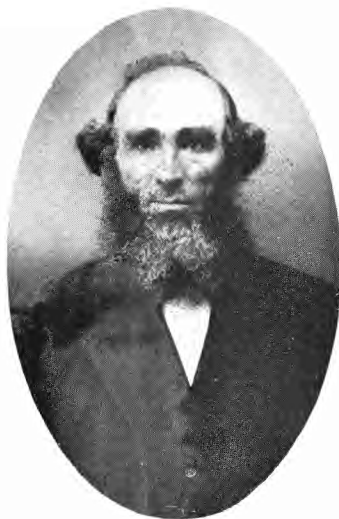
ROBERT B. FRENCH, SR.
MR. AND MRS. ROBERT B. FRENCH, JR.
MR. AND MRS. GEORGE A. BEECKLER

size. He and his family then moved onto the tract, where they lived two winters and one summer, he walking to Neillsville to work, as he had to earn money on which to live. Moving back to Neillsville, they lived there five years and then returned to the farm. He had before this bought his place in Neillsville, which he now sold, using the money received to purchase eighty acres of land adjoining his own, and he now began the work of farming, and clearing his land with an ox team. From that start, fairly made after suffering many hardships, Mr. Blum has steadily progressed along the road to prosperity. His land is now well cleared and under cultivation, and he has a barn 40 by 52 feet in size, and other good buildings. He raises Holstein cattle and other good stock, and he was a stockholder and a member of the company that built the Day Creamery, which has now been sold. He has also served as treasurer of School District No. 7. Mr. Blum is a member of the German Lutheran Church at Neillsville, which he helped to build, and which he and his family attend. The following is a brief record of the seven children which have been born to him and his wife. Their names, respectively, are: Helena, Johanna, Carl, Elizabeth, Martha, Johannas and Paul. Helena, who is the wife of Fred Schroeder of Neillsville, has ten children: Marie, Carl, Louise, William, Paul, Elizabeth, Agnes, Bernhardt, Rudolph and Gerhardt. Johanna resides at home with her parents. Carl was drowned near Portland, Ore., at the age of 21 years. Elizabeth is the wife of Jacob Wendel of Chicago, and has five children: Valentine, William, Carl, Gretchen and Herbert. Martha, wife of Henry Reigel of Radisson, Wis., has an adopted child, Emma. Johannes of Neillsville, married Minnie Raepke of Chicago, and has two children, Henry and Carl. Paul married Mamie Raepke and lives in Chicago. June 1, 1917, he sold his farm and moved to Neillsville and bought a home where he now lives.

George Alexander Beeckler, a prosperous, general farmer and stock-raiser, residing in Section 9, Levis Township, on the old pioneer farm of his wife's father and grandfather, Robert B. French, junior and senior, was born in Lynn Township, Clark County, Wis., Feb. 13, 1882. The scene of his birth was the log house of his maternal grandmother, and his parents were Ezra A. and Amelia (Jackisch) Beeckler. His paternal ancestors came from Holland at an early day, settling first in New York State. The grandfather of our subject, Alexander Beeckler, married Theresa Douglas, and removed from New York to Westminster, Canada, whence, after a short time, he came to Sheboygan County, Wis., and then to Clark County, where he spent the rest of his life in farming. His son, Ezra, who was a school teacher for many years in Clark and other counties of Wisconsin, is now living on a farm near Granton, and is a prominent citizen of Grant Township. George A. Beeckler was educated in the old Windfall school of Granton, his father being one of the teachers. He acquired a knowledge of farming and also learned cheese making, which occupation he followed for a year in Independence, Iowa, then for two years in Dunn County, Wis., one year in Chippewa County, this state, and later in Clark County, until 1911. In that year he took his present farm in Section 9, Levis Township, where he carries on general farming, raising good stock. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Mystic Workers and the Beavers. In 1910, Mr. Beeckler

was united in marriage with Gladys French, who was born in Pine Valley Township, Clark County, daughter of Robert B., Jr., and Maryette (Rodman) French. Her father, who was born at the mouth of the East Fork of Black River, in Clark County, Wis., was a son of Robert B., Sr., and Ellen (O'Brien) French, and a grandson of Captain John and Nancy (Kennedy) French. Ancestors of the French family came to America in the Mayflower, and the grandfather of Capt. John was a soldier in the Revolutionary War at the age of 17 years. The Captain, himself, who was an officer in the War of 1812, settled in Pennsylvania, and in 1842 came West to Iowa. In 1853 Robert B. French, Sr., came to Black River and secured a tract of 160 acres of land on the bank of the river, where the subject of this sketch now resides. He soon became a prominent citizen of the locality, operating a sawmill located on the farm for a number of years. He also ran the hotel at Hatfield for nineteen years. At times, however, he suffered misfortunes, being burned out several times. His wife, Ellen, died in 1891, his own death occurring in 1909. His son, Robert B., Jr., followed farming on the old home place until he retired. Both he and his wife are still living. Their only child was Gladys, who married Mr. Beeckler.

Ezra Adolph Beeckler, a well-known and respected resident of Grant Township, whose well improved farm is located near the village of Granton, was born in Westminster, Canada, April 26, 1854, a son of Alexander and Theresa (Douglas) Beeckler. His paternal grandfather was John Beeckler, a son of Alexander Beeckler, who, in a Civil War that occurred in Holland during the time of the first Napoleon, saw his parents beheaded, he himself escaping to the United States. Alexander came of a good family, the name of which was originally spelled Bueckler, and he himself had received a good education under private tutors. Making their home in the state of New York, the family prospered in successive generations. Alexander Beeckler, the father of Ezra A., after marrying Theresa Douglas, moved to Canada, where, as already stated, Ezra was born. He then came to Sheboygan County, Wis., and there his family circle was enlarged by the birth of three more children—George, Charles and Kate. From Sheboygan County the Beeckler family came to Lynn Township, Clark County, locating on a tract of wild land, on which Alexander built a log cabin and began pioneer farming with the usual ox team. There he spent the rest of his life. He and his wife had ten children: Martha, John, Ruth, Julia, Frank, George, Charles, Catherine (usually called Kate), Ezra and Lucy. Ezra A. Beeckler, in his boyhood, attended a small wooden schoolhouse in Lynn Township, and afterwards the stone schoolhouse familiarly known as the "Little Stone Jug," in which two emporiums of learning he wrestled five days a week with the "three R's," reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic. Of these and other branches of knowledge he obtained such mastery that in time he himself became a schoolmaster, following the occupation of a teacher for twenty years, in Sheboygan, Clark, McLeod and Wood counties. In Clark County he taught in the townships of Lynn, Grant, Longwood, Easton and York, including the two room Windfall school of Granton. He finally located on his present farm near Granton village, where he has a comfortable home, and raises good stock. He has also taken an active part in



L. W. RODMAN



ADELBERT RODMAN AND FAMILY



MRS. L. W. RODMAN

local affairs, among other things having been one of the organizers of the co-operative creamery, and having taken a leading part in securing the erection of the four room graded school of Granton, which is equipped with a library. He has also held both school and township office. At the age of 14 he joined the Good Templar's movement, and has since affiliated himself with several of the best known fraternal societies, including the Odd Fellows, Woodmen, Mystic Workers and Masons, in which last mentioned order he had advanced as far as the Chapter, being a Royal Arch Mason. Ezra A. Beeckler was married to Amelia Jackisch, daughter of John Rudolph and Amelia Jackisch, who came from Germany to Clark County, Wis., about 1858, locating on a farm in Lynn Township. Of this marriage ten children have been born: George, Bessie, Pearl and Price (twins), Theresa, Benjamin, Vera, Haidee, Rex and Daphne. All these children are well educated and most of them have been teachers.

Adelbert Rodman, more commonly known as Dell A. Rodman, a well-known and respected resident of Neillsville, is a native of Clark County, having been born in Pine Valley Township, March 15, 1856. The home of his birth and childhood was a log house, 16 by 24 feet, which stood on the northwest part of the southwest quarter of Section 24, that being the homestead of his parents, Lyman Warner and Deborah Jane (Fisher) Rodman. Lyman W., the father, was a native of Ohio, but was reared on a farm in Illinois, and was married in that state. Coming later to Jackson County, Wis., he located at Yellow Pine Grove, where he engaged in making railroad ties. He and his wife were both young and their first child, George, was born about that time and died in infancy. In 1855 Lyman W. Rodman and wife came to Clark County and resided for a few months in Neillsville, after which, in December, that same year, they located on their homestead in Pine Valley Township. It consisted then of 160 acres of wild land, and there were no roads in the vicinity. He had no team and had to grub in his first crops, but subsequently raised an ox team from calves. The residence of himself and wife was the log cabin above mentioned, which he built as soon as he took possession of his land. Mr. Rodmans' trading was done mostly at Black River Falls, to which place he often walked, bringing back flour and pork on his back, the journey taking a day each way. He also did some logging, but spent most of his time during the summer in clearing his land. During the winter he made shingles by hand for Mr. Katz, and for the Noyes Company of Winona. In addition to these activities he took part in public affairs, holding office on the township board and serving as justice of the peace, and for thirty or forty years he was the official sealer of weights and measures for Neillsville and Pine Valley Township. Taking a warm interest in educational matters, he also rendered service on the school board. When the Civil War broke out he tried to enlist, but was rejected on examination. He met an accidental death at the age of 65 or 66 years, being killed by falling from a scaffold. His wife, who survived him, died on the farm at the age of 64. Their children, born on the homestead, were as follows: Helen, now deceased; Adelbert, Margaret, who married Lot Garfield and is also dead; Almira, now Mrs. William Lapp of Neillsville, Wis.; Stella, now deceased, who was the wife of George Clin-

ton; Hershell of Neillsville, who owns a part of the old homestead, and Mariette, now Mrs. Robert French of Neillsville.

Adelbert Rodman was reared to manhood on his parents' farm, and the first school he attended was two miles away. When old enough to work he made himself useful on the farm, and subsequently did farm work in the summer and logging in the woods in the winter. Later he bought twenty acres of wild land in Section 24, Pine Valley Township, and, building a frame house on it, began its cultivation. After a while he increased the size of his farm to forty acres. His wife—for he was already married when he moved onto the land—assisted him as well as she could, for he started with practically nothing but his hands and one ox to work with. The struggle towards prosperity was a long and difficult one, but he kept the goal steadily in view and attained it at last through hard labor and perseverance. He resided on this farm from May, 1881, to Oct. 6, 1911, on which latter date he moved to Neillsville, his present home. Here he built a good residence, with barn, hen house and wagon shed, and is enjoying the fruits of his long years of industrial activity. Always interested as a good citizen in the welfare of his township, he aided in local government, serving as supervisor four or five terms, and also as a member of the school board. Mr. Rodman was married in 1880 to Hattie E. King, who was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1862, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Buss) King, her father being a native of England and her mother of New York State. They came to Clark County in 1856, locating at Pleasant Ridge, Grant Township. Later they removed to Minnesota, but after spending one winter there returned to Grant Township, where they spent the rest of their lives on a farm. Mr. King was the first man in this section to engage in the brickmaking industry, and made the brick for the court house, school and the first brick buildings here. His yard was located at the lower end of Hewett street, Neillsville. Mr. and Mrs. Rodman are the parents of three children: Warner, who is a farmer at Athens, Marathon County, Wis., is married and has five children; Ida, now Mrs. Gus Hagen of York Township, Clark County, and the mother of three children, and Horace, a farmer of Grant Township, who has three children. In 1900 Mr. Rodman joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member both of the lodge and encampment at Neillsville. For twelve or fourteen years he was a member of the United Workmen, and since then has belonged to the Equitable Fraternal Union. He is now but 61 years old, has laid down the heavier burdens of life, and may reasonably look forward to enjoying the fruits of his labors for a number of years to come. Mr. and Mrs. Rodman are members of the Rebecca Lodge.

Michael Johnson, part owner of a farm on 160 acres in Section 17, Levis Township, being in partnership with his father, was born on a farm in Norway, Dec. 19, 1872, son of Ole and Martha (Johnson) Johnson. In 1878, when he was about 6 years old, his parents emigrated to the United States, accompanied by their four children—John, Michael, Ole and Jennie. They arrived in Neillsville, this county, after a journey of three weeks and four days, and settled first on a tract of land in Section 18, Levins Township, which belonged to Mrs. Johnson's brother, Tobe Johnson. On that

place they lived five years, during which time Michael attended school, walking three miles to the school at the Lynch bridge in Section 4, Levis Township. Ole Johnson then bought forty acres of the familys' present farm in Section 17, it being then covered with timber, and on it built a log cabin, 28 by 30 feet in size, which has since been enlarged and improved into the present family residence. Here Michael grew to manhood, and after his school days were over was of material assistance to his father in clearing the farm, and has ever since remained associated with him. He also worked in lumber camps eight winters, and in the drives on the river, working on the farm in summer. The farm is now well improved, having good buildings and silo, and Mr. Johnson and his father raise good stock, besides the usual crops. Michael Johnson is the present treasurer of Levis Township, and has held the position of school director for seven years. For four years, also, he was treasurer of the Dells Dam Cheese Factory, which he helped to organize. He helped to build the Presbyterian Church of Levis Township, of which he is a member, and which his parents attend. Mr. Johnson has never married. He is an industrious, practical farmer, and a man of influence in the community in which he lives.

Ole Johnson, part owner with his son, Michael, of a 160-acre farm in Section 17, Levis Township, was born in Norway in 1844. There he married Martha Johnson, and for a number of years they were engaged in farming, their estate being known as Myhrlukken farm. In 1878 they resolved to emigrate to the United States and, accordingly, set out with their four children—John, Michael, Ole and Jennie—making the voyage across the Atlantic on a steamer. After a journey of three weeks and four days they arrived in Neillsville, Clark County, Wis., having made the last lap of their journey by stage from Humbird. Ole Johnson went to work in the woods, and the family located on a tract of land in Section 18, Levis Township, the tract being owned by Mrs. Johnson's brother, Tobe Johnson. There was a log house on it, which they utilized for a residence. At that time there were only three settlers in the township, and of those three Ole is the only one now living. On that place they lived five years, and at the end of that time bought forty acres of land in Section 17, Levis Township, the tract being that which constitutes in part their present farm. It was then covered with timber, and the first thing necessary was to build a log house, which Mr. Johnson did, making it 28 by 30 feet in size, which was larger than the average pioneer dwelling. This building has since been enlarged and improved, and is the present residence of the family. Mr. Johnson also built a log barn, and since then other and more modern buildings have been erected by him, or his son Michael, including a good silo. In early days they used an ox team and jumper, and their surroundings were of the usual pioneer character, but they have kept up with the march of progress, and the farm is now well improved and adapted to the purposes of modern agriculture, which is successfully carried on. Ole Johnson and wife are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, but as there is none of that denomination in this vicinity they attend and support the Presbyterian Church in Levis Township. In addition to the four children already men-

tioned, who accompanied them from Norway, four others have been born to them, namely: Anna, Tillie, Minnie and Free.

Otto Braun, proprietor of the Black River Cheese Factory in Hixon Township, was born in Manitowoc, Wis., Aug. 15, 1876. His parents, Albert and Hannah Braun, were born and married in Germany, coming to America in 1871, and locating at Manitowoc, where Albert Braun worked as a laboring man for fifteen years. In 1886 they came to Clark County, settling in Colby Township, where he bought a farm of eighty acres, which was then merely a tract of wild land. Building a log cabin, he began the work of improvement, which he continued for many years, finally becoming prosperous. On one occasion in early days on the farm, a black bear made a raid on his pig and carried off the only pig he had at the time, a serious loss to him then, but an incident at which he could afford to smile in later years. He finally sold his farm and moved to Colby, where he is still living with his wife. They have had ten children—four sons and six daughters: Mrs. F. McMiller, of Unity; Mrs. A. A. Wert, Ashland; Otto of Hixon; Albert, Platteville; Mrs. William Welsch, now in Alta, Canada; Gustave, of Owen; Mrs. C. M. Anderson, Withee; Mrs. C. M. Halverson, Withee; Reynold, Junction City, and Minnie, living at home with her parents at Colby. All the sons are cheese makers but one. Otto Braun remained associated with his father until he was 21 years old. He had learned the cheese making industry at the age of 17 years, and now followed it as a regular occupation, which he has done since, except during a period of six years. In 1901 he began farming near Withee, but in the summer of 1913 his buildings were blown away by a cyclone. Beginning in 1914, Mr. Braun operated a cheese factory at Withee for one year, after which he started his present factory, known as the Black River Cheese Factory, which has already taken a high place among the similar institutions of the county. After running this factory for three years he sold it and bought an improved farm of eighty acres in the Town of Hoard, where he hopes to be known as one of the successful farmers of the day. Mr. Braun was married Oct. 30, 1900, to Mary Nelson, who was born in Beaver Township, Clark County, Jan. 28, 1881, daughter of Nels and Johannah Mary (Christenson) Nelson, her parents being natives of Norway. The father died in 1888 at the age of 62 years, and the mother Feb. 28, 1909. Their family contained seven children—Julia, now living in Trempealeau County, Wis.; Fred, of Clark County; Christ, who is in Montana; John and William, of Clark County; Effie, deceased, and Mary, wife of Mr. Braun. Mr. and Mrs. Braun are the parents of three children born as follows: Myrl, April 28, 1903; Donald, March 23, 1907, and Alice, April 27, 1909.

John George Zimmerman, who is operating in Neillsville one of the finest department stores to be found outside the large commercial centers, such as Milwaukee or Minneapolis, is a man who has well deserved the success he has attained. He was born on a farm in Grant County, Wis., Aug. 22, 1857, son of George and Catherine (Schmalendberger) Zimmerman, his parents being natives of Germany, but married in Grant County, Wis. The father, George Zimmerman, was born Feb. 9, 1815, on his parents' farm in Germany, and came to the United States in 1851. After spending



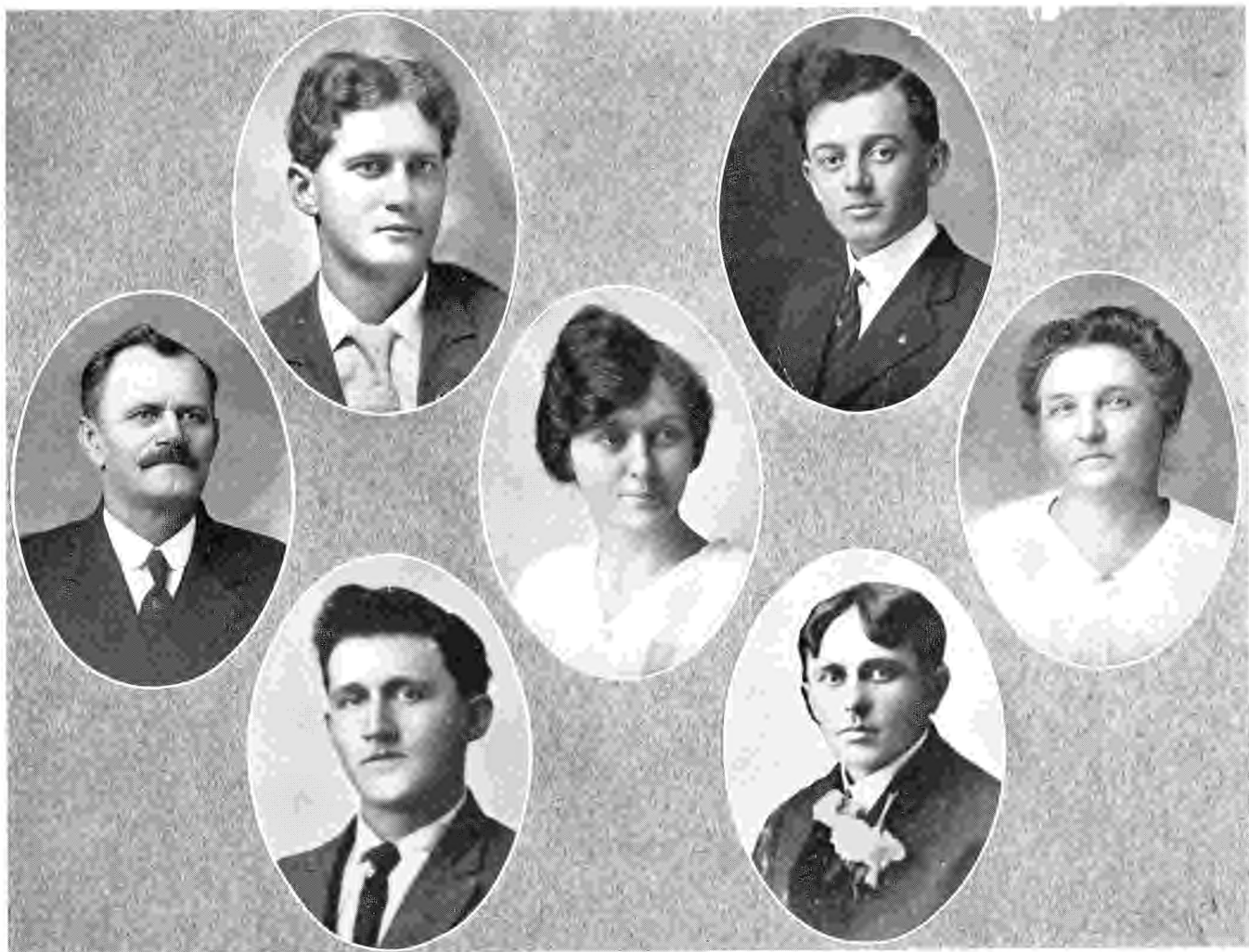
J. G. Zimmerman.

two years as a laborer in Jefferson County, Wis., he secured a homestead in Hickory Grove Township, Grant County, it comprising 160 acres, and to this he subsequently added until he had 207 acres. He built his own log cabin, hewing out the shingles himself, and showed that he had all the requisite qualities of a good pioneer. In 1867 he moved to Avoca and there conducted a hotel until 1880, when he retired, his death taking place March 23, 1906. He assisted in building St. Joseph's Catholic Church of Avoca, of which he was a member. His wife, Catharine, was a daughter of Peter and Catherine Schmalendberger, and came to the United States with her parents and six sisters, they locating on a homestead in Grant County, Wis. Their voyage to America lasted thirteen weeks, which was two weeks more than Mr. Zimmerman spent on the ocean. The market for these families in Hickory Grove Township was sixty miles away, and when provisions were low they often ground corn in the coffee mill and used the grease dip for light. Mrs. George Zimmerman, who was born Oct. 23, 1836, died June 3, 1915, when in her 79th year. The children of herself and husband were: John G., the date of whose birth has been already given; Frederick William, born Oct. 21, 1866; Kate, born in April, 1869; Fannie, born in May, 1874; Theresa, born Sept. 30, 1876, and Louis, born March 25, 1883. John G. Zimmerman, in his boyhood, attended the log schoolhouse of his district, being a pupil during the Civil War period, which made an impression on his mind, as his teacher had a husband and three brothers serving as soldiers in the war. He left school at the age of 14 to work at bridge construction on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, becoming a regular laborer and later foreman. While residing at Avoca he seems to have impressed his fellow citizens with the force of his personality, for he was elected justice of the peace when only 21 years old. He also held other offices, serving as township supervisor, township clerk and president of the village board of Avoca. In 1890 he opened a furniture and undertaking establishment at Avoca, but in the following year sold out and bought a half interest in a store at Muscoda, to which village he moved his family in March. On Aug. 15, 1901, Mr. Zimmerman bought a one-fourth interest in his present business, which was thereafter conducted under the name of Frayselorf & Zimmerman. On July 20, 1910, he purchased the interest of John Kohler, and on Oct. 12 of the same year, that of the estate of Mr. Frayselorf, who died Oct. 16, 1909. He then took John E. Halliday in as partner, the firm being known as the Zimmerman & Halliday Company. In January, 1912, Mr. Zimmerman bought out his partners' interest, and the business was conducted under his own name until 1913, when it was incorporated as J. G. Zimmerman & Sons, his town sons, George F. and Joseph A., becoming partners. The store is equipped with the cash register system, a display system of the latest models, and is exceptionally well lighted and ventilated. Mr. Zimmerman had no mercantile experience previous to his starting in the furniture business at Muscoda, but he had then at some extent shown what he was capable of by saving \$2,400 from his wages as laborer and foreman on the railroad. From that sum, carefully invested and wisely managed, his present prosperity has grown, and he is now numbered among the most successful merchants in Clark County.

Mr. Zimmerman is also interested in the local canning factory, and owns stock in the Farmers Elevator and Lumber Yard. He has served on the auditing committee of the school board for the last five years. He belongs to the Blue Lodge and Chapter and Commandry of the Masonic Order at Neillsville, and also to the Woodmen. Mr. Zimmerman was married Sept. 25, 1883, to Mary Schenak, who was born in Castle Rock Township, Grant County, Wis., daughter of Joseph and Barbara (Wanek) Shenak. Her parents, who were born and married in Bohemia, came to the United States with one child about 1854, homesteading a farm in Grant County, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman have three children: Harry Francis, born April 3, 1898; George F., born Oct. 12, 1886, and Joseph A., born May 30, 1889. Mr. Zimmerman is a member of the Christian Science Church, and his wife of the Eastern Star Lodge, at Neillsville.

Alonzo Cook, a well-known citizen of Hewett Township, who owns a farm in Section 12, was born on his parents' homestead in this township, Sept. 6, 1869, son of Morton M. and Sarah (Metcalf) Cook, who came to Clark County from Ohio in 1867. Educated in the district school, he grew to manhood on the farm, and when a young man was engaged for a number of winters in logging, working on the drive in the spring, beginning that work at the age of 17 years, and continuing it uninterruptedly for sixteen years. He also farmed three years for George L. Jacques, and was employed in the tannery at Phillips, Price County, Wis., for about two years. His present place of forty acres in Section 12, which he purchased, was formerly the Dwight Metcalf farm. During the time the Clark County Drainage Company was operating he furnished the crew, while John Cook did the cooking. He served for over twelve years as road overseer, and has rendered valuable service as a member of the school board. Mr. Cook was married April 20, 1898, to Kate Abbott, who was born at Sioux Falls, S. D., a daughter of Martin and Jane Ann (Smith) Abbott. Her parents came West from New York State, locating first in Jackson County, Wis., and later removing to South Dakota. There her father was killed in a South Dakota blizzard, Jan. 7, 1873. Her mother now lives with her. Mrs. Cook has one son, Bennie Hart, by a former marriage. He was born Nov. 9, 1891, and resides at home.

Morton M. Cook, a settler in Hewett Township, in 1867, who did good pioneer work, and was for a number of years one of the leading men of that township, was born in Springville, Seneca County, Ohio, April 20, 1837. He was a son of Roscoe Cook, a life-long resident of Ohio, who was a farmer and storekeeper, and also conducted a warehouse and an ashery. Roscoe had seven children, of whom Morton M. was the third in order of birth. The latter was given a good education, graduating from Sandusky College, Ohio, after which he took up the occupation of a teacher, which he followed in that state. In 1856 he was married, at Tiffin, Ohio, to Sarah Metcalf, and continued to reside in Ohio until the time of the Civil War. In 1862 he enlisted in the 164th Ohio Regiment, Company C, and performed military service with that organization until his honorable discharge Oct. 5, 1865, when he returned home. On going to the war he had left behind his wife and one child, George, whom he now rejoined, rejoicing that he had escaped



WILLIAM C. THOMA AND FAMILY

the fate of so many other patriot soldiers who never returned to their homes and families. In 1867, Mr. Cook determined to settle in one of the states of the great Northwest, to which part of the country there was then a considerable emigration, the opportunity of obtaining rich land for nothing, or at a normal cost, attracting settlers from the more eastern states where good farms brought a high price. Accordingly, with his wife and four children—George, Emma, Sophronia and Morton W.—he set out from Adrian, Ohio, in a wagon with one horse headed for Wisconsin, with which equipment, after a journey of some weeks during which some pleasant days were spent in Gipsy fashion, the family arrived in Hewett Township, Clark County. Here Mr. Cook secured a tract of eighty acres of wild land in Section 12, and found himself confronted with the problem of establishing a home in the wilderness—a herculean task which many other pioneers were then facing. The nearest road, so-called, was an Indian trail a mile away, and the country around was almost one unbroken forest, his own farm being covered heavily with timber. The usual log house was constructed, in which he and his family made their primitive home, and as soon as possible he got an ox team, without which a pioneer farmer in this county was badly handicapped. For the first few years he had to work at logging, as most of the early settlers did in the winter. His superior education also came in useful, as he obtained employment teaching the first school near Mapleworks, boarding at the time with an old and well known settler named Howard. In time Mr. Cook succeeded in clearing sixty-five acres of his farm, and at one time owned a tract of 160 acres, of which he later sold eighty acres. From the time he first came to the township he served in public office, including service on the school board, to which he was a valuable addition. His religious affiliations were the Methodist Church, and he was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Cook died Jan. 27, 1905, at the age of 69 years, his loss being universally regretted, as he was esteemed by all as a good neighbor and loyal citizen. His wife, Sarah, who was born in Massachusetts in 1840, died Jan. 1, 1914. In addition to their children already mentioned, who accompanied them to Clark County from Ohio, six others were born to them in Hewett Township: Alonzo, now a farmer in this township; Laura, Jay, Ray, William and Sarah.

William Carl Thoma, road commissioner of Clark County, and a widely known and respected citizen, was born at Oak Creek, Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 10, 1860, son of Ferdinand and Barbara (Haag) Thoma. The father was a German Lutheran minister, born in Pommern, Germany, who came to the United States as a missionary in 1848, making the voyage by sailing vessel. After a long and tedious journey he reached Milwaukee, which was then but a small hamlet of a few houses. Securing a piece of land, he erected a log dwelling. Here, also, he married Barbara Haag, who was born in Whittenburg, Germany, and had come to America in 1846 by sailing vessel. His time was devoted to taking care of his missions, which he visited regularly, making the journeys sometimes on foot and sometimes on horseback, this being his manner of life until his labors were terminated by his death three years after the birth of his son, William Carl. He and his wife had another child, Margaret, who died at the age of one year. After the

death of her husband Mrs. Ferdinand Thoma removed to Jefferson County, taking with her her surviving child, William C. The latter attended school in that county, and when he grew old enough engaged in farm work, finally taking half a section of land between Delavan and Janesville, which he operated for sixteen years. Then, in 1892, he came to Clark County, locating on a tract of land in Sections 29, 30, 1 and 2, Weston Township. He was at this time already married, having been united June 5, 1881, to Amelia Floerke, a native of Jefferson County, Wis., and they had three children who accompanied them to this county, William, Paul and Benjamin. She was the daughter of August and Christiana Floerke, farming people of Jefferson County. Mr. Thoma gradually increased the size of his farm until he had 420 acres, all of which he operated, planting the usual crops raised in this region and breeding full-blooded Holstein cattle, Poland-China hogs and a good grade of horses. His farm was well equipped with good buildings and modern machinery, and was conducted by him in accordance with the most approved modern methods with profitable results. In 1913, Mr. Thoma took up his residence in the city of Neillsville, which has since been his home. Aside from his personal farming interests he has taken an active part for many years in township and county business, and also in other enterprises. Among other things, he helped organize the Clark County Butter Company, and was its president for ten or twelve years. While living in Weston Township he at different times held every local office, being township treasurer, assessor, chairman of the township board for a number of years, and—by virtue of that office—a member of the county board, and census enumerator. He was also county superintendent of assessors for four or five years. The branch of public business in which Mr. Thoma has taken the most interest, and in which, perhaps, he has rendered the most efficient service, is that relating to the construction of good roads. This came about through his election, about five years ago, to the office of county highway commissioner. On making himself acquainted with the duties of the office he found the subject so interesting in its bearing upon the welfare and development of the county, that it aroused his enthusiasm and he devoted himself to the work with all his energies. His labors have had a highly beneficial result, and may be seen in some of the excellent roads which traverse the county, which are an aid to quick transportation and more than pay for their cost in the time saved, and the lesser strain on vehicles of all kinds. Few public improvements are of greater importance, and in bringing this fact to the attention of his fellow citizens and gaining their appreciation of it, Mr. Thoma has performed an excellent public service. In addition to the three children previously mentioned, he and his wife have had two born in Clark County—Helen and Carl. He and his family are members of the Lutheran Church. Two of the sons are in distant states—William in Texas and Paul in South Kansas. Carl and Helen reside in Neillsville, while Benjamin resides on the home farm. Mr. Thoma takes an interest in all worthy local enterprises, and is a member of the Clark County Fair Association, and a stockholder in the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator of Neillsville, and many other enterprises in Clark County.



MR. AND MRS. OTTO SCHROEDER

Otto Schroeder, who is making good progress in agricultural work on a farm of eighty acres in Washburn Township, was born in Saxony, Germany, Oct. 18, 1859, son of Gottlieb and Mary (Stange) Schroeder. The father died in Germany, leaving five children: Ernest, now deceased; Otto, Gottlieb, Edward and Amelia. A memoir of the parents and their family may be found in the biography of Edward Schroeder of Grant Township. Otto Schroeder was 24 years old when he came to the United States. He located in Clark County, where his first work was chopping wood. Afterwards he worked at the masons' trade, more or less, until about twelve years ago, being employed for the greater part of the time in the northern part of the county. About 1898 or 1899, Mr. Schroeder bought a tract of eighty acres of stump and brush land in Section 11, Washburn Township, on which he settled, and where he has since resided, having now about twenty acres cleared. He has also improved the place in other ways, having erected a good cement block house and silo, and is engaged in raising good stock on a profitable basis. He formerly served for a while as supervisor of the township, and has always proved himself a reliable citizen, as well as a good farmer. A German Lutheran in religion, he takes a warm interest in church work, and is ever ready to support any practical project for the religious, moral or material well being of the community. Mr. Schroeder was united in marriage in 1903 to Emma Eischenberg, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Eischenberg. Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder have two children—Rosa, aged 9 years, and Freda, aged 7.

John Short, a successful agriculturist of Washburn Township, was born in Jefferson County, Wis., June 4, 1850, a son of James and Betsey (Ritche) Short. John Short left home at the age of 19 years, and came to Clark County, settling in the woods, where he made a small clearing and built a log shack. After thus residing as a bachelor, for about a year, he married, May 6, 1869, Jennie McGinnis, whose father, Peter McGinnis, a farmer of New York State, had come West, settled first in La Crosse County, Wis., where he and his family lived three years, and then located in Sherwood Township, Clark County, on a homestead. After his marriage John Short located on the parental homestead in Washburn Township, where he began to clear the land. He has since steadily advanced in prosperity, is conducting a profitable farm, and is a member of the Shortville creamery. His wife died Aug. 8, 1911. They had five children: William, Inez, Edward, Elizabeth and Arthur.

Edward F. Short, proprietor of Lone Pine Tree Farm, Washburn Township, was born in this township, Feb. 18, 1880, son of John and Jennie (McGinnis) Short, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume. He was educated in the district school, and at the age of 13 struck out for himself, going to work for Mr. Griffith in Washburn. After two winter seasons in his employ he, in 1902, began to work for Mr. George Crother in general farm work, and was thus occupied for ten years, also taking several trips to the far West; one of these, which was a pleasure trip, was to Portland and back, by way of Canada, when he visited the exposition at Seattle. After this experience Mr. Short bought a tract of eighty acres of land in Section 4, Washburn Township, upon which he lived as a bachelor

one year, being then united in marriage with Mrs. Clara Schroeder, who was a daughter of James Carter. She had a son, Ernest, by her former husband, whom Mr. Short adopted after his marriage. He has since brought his farm into good condition, and is profitably engaged in raising a good grade of cattle, Percheron horses, Poland-China hogs and Plymouth Rock chickens. His farm derives its name of Lone Pine Tree Farm from a pine tree that stands in the yard, which was saved from the brush burning by Mrs. George Short, an aunt of Mr. Short. The farm was first started by Joe Richmond. Mr. Short is a member of the Shortville Dairy Company. He also organized the Farmers' Institute of Washburn Township, which has now become an established institution. Fraternally he belongs to the Mystic Workers and to the Odd Fellows Lodge at Neillsville, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Andrew O. Short, an early settler in Washburn Township, coming here forty-five years ago, and now a prosperous farmer of the township, was born in Jefferson County, Wis., May 28, 1849, son of James and Betsey (Ritche) Short. The parents were natives of Scotland, who were married in St. Lawrence County, N. Y. Later, they settled as farmers near Ft. Atkinson, Wis., locating in the woods at a place called Pumpkin Hollow, where James Short built a frame house and began clearing the land with an ox team. There he passed the rest of his life, dying at the age of 70 years. His wife died in Clark County at the same age. They were faithful members of the Presbyterian Church. Their family numbered ten children: Betsey, James, Stephen, George, Belle, Jane, Andrew, John, Mary and William. Andrew O. Short attended district school in Jefferson County and grew up on his father's farm. Later, he took up agricultural work on his own account, coming to Clark County in 1871. Here he settled on a tract of eighty acres in Section 3, Washburn Township, both the tract and surrounding country being covered with woods. In beginning operations he first erected a log dwelling, 16 by 24 feet, with two rooms and pantry, and then, with nothing but his hands to work with, started clearing the land. In the next year, on July 10, Mr. Short was married to Jennie Scott, daughter of William and May Scott of Jefferson County. He and his wife beginning housekeeping in the log residence. There were no roads and they had to walk to Neillsville to get supplies. Their stock consisted at first of one cow, one pig and a few chickens. For awhile Mr. Short worked in the woods during the winters, clearing his place in the summer. He raised an ox team from calves and in course of time finished clearing his farm. He also erected a frame residence on the site of the old log building. He now has a good farm of eighty acres, with substantial buildings and all necessary equipment, raising a good grade of stock, including cattle and hogs. Formerly he also raised sheep, his wife spinning wool to make caps, mittens and socks for the family. He has since very early times taken an active part in the affairs of the township, formerly being a member of the township board and school board. He also helped to start the Shortville creamery, of which he was president one year, being still a shareholder. He was the first postmaster in Washburn township, the office being established in his log house, and the locality being named Shortville



ANDREW O. SHORT AND FAMILY



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE L. LLOYD

in his honor. He and his wife are the parents of three children: James, a farmer in Washburn Township, who married Onie Vanfleet, and has three children, Opal, Gale and Wanda; Ralph, unmarried, who resides at home with his father; and May, now Mrs. Walter Bell, of Washburn Township, has two children, Leland W., and Bruce A.

James A. Short, who is prosperously engaged in agriculture in section 10, Washburn Township, was born in the log cabin of his parents, Andrew and Jennie (Scott) Short, in this township, Aug. 17, 1875. A memoir of the parents, who were early settlers here, may be found in this volume. James A. was educated in the country school of his district, which was first a log and afterwards a frame building. He passed his boyhood and youth on his father's farm and then, when about 26 years old, he struck out for himself, beginning farming of a tract of eighty acres in section 10, Washburn Township. About twenty acres of the land was cleared, and the other improvements included a log house and a barn of the same construction. Mr. Short has since brought the property into the condition of a profitable farm, increasing its size by the purchase of forty additional acres. He has also built a frame house of eight rooms, a basement barn, 36 by 60 feet and a silo, 24 by 14 feet. He raises a good grade of stock. He was a shareholder in the Shortville creamery and its treasurer eight years before it was transformed into a cheese factory, and also served thirteen years on the township board as treasurer. Mr. Short was married Mar. 3, 1904, to Onie Vanfleet, a native of Ohio and daughter of J. W. Vanfleet. They have three children, Gale, Opal and Wanda. His wife died Jan. 26, 1917.

George L. Lloyd, one of the notable pioneers of Clark County, still surviving, whose early life was crowded with interesting experiences, was born in Lake County, Ohio, fifteen miles east of Cleveland, Aug. 9, 1839. His parents were Lester and Sarah (Osborn) Lloyd, the father born at Bloomfield, Mass., on the Connecticut River, son of John and Roxana (Ramey) Lloyd. John Lloyd was also a native of Massachusetts, some members of the Lloyd family settling in that state at an early date and taking part in the Revolutionary War. Others settled in Virginia and Pennsylvania. John, the grandfather of our subject, removed from Massachusetts to Trumbull County, Ohio, where it seems he became a large land owner, as he gave to two of his brothers 500 acres each. His three children were Thomas, Lester and Roxana, who all grew to maturity and accompanied their father to Ohio, settling on the tract of land he purchased there. Thomas Lloyd was killed by being thrown from a horse during a military parade. The sister, Roxana, married a Mr. Smith. Lester Lloyd was an officer in the Ohio militia and a very patriotic man. He was a Democrat in politics but held no public office. He and his wife had nine children: Thea, Charles, Elizabeth, Anna, Robert, Lester, George L., Hattie and Almira, of whom only Charles and George L. came to Wisconsin. George L. Lloyd in 1859, at the age of 20 years, joined a party of 37 persons who left Geneva, Ohio, for the gold fields of Denver, Colo. The far west was wilder then than it is today, and the journey—especially the overland route—was fraught with many dangers. Only twelve of the party reached their destination, among whom was Mr. Lloyd. After fol-

lowing the occupation of a miner until September, 1859, without growing suddenly wealthy, he decided to come to Wisconsin, making the journey by stage to Iowa City and Davenport, then up the Mississippi River on the old steamer Itasca to La Crosse, from which place, in company with three others, he set out for the Black River district, intending to join his brother, Charles, who was then on a farm near Loyal. That winter he spent in a camp on Popple River, engaged in logging, and from the spring to the fall of 1860, was with his brother on the farm, helping him to build his barn. He also practically built the first schoolhouse in that section. He then worked for Mr. Bright, a logging foreman, in the woods. The winter following Mr. Lloyd had a logging camp of his own on Popple River, it being known as No. 281. A part of his crew were drafted for service in the Civil War, but he continued his operations and subsequently spent many years in the lumbering industry. In 1869 Mr. Lloyd formed a partnership with O. P. Wells in the hardware business at Neillsville and they continued together until 1873, in which year he bought out Mr. Wells' interest and subsequently operated the business for himself, also engaging in logging. The latter occupation he followed on all the branches of Black River, except Wedge's Creek. The store which he and Mr. Wells established was the first in Neillsville. The first year Mr. Lloyd obtained his supplies from Sparta, to which place he often walked; also walking down the Black River, floating his lumber, and returning on foot with pork and bread. In 1877 Mr. Lloyd built the white brick building now occupied by the Cash Hardware Store. He also, in company with Judge Dewhurst bought a lot, 66 feet front and 100 feet deep, and, subsequently buying the Judge's interest, erected a store building, breaking ground May 7, 1877. Before winter he had his store stocked with \$30,000 worth of goods. This proved an unfortunate investment, however, as business was exceptionally bad, the contractors going bankrupt on account of lack of snow, and Mr. Lloyd, himself, losing one-half of his investment. He saved himself only by putting in tram-cars on which he got logs to the river to float down with the rise of water. As there were but a few logs floated down he got a good price for his, which helped materially to recruit his finances. He also secured an extension of time on payment for his stock and was finally able to pay up his indebtedness, though he lost several thousand dollars. At that time he was selling the very finest kind of lumber at \$10 per thousand feet. Mr. Lloyd helped to locate the railroad from Merrilan to Neillsville, constructed in 1881, working with the engineers, and contributing money and tools gratis for the benefit of the community. In 1885 he sold out his hardware store to North & Davidson. He then speculated in southern pine and also became interested in the timber lands of the state of Washington, where his son Clyde, a veteran of the Spanish-American War, is now located. This son, whom he helped to start in the timber business there, now has holdings of 100 million feet of timber. Mr. Lloyd's present fine residence in Neillsville was built in 1895 and stands on a tract of forty acres on the edge of the city. Mr. Lloyd was first married to Dora Marshall, who died, leaving one child named Dora, who is also deceased. His present wife, Ida, is a sister of his first, and of this second union five chil-

dren have been born: Glenn, Clyde, May, Irene and Lois. Glenn is now inspector for several lumber companies in the state of Washington and also cargo inspector at Victoria, B. C. Clyde, already mentioned in part, is intimately connected with his father in timber speculations and is connected with the Cedro Veneer Company, of Cedro Valley, Wash. May is the wife of Lewis B. Ashbaugh, of Chippewa Falls. Irene resides at home, and Lois is the wife of Thomas E. Barnhardt, of Dixon, Ill. Robert Lloyd, an elder brother of our subject, long a resident of Ohio, and now aged 86, is spending his declining years with the latter at Neillsville, the brothers being closely united by ties of affection.

Christ H. Nissen, a prosperous farmer of section 30, Hoard Township, was born in Denmark, Nov. 22, 1865, son of Soren and Mary (Christenson) Nissen. The parents passed their lives in their native land of Denmark, where the mother is still living. The father, Soren Nissen, died in 1906, at the age of 70 years. Christ H. Nissen came to America in 1886, locating in Black Hawk County, Iowa. He had learned the trade of miller, which he followed at Cedar Falls, that state, working for others there until 1899, when he came to Clark County, Wis. On arriving here, or soon after, he purchased his present farm of eighty acres, the land then being raw and uncultivated. On it he built a small frame house, which in later years he has enlarged and improved into a very nice and convenient residence. He also has two large barns, with other out-buildings, and in 1913 built a concrete silo of 100 tons capacity. Fifty-eight acres of his land are now under the plow. He keeps graded Guernsey cattle, milking nineteen cows, and also raised graded Percheron horses and Duroc-Jersey hogs. On twenty-five acres of his farm he raises hay, has eleven acres planted for silage, and on the remainder raises oats, potatoes, etc. Mr. Nissen is also district agent of the Lynn Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Clark County. He was appointed road supervisor in 1908 and 1911, and in 1909 was elected assessor of Hoard Township. He is also a stockholder in the Farmers' Co-operative Creamery of Withee and in the Clark County Telephone Company. His fraternal society affiliations are with Owen Lodge and Popple River Camp, No. 4179, M. W. A., while religiously he is a member of the Danish Lutheran Church at Withee. Mr. Nissen was first married in 1887 to Maria Lind, who was born in Denmark, March 9, 1867. She died June 7, 1897, leaving five children, who were born as follows: Robert, in 1888; Anna, 1889; Catherine, 1890; Martha, 1892, and Martin, 1894. On Oct. 29, 1899, Mr. Nissen married for his second wife, Marie Sonne, also a native of Denmark, born Mar. 28, 1867, daughter of Anton and Marie (Kofod) Sonne. Her father is still living in Denmark, and is a widower, his wife having died in 1912, at the age of 72 years. Of Mr. Nissen's second marriage three children have been born: Elsie, 1901; Karen, 1904, and Anton in 1906. Only two are now living, Karen having died in 1907.

Clark Peterson, who for nearly twenty years has been successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in section 35, Hoard Township, is a native of Norway, having been born April 26, 1852, son of Knute and Carrie (Tostenson) Peterson. The father, who was a farmer and stockman, died in his native land in 1864, having always lived there. He and his wife

had six children: Toston, now in South Dakota; Juel, in North Dakota; Clark, of Hoard Township; Ole, deceased; Mary, now Mrs. Ole Arnson, of Arcadia, Wis., and Albert, also of Arcadia. Clark Peterson came to the United States at the age of 14 years, and was followed a year later by his mother. He first located at Winona, Minn., where he lived five years, being employed in the Youmans & Hogden sawmill, for the most part, but also doing some farm work. In 1873 he went to Eau Claire County, Wis., where for five years he worked for a milk concern, afterwards taking a position with the Badger Sawmill Company of that place. In 1894 he moved to Owen, Wis., and entered the employ of the Owen Lumber Company, remaining there until he bought his present farm in Hoard Township, Clark County, Wis., which he did in 1898. At that time only fifteen acres were ready for the plow, and the improvements consisted of a log house and barn and a frame hay shed. He has now sixty acres of plow land and in 1909 built a large barn, 36 by 60 feet, and in 1911 a silo of 100 tons capacity. In 1916 he erected a new frame residence of eight large rooms, with cement basement, which is one of the finest houses in the locality, being equipped in modern style and tastefully designed. Mr. Peterson is engaged in breeding Holstein cattle, milking from twenty to twenty-five cows, and constantly raising the grade. He has his son Charles as assistant and partner, and they are doing a profitable and increasing business. Mr. Peterson was elected a member of the school board in 1904 and 1916. He was married in November, 1879, to Lena Lee, who was born in Norway, Feb. 14, 1856, daughter of Ole Toston. Her parents had five daughters, she and three sisters coming to America in 1874 and settling at Eau Claire, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have four children: Charles and Otto, residing on the home farm; Clara, who lives in Duluth; and Agnes, who is at home.

Jay Isaac Staples, a successful agriculturist of Dewhurst Township, who has also made a notable success in the growing of strawberries, and is now serving as township treasurer, was born at Austin, Mower County, Minn., Mar. 8, 1872, son of Carlo B. and Abbie (Hill) Staples. The father was a native of Vermont and the mother of Massachusetts, but they were married at Ripon, Wis., where Carlo B. Staples followed the dental profession during the period of the Civil War. Later he removed to Austin, Minn., where also he practiced dentistry, and became a prosperous man, but owing to failing health sold out and in 1882 he removed to Brookings County, Dakota, where he engaged in farming until January, 1891, when he came to Clark County, Wis. Here he bought 320 acres in section 19—the south half of that section—Dewhurst Township, the tract being at that time just as the lumbermen had left it. A road had just been constructed past the place. Here Carlo B. Staples resided until his death at the age of 76 years. His wife, who survived him, is still living and makes her home at Merrillan, Wis. Jay I. Staples grew to manhood on his father's farm in Brookings County, Dakota. He had no opportunity for acquiring an advanced education, but attended the little red school house of his district. His industrial education was not neglected, however, as he early learned to handle the plow and do other farm work. He came to Clark County in November, 1891, about eleven months after his father, and after arriving



MR. AND MRS. PETER CRAMER
GEORGE CRAMER AND FAMILY

here, bought the west half of the 320-acre tract his father had purchased. This he sold later and after the father's death bought eighty acres of the tract last owned by the latter, and in 1915 he bought the remaining eighty acres. He is now successfully engaged in farming the 160 acres which his father owned. The place is well improved and provided with good buildings and Mr. Staples carries on general farming with profitable results. He has also taken a prominent part in local government affairs, having held the office of township treasurer for eight years, and was formerly a member of the side board, being the second officer of the township. He has also served ten years on the school board. His fraternal affiliations are with the Woodmen and Beavers of Merrilan. Mr. Staples married Alta M. Devan, daughter of Ralph P. Devan of Brookings, S. D., where he was a pioneer, being the second white man to locate in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Staples are the parents of seven children: DeVan, Bessie, Muriel, Ralph, Willis, Robert and Donald.

Christ Wallmuth, a well-known and successful farmer of section 22, Dewhurst Township, was born in Prussia, Germany, Nov. 19, 1847, the son of John and Mary (Odean) Wallmuth. The father, who was a laborer by occupation, was born, reared and married in Statien, Germany, and there he and his wife had five children born to them: Christ, Charles, John, Theodore and Ricka. John Wallmuth, Sr., died in his native land. Christ Wallmuth remained at home until he was 15 years of age, working out on farms for ten years. On Oct. 20, 1871, he married Sofia Spanholtz, whose father, John Spanholtz, was a farm laborer. After his marriage Mr. Wallmuth continued to reside in Germany for two years longer, or until 1873, in which year he came to the United States, locating at Elgin, Ill., where he worked at various occupations for about seventeen years; after which he was employed in the condensery there for thirteen years. He then bought 200 acres of wild land in section 22, Dewhurst Township, Clark County. Here he built a frame house of six rooms and later a barn 30 by 64 feet in dimensions. He began farming here with one cow and now has a good stock farm, being engaged in raising Holstein cattle, besides sheep and hogs, for which he finds a ready and profitable market. His farm is well improved and in addition to giving it his personal attention, he has conducted a threshing crew for about three years. One of the leading citizens of the township, he has served as township supervisor three years and as road commissioner. The following is a brief record of the children born to him and his wife: William, residing at home; Fred, who married Lillian Heneise; Emma, now Mrs. Wm. Cash, of Elgin, Ill., who has two children, Alain and Mildred; Freda, now Mrs. Fred Nolte, of Elgin, Ill., and Malinda, wife of Herman Janholtz, also living in Elgin, Ill. Fred, who is now residing at home, has bought forty acres of land in section 34, Dewhurst Township, on which he is erecting buildings. He has two children, Ruth and Mildred.

Peter Cramer, a prominent agriculturist, for many years in Washburn Township, but now living on a farm close to Neillsville, is a native of Wisconsin, having been born in Washington County, Feb. 10, 1848, son of Joseph and Mary (Anderson) Cramer. The parents, who were farmers, were natives of Germany, where they were married. In 1846 they left

Germany with one child, Joseph, a daughter, Anna, who was left behind, never coming to this country. After a four-weeks' voyage on a sailing vessel, they landed on this side of the ocean and proceeded to Washington County, Wis., whither some acquaintances from Germany had gone before. There Joseph Cramer bought eighty acres of timber land, on which he put up a log building with straw roof. After awhile he got an ox team, raising the animals from calves. While residing there three other children were born to him and his wife: Martin, who died in infancy; Peter and John. After clearing that farm he and his family moved to Jackson County, where he rented some wild land for a short time, subsequently returning to Washington County on business matters and dying there in 1859. His widow, after coming to Clark County, married Chris Rexter, and resided in Grant Township, later moving to Mentor Township, where she died at the age of 86 years. They were members of the Catholic Church. Peter Cramer was 13 years of age when the family settled in Jackson County. There, after his father's death, he had to look after his mother, as well as himself, his brother Joseph going to the war. At the close of the war the family came to Clark County, Peter going to work on the river and in the mills and woods, in which various occupations he continued until he located on land of his own in what is now Washburn Township, but which was then known as Levis Township. Here he got a quarter section of land covered with timber and far away from a road, and it was not until six years later that a road was cut through. Shortly before he moved onto that place, or on March 16, 1871, he married Jane Phillips, whose parents, Jonathan and Mary Phillips, had located on a homestead in the same (Levis) township. Mr. Cramer and his wife began housekeeping on his farm in 1872, Mr. Cramer building a log house and barn on that part of it that lay in section 11, the other part being in section 2. The house contained only one room and measured 16 by 24 feet, Mr. Cramer splitting his own shingles out of pine wood, and the floor being constructed out of rough pine boards. They had a straw mattress with bed-tick on top, resting on poles that were supported on pegs driven into the wall. His tools consisted of an axe and grub hoe and he had to raise his ox team from calves. Groceries had to be carried on the back from Neillsville, Mr. Cramer often carrying as much as fifty pounds in a pack. In time he finished clearing the farm, and had built a frame house and a basement barn, 40 by 60 feet in size, a silo and other buildings. He raised Holstein cattle and horses, both of good grade, and became a member of the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator and Lumber Company, of Neillsville. He also helped to start the creamery at Shortville and to build the Union Church there. In February, 1917, Mr. Cramer sold his farm in Washburn Township, and purchased a fine farm of twenty acres, lying just outside the city limits of Neillsville, where he now resides, together with his son George and family. He has always taken a warm interest in township affairs, supporting all practical measures for the public benefit, and has served as chairman of the township board and formerly as a member of the school board. His wife, who was born Nov. 8, 1848, died nine years ago. They were the parents of four children, only one of whom, George, is now living. The other three were Bertha, Essie and

Nora. Bertha was the wife of George Bishop. Essie died young. Nora, who married Ed Schroeder of Granton, died at the birth of her son Norman, who has been educated by his grandfather and is now a school teacher serving in his fourth year. George Cramer has resided with his father since the death of Mrs. Peter Cramer. He owns a farm of eighty acres in Washburn Township, which he works, besides assisting his father with the latter's farm, and he moved with his father to the new farm at Neillsville. George married Iva Lowery, a daughter of Levi Lowery, and he and his wife have two children, Guy and Hazel. Guy, who was born Aug. 13, 1897, married Eunice Carter, and they reside on a farm in Washburn Township. Hazel, born July 7, 1901, is a graduate of Neillsville high school, class of 1918.

Charles Justus Dickinson, township clerk of Dewhurst Township, generally known as "Dick," was born on a farm in Patch Grove Township, Grant County, Wis., July 30, 1878, son of Charles F. and Amelia (Parker) Dickinson. The parents were both natives of Grant County, of which their respective parents were pioneers, and there they grew up and were married. Charles F. Dickinson, who was a member of the Republican party, and somewhat active in local politics, was elected county clerk of Grant County in 1898. He was a member of the Masonic and Woodmen orders. He and his wife had three children: Alma, Nelle and Charles Justus. Charles Justus Dickinson, who was his parents' eldest child, was educated in the district school and the high school at Lancaster, Wis., where he went to reside at the age of 18 years, and where he served as deputy clerk under his father. In 1901 he came to Clark County and purchased 240 acres of land, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 29, and N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32, Dewhurst Township, a tract commanding a beautiful view of the country, shaded by picturesque rocky bluffs, and making an ideal home location. He has a fine farm, which he has cleared from the woodland, of which the tract consisted when he first came here, and carries on general farming. Mr. Dickinson was the first chairman of Dewhurst Township and has held office as township clerk for some five years. He has also served on the school board for six or seven years. As a progressive citizen, mindful of the best interests of the community, he takes a warm interest in good roads, Dewhurst Township having better roads for its population than any other in Clark County. Mr. Dickinson was married Dec. 10, 1902, to May Meyer, who was born in Columbia County, Wis., daughter of John Meyer, a farmer of Jackson County. He and his wife have two children: John Charles, born Feb. 21, 1904, and Albert William, born May 28, 1907.

Frank Firnstahl, one of the leading merchants of Colby, Wis., where he is engaged in the boot and shoe business, was born in Austria, Oct. 4, 1857. In 1875, at the age of 18 years, he accompanied his parents, Michael and Katherine (Wermes) Firnstahl, to the United States, first locating at Nashville, Tenn., and then removing to Louisville, Ky. Their stay in both places was short, for they soon came to Wisconsin, residing in Stevens Point for a short time and then coming to Colby. Michael Firnstahl then bought forty acres of land in Hull Township, Marathon County, where he built a log cabin, in which he resided for two years. He then built a frame

house, which was his subsequent home and which is still standing. He was engaged in the dairy business, keeping Holstein cattle, with the care of which he had been familiar from early youth. He died in 1893 at the age of 70 years. His wife survived him a number of years, her death occurring in 1909 when she was 82 years old. Their children were Michael, Jr., Peter, John, Joseph, Nicholas, Mathew, Frank, Paul, Stephen and Michael, second. Of these children all are now dead, except Frank, Paul and Michael. Paul is living on the old homestead. Frank Firnstahl finished his school studies at the high school of McGregor, Iowa, in 1877, and then began to learn the shoemaker's trade there, remaining one year. Then coming to Colby, he worked for others here for three years, and then started in business for himself. He is now the only merchant in town dealing exclusively in boots and shoes, and has built up a thriving business. In 1886 his place was destroyed by fire but in the following year he erected the building in which he has since been located. He is a stockholder in the Colby Cheese-box Silo Company. Mr. Firnstahl has been active in county politics for many years, giving his allegiance to the Democratic party. In 1896 he was elected justice of the peace, in which office he is still serving. He was also city treasurer for seventeen years, being elected in 1895. His society affiliations are with the Beavers Reserve Fund Fraternity and the Equitable Fraternity Union, in both of which orders he has been through all the chairs. Mr. Firnstahl was married May 2, 1882, to Rose Adrains, who was born in Freedom, Wis., May 18, 1865. She died April 29, 1885, leaving two children: Lucilia, now Mrs. William Wendt, of Monroe, Wis., and Rose, who resides at home with her father. Mr. Firnstahl married for his second wife, Feb. 25, 1897, Augusta Hertz, who was born in Dodge County, Wis., May 8, 1875, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hertz. Of this second union six children have been born: Floyd, Richard, Alpheus, Lea, Louis and Lawrence. The daughter, Lucilia, has four children, William, Howard, Agnes and Robert.

August Luloff, an early settler in Green Grove Township, now living in Colby, was born in Sheboygan County, Wis., son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Luloff. He became a farmer, and coming to Clark County in 1878, bought 160 acres of land in Green Grove Township, where he built a log cabin and began breaking and clearing his land with an ox team in true pioneer fashion. He had to carry supplies on his back from Colby, coming through the woods, as no roads were then open. In course of time he developed a good farm, residing there until June, 1906, when he and his wife removed to Colby, where both are living. Of late years, to keep occupied, he has been engaged in bee culture. While farming he raised Guernsey and Durham cattle, milking about fifteen cows. For years he served in the office of assessor when Colby and Green Grove were one township. He was also for a number of years a member of the local school board. In politics he is a Republican. He and his wife, whose maiden name was Louisa Grambort, had a family of four children: Ferdinand W., a merchant of Colby; Bertha, now Mrs. Fred Dipping, of Chicago; Adolph F., a partner with his brother, Ferdinand, and Alin, who now reside in Jerome, Arizona.



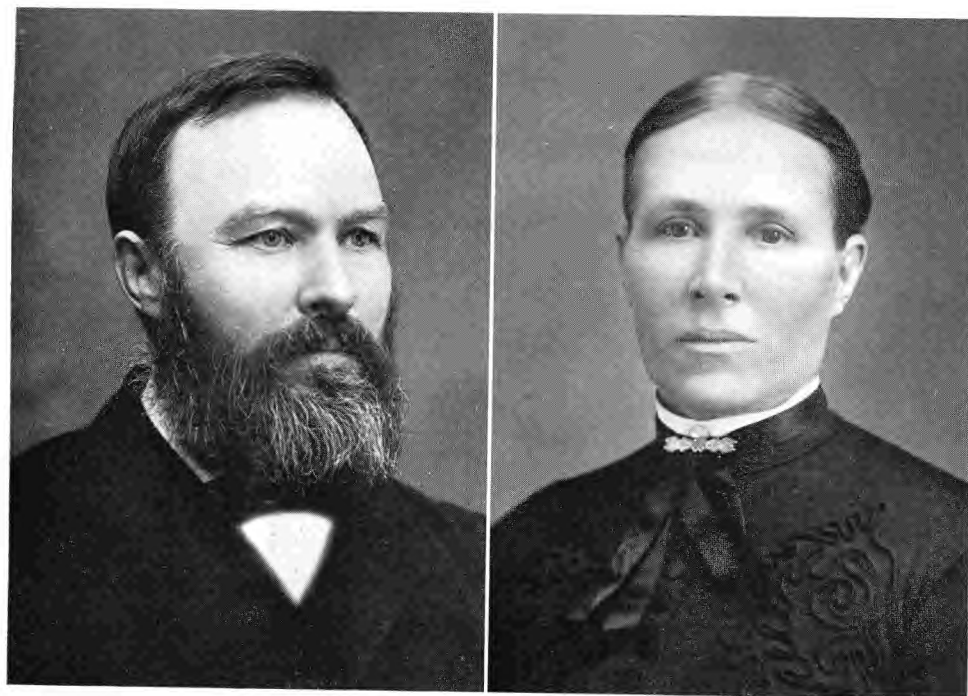
MR. AND MRS. HENRY W. WILHELMI

Ferdinand W., and **Adolph F. Lulloff**, who are engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in Colby, Wis., are sons of August and Louisa (Grambort) Lulloff, who came from Sheboygan County, Wis., and settled in Clark County, in 1878, developing a farm in Green Grove Township. There Ferdinand W. was born May 17, 1880. Leaving home at the age of 20 years, he began to learn the machinist's trade, first at Oshkosh, Wis., and later following it in Quincy and Winthrop, Ill. In 1906 he returned home and in company with his brother Adolph, went into his present business, in which they succeeded R. H. Hart. Their store is now the leading one in town and they have a thriving and growing trade. In 1916 F. W. Lulloff was elected city clerk. He is a member of the Equitable Fraternity Union. His course of study in undertaking was taken at the H. S. Eckels College at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was married, Sept. 21, 1910, to Bertha Baumgart, who was born in Colby Township, Dec. 8, 1886, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Baumgart. Her mother died when she, Bertha, was young, but her father, who is a farmer, is still living. Their children were: Mary, Carl, Godfrey, Otto and Bertha. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Lulloff have one child, Margaret, who was born Nov. 24, 1911. Mr. Lulloff is a member of the Wisconsin Funeral Directors' and Embalmers' Association. Adolph F. Lulloff was born in Green Grove Township, June 18, 1884. He took an undertaking course at the C. L. Barnes College at Chicago, graduating in 1909. Like his brother, F. W., he is a member of the Wisconsin Funeral Directors' and Embalmers' Association, and of the Equitable Fraternity Union. He was married Dec. 27, 1911, to Minnie Wieland, who was born May 12, 1890, in Unity, Wis., daughter of Ferdinand and Minnie (Amglang) Wieland, her father being a farmer. Both parents are living. They had eight children: Bertha, Albert, Herman, Annie, Charles, Mary, Minnie and Walter. Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Lulloff have one child, Harold, born Nov. 15, 1912.

Henry W. Wilhelmi, a well-known farmer of Mayville Township, residing in section 25, was born in Waukesha County, Wis., son of Charles and Minnie (Holznagel) Wilhelmi. The parents, coming from Germany to Clark County, Wis., in 1878, homesteaded forty acres of land in Mayville Township, later increasing the size of their farm by twenty acres more. On the original tract there was a log cabin and hen-house and two acres of the land was cleared. The father started the work of improvement with oxen and continued it until his death in 1890. His wife survived him nineteen years, dying in 1909. They had one daughter and three sons: Bertha, now Mrs. Peter Wilbert of Mayville Township; Charles, of Abbotsford, Clark County; Henry W., subject of this sketch, and Gust, of Abbotsford. Henry W. Wilhelmi remained on the home farm except for a period of five years, during which he was working out. After his father's death he came in possession of the homestead and has since improved the barn and house, the latter now having five rooms. He is also about to build a silo of seventy tons. He milks twelve cows of the Holstein breed and also keeps a flock of sheep, shearing about sixteen pounds of wool per head. In addition, he raises hay, oats and other crops, and is doing a successful business. Mr. Wilhelmi was married May 15, 1901, to Emma Huebscher, who was born

in Switzerland, Nov. 6, 1880, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Walker) Hübelscher. Her mother died when she, Emma, was nine days old and her father came to the United States in 1886, locating in Milwaukee, whence he removed in 1891 to Holton Township, Marathon County. He is still living. He was married four times, Emma's mother being his first wife. By his third wife he had one child, Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelmi have had three children: Fred, born May 22, 1902; Herbert, born July 11, 1903, and Alfred, born April 3, 1906, who died Aug. 8, 1906. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Wilhelmi is a stockholder in the Farmers' Co-operative Mercantile Co., of Abbotsford, and a member of the E. F. U.

Emil D. Prange, a successful farmer and cheese manufacturer of Grant Township, and former proprietor of the North Star Cheese Factory, now giving entire attention to farming, in section 15, Grant Township, was born at Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan County, Wis., July 20, 1880. His parents were William and Wilhelmina (Herman) Prange, both natives of Germany, William being from the Rhine provinces, and his wife from Spieker. William was born Feb. 20, 1836, and at the age of 16 years came to America, locating in New York. He afterwards visited many other places in this country, finally taking up his residence in Sheboygan County, Wis., where he took land in Herman Township, lived for years in a log cabin, and with an ox team cleared up a good farm. He died Mar. 11, 1917, at Sheboygan Falls. He and his wife celebrated their golden wedding, May 20, 1916, at Sheboygan. To them thirteen children were born: Emma, Herman, Albert, Edward, Gusta, Laura, Emil, Rudolph, Lois, William, Walter (who entered the U. S. service as a member of the Third Regiment, Wisconsin N. G.), Minnie and Fred. Emil D. Prange grew to manhood in Herman Township, Sheboygan County. He attended district school and at the age of 15 years was sent to Sheboygan Falls high school. After that he had to work at home for two years and then continued his education in a business college at Sheboygan, attending one year. The next six years of his life were spent on the farm of Henry Habishorst. At the end of that time he began to learn the trade of cheese-making in the employ of H. M. Scott, of Sheboygan County, remaining with him three years, after which he made cheese for a year for Fred Raceburg of Sheboygan County. Being now in a position to support a wife, he was married Dec. 5, 1908, to Amanda Spicker, a native of Sheboygan County and daughter of Frank Spicker, a German settler there. Then, with his wife, he came to Clark County, locating in Grant Township, where he bought what was known as the South Grant Cheese Factory, which he operated for three years, increasing the output. Then, selling his interest in that factory he purchased the Ebby Cheese Factory, at Marshfield and conducted it for two years. At the end of that time he came to Granton and rented the Mike Kline farm, which he is still operating. In the fall of 1915 Mr. Prange bought the cheese factory now known as the North Star Cheese Factory, but which was formerly the Dodge Creamery. This he is now running on a profitable basis, having twenty-four patrons and turning out sixty-one or sixty-two hundred-weight of full cream cheese per year, finding a ready



MR. AND MRS. HENRY COUNSELL

market at Marshfield. Mr. Prange is also a member of the Lynn Telephone Company and of the Lynn Insurance Company. He and his wife have four children: Relia, Oswald, Orvill and Alvin.

Oscar Eugene Counsell, a well-to-do citizen and prominent agriculturist of Grant Township, was born in a log cabin on his parents' farm in this township, Mar. 17, 1869. The parents were Henry and Susan M. (Pope) Counsell, a memoir of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Oscar E. was their fourth child and when a boy attended the Wilding schoolhouse and later the Reed schoolhouse and the Neillsville high school. He also assisted his father in clearing the home farm. For five years he worked for C. A. Youmans, who owned a farm in the vicinity. Finally, securing 120 acres of the home place, he engaged in general farming, which has been his occupation up to the present time. He raises pure-bred Holstein cattle, Percheron horses, Berkshire hogs and Oxford and Shropshire sheep, all the branches of his business being conducted on a profitable basis. In addition to this, he helped to organize the Pleasant Ridge Creamery, of which he has been treasurer for twenty-five years, and is a stockholder in the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator and Lumber Company of Neillsville and in the First National Bank of Neillsville. For many years he has served as a member of the school board, and is now treasurer of Grant Township. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Counsell was married, Oct. 5, 1892, to Minnie Heaslett, who was born in Neillsville, Aug. 4, 1868, daughter of William and Margaret (Johnson) Heaslett. Her father was born in County Antrim, Ireland, Mar. 17, 1836, son of William Heaslett. His wife was born in Dorchester County, Canada East, Sept. 12, 1837, daughter of David and Anna Johnson. She was a member of the Episcopal Church. In the fall of 1868 they came to Clark County, and Mr. Heaslett, who was a carpenter by trade, found employment with Hewett & Woods Lumber Company and helped to build the First Methodist Church of Neillsville and other early buildings. In 1875 he went to work for Sam Green in the gun shop, and later he bought the shop and operated it himself, continuing in the business to the end of his life. He became quite an expert workman and built up a good trade. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Lodges and was an official of the Presbyterian Church. His wife, Margaret, died Feb. 21, 1904, leaving a son, Victor Hugh, and two daughters, Minnie and Laura, and he subsequently contracted a second marriage, with Mrs. W. T. Hutchinson, whose maiden name was Eliza Austin. She was born in Ferrington, England, Jan. 24, 1841, and had three children by her first husband—Edward, William and Charles. Mr. Counsell married for his second wife, Jan. 14, 1914, Anna Laura Heaslett, a sister of his first wife, Margaret, and who was born in Neillsville, Wis., Aug. 21, 1863. There are no children by this marriage. Mrs. Counsell belongs to the Royal Neighbors of Neillsville and to the Ladies' Aid Society of Pleasant Ridge.

J. Mott Tompkins, a prominent citizen of the village of Granton, was born in Essex County, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1853, son of John and Margaret (Lindsay) Tompkins. The parents were both natives of New York State, the father of Stillwater and the mother of North Hudson, and they were

also married there. John Tompkins spent his life in Essex county and there came to an accidental death by drowning four months before the birth of his son, the subject of this sketch. By occupation he was a lumberman and contractor. J. Mott was his parents' only child. When he was ten years old his mother contracted a second marriage, with James E. Pond, of Essex County, N. Y. When he was 13 he went to live with an uncle, Ed Lindsay, at Davenport, Iowa, but after spending three years there he returned to Essex County, where he remained until he was 21. He secured a good education at Davenport and in the commercial college at Troy, N. Y. In 1874 he came to Clark County, Wis., and worked on a farm for his uncle, Jones Tompkins, now of Neillsville. After that he spent fourteen years working for his uncle, Free Lindsay, of Neillsville. In 1900 Mr. Tompkins was appointed postmaster at Granton, and held that position until the recent change of officials, since which time he has served as clerk for Mr. Schroeder, as postmaster. Mr. Tompkins was married Dec. 25, 1864, to Marian E. Farr, of Essex County, N. Y., daughter of Bushrod and Olive Farr. He and his wife have had four children: Grace Olivia, Robert F., Fred Bushrod and Frank Edwin. Grace O. married Charles Lapham, of New York City, where he is engaged in the real estate business, and has one child, Marjorie. Robert F., now a resident of Rhinelander, married Mae Browne of Rhinelander, daughter of Paul Browne, a prominent business man, then owning a paper-mill and government experiment station. He has one child, Edward. Fred B., who resides at Rice Lake, Wis., married Myrtle Ross, daughter of Judge Frank Ross, of Superior, Wis., and has four children: Lucille, Yale, Caroline and John. Frank Edwin resides in Staples, Minn., where he is engaged in railroad work.

Herman Carl, a well known farmer and popular citizen of Clark County, now residing in the village of Neillsville, was born in Pommern, Germany, Nov. 25, 1864, a son of Gustaf and Johanna (Gumz) Carl, who were natives of the same province. The father, born in 1838, was a carpenter and contractor, which vocation he followed all his life. He died in 1911 at the age of 73 years. His wife, born in 1843, is still living in Germany. They were the parents of six children: Herman, Augusta, Ernest, William, Bertha and Anna. Herman, subject of this sketch, was the eldest of the family, and was the only one that came to America. He was educated in the public schools of Germany, and, like his father and grandfather before him, learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed in Germany until 1883. In September of that year he came to the United States, locating in the city of Chicago, where he followed his trade until July 22, 1887. In that month he came to Clark County, Wisconsin, locating in Granton, where he followed carpenter work and contracting during the summer months, working in lumber camps during the winter. In 1890 he purchased a tract of forty acres in section 4, Pine Valley Township, on which stood an old log shanty, 12 by 16 feet in size, and an old log barn, these being all the improvements on the place. Into the shanty he and his good wife moved with their two children, Gustaf and Alfred. Mr. Carl at once set to work, beginning the arduous labor of clearing, grubbing and developing the tract into a farm. He also followed carpentering and con-



HERMAN CARL AND FAMILY

tracting, erecting many of the farm houses and barns throughout the vicinity. These occupations he kept up for about ten or twelve years. As the years passed the Carl family prospered and in time the place became well improved and increased in acreage, until it now contains 167 acres, and is considered one of the best farms in Pine Valley Township. Mr. Carl erected a fine dwelling-house of thirteen rooms, a large and commodious barn, 36 by 72 feet, a silo 14 by 33 feet, also a large machine-shed and granary combined, with basement, and two stories above, the basement and first floor being used for housing his machinery, while the upper story is the granary. Aside from this he has a number of small out-buildings for the housing of his swine, fowl and small stock. Mr. Carl always reared good stock, as well as the usual crops, and became one of the prosperous and representative men of his township. In public life he served seven years as clerk of his school district, and did efficient work for five years as township treasurer. He was also for one year a member of the board of supervisors, and has served three times as jurymen. He is a member and director of the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator & Lumber Co. of Neillsville, and a stockholder in the First National Bank of Neillsville, the Neillsville Butter Co., the Neillsville Canning Co., and the Wausau Packing Co. He is also a member of the Lynn Fire Insurance Co., and has done good work as agent for this company in this section. In 1917 Mr. Carl moved to Neillsville, purchasing a comfortable home. He still retains the farm in Pine Valley Township. Being of an active nature, he did not come to town to remain idle, but industriously follows his trade and other vocations. On April 16, 1886, at Chicago, Ill., Mr. Carl was united in marriage to Martha Elizabeth Martin, daughter of Johannas and Anna Elizabeth (Ohlwein) Martin. Mrs. Carl was born in Germany, Dec. 17, 1866, and came to America with her parents in April, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Carl are the parents of eight children, all of whom are living: Gustaf, born Jan. 1, 1888, now a member of the machine gun squad at Camp MacArthur, Waco, Tex.; Alfred, born Feb. 10, 1890, who rents and conducts the old farm in Pine Valley Township, and who, on April 16, 1917, was married to Clara Weiting; Arthur, born Nov. 18, 1892, who following the family tradition, is a carpenter in Neillsville; Ervin, born Sept. 18, 1895, who is a wagon-maker and blacksmith, of Neillsville; William, born Aug. 31, 1897; Harry, born Aug. 2, 1899; Ernest, born June 12, 1901; and Elizabeth, born July 28, 1906. Religiously Mr. Carl and his family are affiliated with the German Lutheran Church.

Alonzo Thomas Huckstead, an enterprising and prosperous farmer of Grant Township, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1860, son of Thomas and Ann (Vine) Huckstead. The father was a native of Kent, England, who came to the United States before the Civil War and was married to Ann Vine in Buffalo. She had been first married to a cousin by the name of Robert Vine, a native of England, and son of Richard Vine, and who had seven children: Daniel, Thomas, Fred, Jesse, James, Robert and Sarah, all of whom came to this country except Sarah. Thomas Huckstead on coming to America worked at whatever he could find to do and just before his marriage had made a trip to the South with a contractor.

He and his wife resided for some years in New York State, where two children were born to them—Alonzo and Edward. In 1862 the family came to Wisconsin, driving with a team during the entire journey and on their arrival in Clark County went first to the home of an uncle, Edward Huckstead, who lived as a bachelor on a claim in Grant township. The party included, in addition to Thomas and his wife, the latter's children by her first husband, of whom there were three—William, John and Elizabeth, and her children by Mr. Huckstead—Alonzo and Edward; also John Vine and his wife, Elizabeth, and their two children—Augusta and Matilda. They were a month on the trip and on arriving at Portage, Wis., heard of the Indian uprising, upon which Thomas Huckstead and John Vine rode horseback to Clark County to ascertain if there was any danger, and on finding that there was not, returned for their families. Thomas Huckstead located on the homestead of the uncle, Edward, who went away to the war, where he died. Thomas on learning of his death, bought out the heirs and took up his permanent residence on the place, which was his home for the rest of his life. It was located in section 20, Grant Township, and consisted of 160 acres, to which he subsequently added sixty acres more, improving the place and erecting good buildings. He died in 1898 at the age of 76 years, his wife dying in 1896 at the age of 67. They were members of the Methodist church and worthy people who won the respect of their neighbors. Alonzo T. Huckstead, in his boyhood, attended the log schoolhouse in the old Wilding district and grew up on the farm, working in the woods during the winter. He learned the carpenter's trade and helped to build many of the residences in Clark County, as well as other buildings. This trade he followed more or less up to 1915, when he assisted in the construction of the new Reed school in Grant Township. At one time he owned a half interest in a wagon and blacksmith shop at Neillsville. He also helped to build the hub and spoke mill at Cameron, Barron County, and subsequently worked in the mill. While thus engaged he had purchased a tract of forty acres in section 21, Grant Township, on which he built a good brick house of eight rooms, and a barn. In the fall of 1913 he located permanently on this place, which is his present home. Here he carries on farming successfully, keeping a good grade of stock. Mr. Huckstead helped to start the Pleasant Ridge Creamery Company, being one of its incorporators, and now a stockholder. He has also twice constructed the building, as it was once burned down. He has served in the office of township supervisor and, fraternally, is a member of the orders of Royal Neighbors and Woodmen of Neillsville. Mr. Huckstead was married Mar. 14, 1893, to Phebe Hoag, a native of Toma, Wis., and daughter of Phillip and Neoma Hoag. He and his wife have one child, May, who is attending the high school at Neillsville.

Frederick J. Seif, Sr., member of F. P. Seif & Sons, dealers in farm implements, at Neillsville, was born in Oshkosh, Wis., June 19, 1851, son of Joseph and Christina (Syler) Seif. The father was a carpenter by trade and he and his wife were natives of Germany. They were married in their native land about 1846, and immediately set out for the United States, making the voyage in a sailing vessel, which was so slow that they were

several months on the ocean. After arriving in this country they located first in Pennsylvania, where they remained for a year, coming west at the end of that time to Oshkosh, Wis. There Mr. Seif followed his trade for about six years and then moved to Dale in the adjoining county of Outagamie, near which place he bought eighty acres of land in the woods, and began pioneer farming. Two other families accompanied them and between them they had an ox team and wagon. By that time Joseph and his wife had five children—Otto, Joseph, Jr., Frederick J., Sophia and Paulina. Oshkosh, twenty-four miles away, was their trading point, but there were no roads, and the winter was the only time they could get through with a team. In summer they had to carry a pack on their backs. Frequently, when short of flour, they ground corn in their coffee mill. On this farm Joseph Seif and wife lived until about 1891, his death taking place in Dale ten years later, when he was 77 years old. His wife died at the age of 89 about 1907. The children born on the farm in Dale Township were August, Christine and John. Frederick J. Seif had but limited educational advantages as he had to aid in supporting himself at an early age. In the log schoolhouse of the district he got through the third reader and later attended night school. He grew to manhood on the home farm and at the age of 24 years came to Clark County. In the same year, 1875, he had married Mary Weisner, who was born on a farm in West Bend, Wis., in 1857, and they drove to Neillsville together. Buying a farm of eighty acres of wild land in section 8, Sherwood Township, he put up a log house, 16 by 20 feet in size, and with an ox team, which he had driven up from Dale, he commenced the breaking of the land. His wife owned a cow and thus they started in a modest way, having a struggle with poverty and privation during the early years, but making gradual progress as time passed. He and his wife lived there eight years, during which time they had five children born to them—Frank, William, John, David and Charles. At last Mr. Seif sold out and moved to what is now Seif Township, which was named for him, he being one of the first settlers there. He started in that township with a tract of eighty acres in section 2, to which he later added 200 acres more. Twenty acres of the original tract had been cleared and there was a log house and log barn on the place. There Mr. Seif spent twenty-eight years, during which time the township was organized, he being one of those who helped to organize it. He was also chairman of the Weston township board before Seif Township was set off, and was the first chairman of the latter township board. In Weston Township also he served two years as assessor and two years as a member of the town board. His public activities also included the school district, which he helped to start in Seif Township, serving as school clerk during his entire residence there, helping to build the schoolhouse and to rebuild it after it was burned down. In 1906 Mr. Seif came to Neillsville and two years later entered into the implement business in partnership with L. H. Howard. In 1913 Fred Stelloh bought Mr. Howard's interest, which partnership continued until Oct. 26, 1916, at which time it became F. J. Seif & Sons, the sons being Charles and Fred. They handle a full line of implements and automobile supplies, and are doing a prosperous business, which extends

throughout the surrounding territory. Mr. Seif is also a stockholder in the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, and in the Neillsville Canning Factory. As one of Neillsville's leading citizens, he has taken part at times in local government, serving six years on the council and two years as mayor. His religious affiliations are with the Reformed Church, of which his mother was a member. Fraternally he belongs to the Woodmen and his wife to the Lady Maccabees. In addition to the children already mentioned, two others were born to them in Seif Township—Fred and Louis. Of their entire family all are living except William, who died at the age of 22 years. At this writing Louis is Second Lieutenant in Company M, 127th Infantry, stationed at Waco, Tex.

Joseph Kopp, for many years proprietor of West Levis Dairy Farm, located in section 6, Levis Township, was one of the early settlers in this township and a Civil War veteran. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, Sept. 28, 1838, son of Michael and Anna Marie (Rung) Kopp. Educated in his native land, Joseph Kopp grew up on a farm, acquiring a knowledge of agriculture and was employed in farm work until he came to the United States in 1862, landing at New York from a steamer after a voyage of seventeen days. Coming west as far as Illinois, he remained in that state for two years and then enlisted in Company D, 64th Illinois regiment, being mustered in at Quincy, Ill. He served until the close of the war, taking part in seventeen hard battles, besides a number of skirmishes, being what is known in military parlance as a sharpshooter. He was with Sherman's army in the fighting before Atlanta, at Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, and the famous March to the Sea. Taking part in the Grand Review at Washington, D. C., being mustered out at Louisville, Ky. There were but 350 men left of his regiment, which had been mustered in with 1,050. Mr. Kopp came out of the great struggle without a scratch. Returning to Illinois, he remained there a few months, and then went to St. Charles, Minn., where he engaged in farming. Later he bought a farm in the township of Elba, Winona County, that state, it containing 160 acres of land, of which he sold eighty. He then set to work to improve the other eighty acres. He was married Mar. 3, 1867, to Louisa Shock, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 3, 1848, daughter of Benjamin and Frances Shock, who were natives of Baden, Germany. The Shocks resided in Cincinnati many years, then went to farming in St. Charles Township, Winona County. Subsequently they returned to Cincinnati, where Benjamin and his wife died. Mr. Kopp remained on his farm in Elba Township for eight years, by the end of which time he had cleared and broken all the land. He then sold out and took up his residence in the village of St. Charles, where he conducted a restaurant business. After awhile he sold out that business also and in the spring of 1876 came to Clark County, for the next four years working on a farm in Washburn Township. He then homesteaded the present place in section 6, Levis Township, it being a tract covered with woods and not accessible by any road. He had a horse, a cow and a few chickens. He built a frame house, 16 by 24 feet in size, and a log barn, but soon after suffered a great loss by a fire that destroyed his buildings, and he had to begin all over again. The farm contained 120 acres, of which he



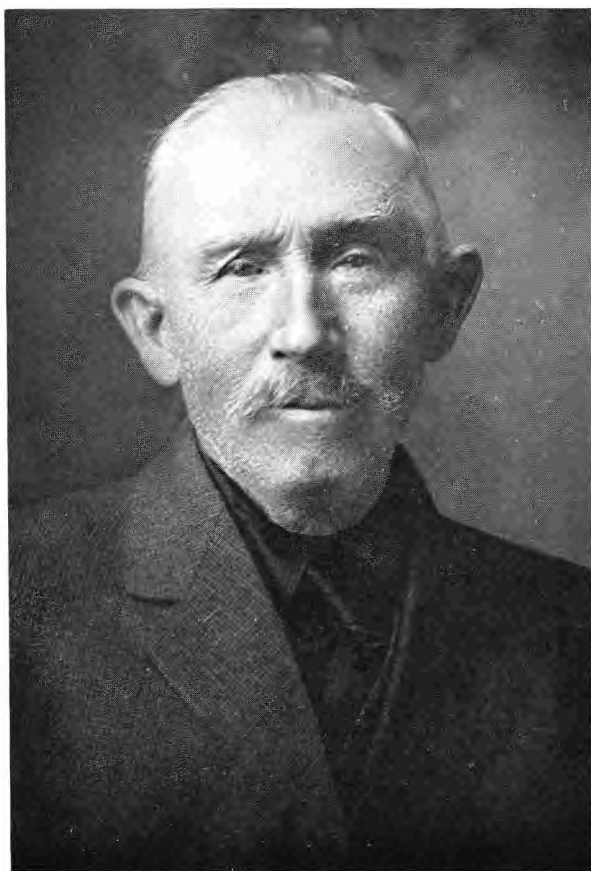
JOSEPH KOPP

cleared a large part. He built a nice six room house, a barn, 42 by 66 feet in size, and other good buildings, and followed a profitable dairy business. When he first settled here the nearest road was two miles away and he had to carry his supplies that distance to the house, but since then conditions have changed and in his latter years enjoyed the benefit of good roads, ready markets and other modern conveniences, becoming one of the thriving men of his township. He was a member of the G.A. R. post at Neillsville and formerly belonged to the Knights of Honor. He and his wife have been the parents of six children: Frank Joseph, who resides in Andover, So. Dakota; Fred William, now deceased; Joseph M., residing on the home farm; George Alexander, who married Bernice Winton, and also lives on the home farm; Clara, now deceased, who was the wife of Wm. Cook, and at her death left one daughter, Neorna L.; and Frances, who is deceased. Mr. Kopp died Sept. 17, 1917.

Peter S. Severson, manager of the Pleasant Ridge Creamery in Grant Township, was born at Black River Falls, Feb. 12, 1890, son of Iver and Ida (Peterson) Severson. The father, Iver, was born in Norway and came to the United States about 1875, with his parents, he being then about 11 years old. A sister, Marie, completed the family, but later another child, Rena, was born in Jackson County, Wis., where they settled, Iver's father, whose name was Sever, finding employment in a sawmill at Rudds. Later they removed to a place, or homestead, near Black River, in Irving Township and began pioneer farm life in a log cabin, using oxen for breaking the land. After three years in that place, however, Sever and his wife went to live with their daughter, Rena, who had married Oscar Olson of Black River. Peter S. Severson's education was obtained in the district school and high school in Albin Township, Jackson County, Wis. He began industrial life in the woods, where he worked for a number of winters, soon after, however, becoming an employee of the creamery at Irving, where he gained his first knowledge of butter making and other dairy work. To increase his knowledge he attended the dairy school at Madison, where he was graduated in 1910. For the next two years he made practical use of his knowledge as manager of the Ellis Creek Creamery Company at Green Bay, Wis. From there he came to the Pleasant Ridge Creamery in Grant Township, Clark County, 1913, and since then has made improvements in the plant and improved the quality and increased the quantity of the output. Mr. Severson is a member of the Scandinavian Lutheran Church. He was married, Jan. 30, 1913, to Lena Larson, of Northfield Township, Jackson County, Wis., and has one child, Perry, who was born July 4, 1914.

David Hillert, proprietor of a profitable farm in section 11, Grant township, is a man who has achieved success through earnest effort, having started in life without any extraneous advantages. He was born in Ausaka, Wis., June 28, 1854, son of George and Louise (Schmact) Hillert. The parents were born in Germany and married in Berlin, the father following the various occupations of farmer, carpenter and miller. In 1852 he and his family, consisting of his wife and three children—Anna, Gottlieb and another that died after they had settled in this country, took passage on a sailing vessel for the United States and in due time reached

Milwaukee, then merely a small village. There they remained for awhile, Mr. Hillert working at whatever he could find to do. He then rented land in the town of Kaham, Wausaka County, but after remaining there for three or four years he and his family removed to Sheboygan County. There he secured a tract of wild land in Sherman Township, put up a log building and began the laborious task of developing a homestead. At first, when he began working for the farmers, he had to cradle wheat all day for thirty-five cents, but later in Sheboygan County received \$1 a day. After he had secured an ox team he made faster progress on his farm, which in time he brought to a fair state of development. Born Aug. 9, 1819, he died in 1900. His wife, who was born in November, 1819, died in 1902. In addition to the three children who accompanied them from Germany, five others were born to them in Wisconsin—David, Louisa, Johanna, Henry and Martha. The parents were members of the German Lutheran Church. David Hillert grew to manhood in Sheboygan County, where, in his boyhood, he attended the log schoolhouse of his district, with one window on each side and in which the scholars used benches, made of split logs. When old enough he began working as a farm hand, earning \$12 a month and was thus occupied until 1875, when, being still a single man, he bought his present farm in section 11, Grant Township, Clark County, and which then consisted of eighty acres of wild land. On it he built a one-room log house, 18 by 26 feet, which occupied the site of the present substantial ten-room house. Mr. Hillert started the development of his farm with nothing but an ox and a grubhoe, making his own drag; but after a year on the place he secured a team of oxen. For awhile he boarded with his brother. On Oct. 18, 1877, he was married at the house of his brother, Gottlieb, to Wilhelmina Krumhauer, who was born in Brandenburg, Germany, Oct. 29, 1855, daughter of August and Elizabeth (Liesky) Krumhauer. Her parents came to the United States in 1867, accompanied by two daughters, Wilhelmina and Henrietta, the latter of whom married Henry Byer and died in 1915. After five weeks on the ocean in a sailing vessel they landed in America and proceeded to Sheboygan County, Wis., where Mr. Krumhauer located on a farm, where they remained until March, 1876. They then came to Lynn Township, Clark County, and took a farm on which there was a log house and barn and a small clearing. In their latter years he and his wife resided with the subject of this sketch, but both are now deceased. They were members of the German Lutheran Church. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Hillert moved into the log house he had built, and began clearing his land, in which labor his wife helped him. His first barn was also of logs and measured 16 by 20 feet. Since those days he has made steady advances in prosperity, his farm being now well developed and increased in size by additional purchases of land to 200 acres. He has erected a good basement barn, 36 by 74 feet in dimensions, together with other necessary buildings and is carrying on general farming with profitable results. He is also a stockholder in the Bank of Granton and in the Wausau packing plant. Though not a township official he has served on the board of the German parochial school. He and his wife had five chil-



WILHELM KALSOW

dren, one of whom, Ida, is now deceased. The others are: Amelia, now Mrs. Paul Roder; August, living at home, and Bertha and Emma.

Wilhelm Kalsow, a prosperous dairy farmer of Weston Township, his farm being located in section 18, was born in Prussia, Germany, Mar. 23, 1846. His father, Frederick, was a workingman and married Louise Krouse, also a native of Prussia. They came to the United States in 1865 with five children: William, Fred, Wilhelmina, Amelia and August. On arriving in this country they proceeded to Watertown, Jefferson County, Wis., in the vicinity of which place Frederick Kalsow rented a farm on which they lived for five years, and there another child, Matilda, was born. At the end of the period mentioned Mr. Kalsow bought eighty acres of land near Farmington, Jefferson County, which was cleared, and on it he remained five years engaged in farming. He then sold it and bought a sixty-acre tract in the same vicinity, which place proved his final home, as he stayed there until his death, age 84. His wife died on the place at age 87. Wilhelm Kalsow remained at home until he was 30 years old, at which time he married Augusta Klickman, a native of Prussia, Germany, who had just arrived in America with her parents, her father being a workingman, who settled in Watertown, Wis. Mr. Kalsow and his wife then came to Clark County and bought forty acres of land in section 18, Weston Township. The tract was wild, but there was a small clearing on which a log shack had been built. Here they settled and with a team of oxen Mr. Kalsow began clearing the land and farming in true pioneer style, grubbing in his crops and cradling the grain. He also worked in the woods two winters, but gave his main attention to his farm, on which he has since made many improvements, among other things, building a good twelve-room house and a barn 46 by 36 feet. He is now successfully engaged in dairying and is also a stockholder in the local creamery. He and his wife are the parents of eight children: Emma, who lives in Utah; Anna, in Berlin, Wis.; Otto, residing at home; Lilly, who lives on a farm in Clark County; Martha and Theresa, also in Clark County; Gustave, in Minnesota, and Edward, a resident of Clark County. Mr. Kalsow is doing a profitable business and has built up his present prosperity through hard work and perseverance. Mrs. Kalsow died in 1900. She was born in 1855. The family are members of German Lutheran Church.

James Sindelar, who is making good progress as a farmer and stock raiser in section 33, Hewett Township, after many years of earnest effort, was born in Brack, Bohemia, Nov. 17, 1866, son of Anton and Annie (Fricek) Sindelar. The parents were farming people and had six children: James, John, Joseph, Anton, Mary and Antonia. James Sindelar, by which name he is usually known, resided with his parents until he was 13 years old and then began industrial life in a butcher shop in his native land, continuing in the same occupation for a number of years. He was married in November, 1888, to Amelia Tykac, whose father, Louis Tykac, was a game warden for the king. His marriage took place at Brack, Bohemia, and he continued in the butchering and meat market business until 1890, when he came with his family to the United States, locating first in Baltimore, Md. There he worked in a butcher shop for two years and then came west as

far as Chicago, in which city he followed the same occupation for six years. At the end of that time, or about 1898, he came to Clark County, Wis., halting at Columbia, where he bought sixty acres of wild land in section 33, Hewett Township. The surroundings were all of the pioneer kind, as there was no road by the place and no house on it. Provided only with an axe, he commenced the arduous task of carving out a home in the wilderness, and had soon built a log house and barn—the first requisites of a pioneer farmer. As he was unable at first to get a living from the land, for three years he returned each winter to Chicago and worked at his old trade in meat markets, coming back to the farm in summer to continue the work of improvement. Gradually the farm became profitable and after fifteen years on it he erected a nine-room frame house and several other small buildings, and in the present year, 1917, he has built a basement barn, 30 by 42 feet in size. He has cleared forty acres of his land and has bought sixty more for his son. His cattle are high grade Holstein and Guernsey animals, and he also raises Poland-China hogs. Mr. Sindelar belongs to the Modern Woodmen and in religion is a Catholic. He and his wife have had three children: August and Charles, who are both deceased, and Otakar, who is now a mail carrier on the rural route from Columbia, and who, like his father, belongs to the Modern Woodmen. He is also town clerk of Hewett Township.

William Schilling, proprietor of Little Meadow Lark Farm, in section 12, Loyal Township, was born on a farm in Waukesha County, Wis., June 22, 1856. His parents were Albert and Augusta (Greitentraugh) Schilling, both natives of Berlin, Germany, where they were married. By occupation they were farmers. In 1851 they came with their family to the United States, being seven weeks and five days on the ocean in a sailing vessel. They had then two children—Herman and Fred. Settling in Waukesha, Wis., Albert Schilling worked out for two years and then rented a farm. After six years he removed to Jefferson County, where he bought a farm in Jefferson Township, consisting of 130 acres, which he subsequently cleared, and on which he resided until two years before his death, which took place in the same township when he was 72 years old. His wife died at the age of 68. Their children born in Wisconsin were William and two daughters, who died in infancy. The family were members of the German Lutheran Church, of which Albert Schilling was a trustee and president for three years. William Schilling was reared to manhood in Jefferson County. His educational opportunities were limited as at an early age he had to assist his father in clearing the farm. In this way, however, he got the experience that was afterwards of much value to him. At the age of 24 he started out for himself, going to Illinois, where he worked for seventeen months on a farm, returning to Jefferson County for the following winter. Then for three summers he worked for a farmer near Whitewater, Wis. In that neighborhood he worked for five or six years. He was then married, Jan. 18, 1881, to Elizabeth Prell, of Jefferson Township, Jefferson County, daughter of John and Marie (Peterman) Prell, who came as a young married couple from Germany to Wisconsin. After his marriage he and his wife located near Whitewater, about a mile and a half from the



FRANK M. KREJCI FAMILY AND RESIDENCE

dairy farm of C. M. Clark, for whom Mr. Schilling worked for one year. Then, in 1883, he came to Loyal, Clark County. Here he bought a tract of forty acres in section 2, of which about six or seven acres were cleared. There was also a log shack and log stable on the place, in the former of which they made their home that fall. They had a yoke of cattle and two cows with which to begin farming, and from this start they forged ahead on the road to prosperity, which they attained in time. When he had cleared off the forty acres Mr. Schilling bought forty more and cleared a part of that. He also erected a frame house of five rooms to replace the one-room log shanty, and built a barn 36 by 56 feet, and a large tool shed 20 by 46 feet. He raised good graded stock for which he found a ready market and became numbered among the successful farmers of his township. About 1913 he sold that farm and bought forty acres in section 12, the land being all wooded. On this he began again the work of improvement, building a neat frame house and barn and on this place, known as Little Meadow Brook Farm, he has since made good progress. He is a member of the Equity Association and has at times taken part in the affairs of local government, serving on the township side board for five years and as school treasurer nine years. As a member of the German Lutheran Church he has been especially active in the cause of religion, having helped to build three churches, namely: in 1883, the log church in section 3, the church in Loyal in 1893, and the present church edifice in Loyal, which was erected in 1914. He and his wife have had three children: Hattie, wife of Max Faus, and the mother of one child, Norma: Frankie, who is depot agent at Connerce, Mont., and Albert, a farmer of Beaver Township, Clark County.

Frank M. Krejci, proprietor of a paying farm in section 33, York Township, was born in Washington County, Wis., Nov. 4, 1859, son of John and Mary (Kunesh) Krejci, who were natives of Europe, where they were married. The parents came to the United States in the latter forties of the 19th century, accompanied by one child, Barbara. Landing in this country after a six weeks' voyage in a sailing vessel, they proceeded to Washington County, Wisconsin. John Krejci had been a farmer in Germany and he now secured a piece of improved land in Trenton Township, Washington County, and began the work of improvement with an ox team. His place was located thirty-two miles from Milwaukee, then an insignificant hamlet, to which he often walked, bringing home provisions on his back. There he resided until the last ten years of his life, when he moved to Milwaukee. He had cleared and improved his farm, erecting good buildings on it and had reached a state of comparative prosperity. He died at the age of 84 years and his wife at that of 66. In addition to their daughter Barbara, they had eight children born in Washington County: Mary, Joe, Barbara, second (the first of the name having died young), Frank M., Wencil, Joe (second), Anna and Louis. Frank M. Krejci attended school in Washington County and grew to manhood on the farm. He began working independently at the age of 20 years, and after spending two years at farming, took up the carpenters' trade, at which he was occupied for three years. In 1885 he was united in marriage with Ann Schaefer, who was

born in Washington County, daughter of Joe Schaefer and his wife, Mary (Chaska) Schaefer, both parents being natives of Germany. Coming to Clark County as a young married couple, Mr. Krejci and wife resided for the first winter with John Klinkee, and in the following spring moved onto their present place in section 33, York Township. It then consisted of eighty acres of wild land and there being no road, they had to cut their way in. Mr. Krejci built a log house of one room, 14 by 26 feet in dimensions, and also a log barn, and then proceeded with the arduous task of developing a farm. It was not until the next spring that he got a cow, and it was five years later when he got a yoke of steers. His first crops were grubbed in, and he often walked to Neillsville carrying home supplies on his back. His wife, accompanying him, carried eggs and butter to market, receiving six cents a pound for butter. In course of time, by his own hard labor, he got his land cleared, also building a nice brick residence of eight rooms, a barn 36 by 48 feet, and a silo of 100 tons capacity. He raises a good grade of stock and is the proprietor of a good farm which renders profitable returns for the labor invested in it. In early days Mr. Krejci himself spun wool to make yarn, his wife and daughters doing the knitting. He is a shareholder in the Granton State Bank and the packing plant at Wausau and was formerly a member of the company that operated the old cheese factory. For one year he served as a member of the township side board. He and his wife have six children: Victor, unmarried, a farmer of Fremont Township; Emma, now Mrs. Louis Hemp, of Neillsville, who has two children, Lea and Warren; Mary, wife of George Hales and the mother of two children, Roma and Marion; Thomas, Stella and Edwin, all reside at home.

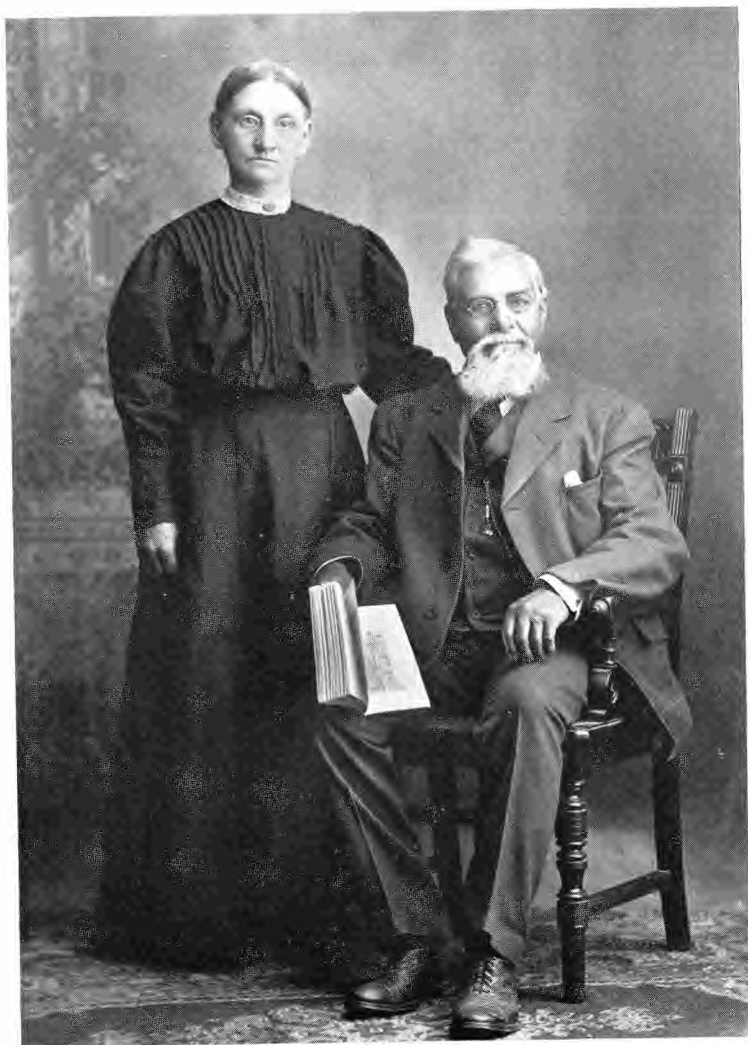
Ernest Schwan, formerly a pioneer farmer of Loyal Township, but now living retired in the village of Loyal, is a well known and highly respected citizen in this part of the county. He was born in West Prussia, Feb. 10, 1846, son of Gottlieb and Anna (Kremien) Schwan, his father being a Farmer, and was one of five children—Ernest, Gottlieb, William, Carolina and August. He was educated in Germany, working on his parents' farm in his spare time, and remaining in his native land until 1869. He then came alone to the United States, locating in Cream Lake County, Wis., where he found his first employment with an Irish farmer, who hired him for \$26.00 a month. After spending three days with this farmer, however, he felt dissatisfied, as he was unable to speak English and neither the farmer nor anyone in the vicinity could speak German, so he started to leave and go elsewhere, but the farmer came after him and persuaded him to remain. He stayed there three years and then went to Appleton, Wis., where he hired out as a lumbering jack, going into the woods and in the spring working on the drive. While on this latter work he took a trip on a raft from ten miles above Wausau, Wis., to St. Louis, the trip occupying four weeks, for which he received \$100. On his return he settled in Hartford, Wis., and was there married, Nov. 10, 1872, to Henriette Pobanz, who was born in Pommern, Germany, June 29, 1851, her father, Carl, being a farmer. She had come to the United States with her brother, Julius. After his marriage Mr. Schwan remained in Hartford about a year, working in a hat factory. He and his wife then came to Loyal,

Clark County, and bought eighty acres of timber land in Loyal Township, section 2, of which tract about three acres were cleared. There was also a small shack standing on the place which had been erected by the previous owner, and into this he and his wife moved. They had an axe and a cow, but no funds, and he was obliged to work two years in the woods in order to live, so during that time made little progress in improving his place. After that, however, he began to improve his property and gradually developed it into a good farm, raising cattle and horses, besides the usual crops. Prosperity came in time and he was at last able to build a twelve-room brick house and a frame basement barn, measuring 40 by 72 feet, and added to his land until he owned 120 acres. In the early days like all or most of the pioneers, he had to take long walks for supplies, going to Unity, Spencer and Loyal, and returning with them on his back. On that farm he spent thirty-nine years, during which time he cleared seventy acres of his land. He was also prominent in local affairs, serving as school treasurer of Loyal township for thirty-two years and was a member of the township board two years. He also helped to build the first German Lutheran Church in that township, it being constructed of logs. In 1913 Mr. Schwan retired from farming and took up his residence in the village of Loyal, where he now makes his home. He and his wife have had seven children, of whom the following is a brief record: Ella is the wife of Adolph Grob, and resides at Pine River, Wis. She has two children—Norma and Margaret. Otto, who married Martha Luther, resides in Beaver Township, and has five children—Ernest, Harold, Adeline, Esther and Ronald. Martha is the wife of Robert Grob, of Pine River, and has two children—Harley and Dorothy. Charles was killed on the railroad in Portola, Cal. Louis resides in Chicago. Marie is now Mrs. Harry Voss, of Spokeville, Wis., and has two children—Zelma and Herbert. Esther, the seventh child, is married to W. E. Meyer. They reside at Manitowoc, Wis.

Herman H. Henning, proprietor of a well-equipped grocery store at Chili, and one who has taken an active part in the development of Fremont Township, was born at New Holstein, Calumet County, Wis., April 26, 1870, son of John and Catherina Henning. The parents were born, reared and married in Schlesswig-Holstein, Germany, the father being a carpenter by trade. They left Germany for America with two children—John and Jacob—being sixty-nine days on the water, and on landing proceeded to Calumet County, Wis. In 1874 they came to Clark County, locating in section 27, Fremont Township, where John Henning took up eighty acres of wild land. There were no roads and he and his family were driven to the place from Marshfield, arriving Oct. 4. He had made a previous visit to the land, when, with Mr. Snow, George Waterman, Geo. Kleinschmidt and Jason Phillips, he had built a log house of one room, measuring 14 by 22 feet. The first summer they got a cow and grubbed in the first crop by hand, which when harvested, he threshed with a flail. He got ninety bushels of wheat off two acres of land, which was sewn among the stumps, and this was hauled to Marshfield on a jumper, though he often walked to and from that place. The floor for their cabin was carried home on his back. Those were the days when luxuries and superfluities were unknown

and when the art of living was reduced to its lowest terms. A pound of sugar lasted the family two years, so it may be inferred that they seldom tasted it; a silver dollar lasted a similar length of time. Mrs. Henning spun wool to make clothes for the seven children, and when clothes were badly needed Mrs. Henning sometimes sat up till after midnight at the same occupation, though she was up at four o'clock in the morning to get breakfast. By the time his land was about cleared he bought forty acres more and continued the work of improvement. In 1884 he built the frame house of nine rooms that is now the family residence, and built a barn, planing the lumber himself. He made the shoes for the family and also made the bedsteads, and it was not until twenty years ago that they saw a spring bed. John Henning was also one of the organizers of Fremont Township and for many years one of its foremost citizens. He and his wife are both now living at Marshfield, the former being 76 and the latter 73 years old. Truly they did their part in the days of their youth and strength and are now enjoying a well-earned rest from their former labors. Being members of the Lutheran Church, services were often held in their log house in early days. They had eight children: John, Jacob, Herman H., August, Anna, Mary, Kate and Bertha, the last mentioned of whom is now deceased. Herman H. Henning grew to manhood on his parents' farm, his early conditions of life being such that he had no opportunity of obtaining an education, attending school only about twenty days in all. At the age of 14 he began working in the woods in winter, being employed on the farm in summer from an earlier age. He remained at home until about 1894, when he took part in establishing the village of Chili, being now the only survivor of those who took part in that work. He had at the time \$15 in money, and with that small capital he started selling farm implements. The railroad had been constructed the year before, Mr. Sawyer had the post office, and Mr. Henning carried the mail from the depot across the stumped land. Mr. Henning succeeded in the implement business and continued in it until 1913, when he sold out and started the general grocery store of which he is now the proprietor. In 1915 he again entered the implement business in connection with the grocery. He also took an active part in many other enterprises that have helped to develop the town, among them, helping to establish the bank, of the examining committee of which he is now a member. He aided in building the side-tract and schoolhouse and the Chili Co-operative Produce Company had him for one of its promoters, he being now a stockholder in the concern. Mr. Henning was married in 1900, to Cora Frazier, daughter of John Frazier, of Marshfield, Wis. He and his wife have three children: Gladys, Curtiss and Maynard, all of whom are residing at home.

Delbert Martin Winchell, a successful dairy farmer of Mayville Township, section 2, was born on his present homestead, Aug. 28, 1885, son of Albert and Martha (Ferguson) Winchell. The father was from New York State and was a veteran of the Civil War, serving four years in the light artillery, subsequently becoming a member of the G. A. R. Post at Dorchester, this county. After his honorable discharge from the army, he bought eighty acres near Bloomfield, Wis., and then later, in 1878, removed to



MR. AND MRS. ALBERT WINCHELL



MR. AND MRS. DELBERT M. WINCHELL

Plainfield. After remaining at the latter place two years, he came in 1880, to Mayville Township, Clark County, and homesteaded the land now constituting the farm of his son Delbert, it being then a tract of timber land of 160 acres. To this place he drove from Colby with oxen, cutting his way through the woods. He then built a log cabin and took up the arduous tasks of a pioneer farmer. In the course of time he made good progress and developed a profitable farm, building the present residence in 1885 and also erecting other buildings as they were needed. At an early date he foresaw the growth of the dairy industry and gave special attention to it, keeping Jersey cattle and shipping his cream to Ashland. He was the first farmer in the vicinity of Dorchester to buy a cream separator, this being about 1896. His religious affiliations were the Methodist Episcopal Church. Albert Winchell died Nov. 9, 1913, at the age of 77 years. His wife, who survives him, resides in Dorchester. They had ten children: Charles, now deceased; Frank, who died while serving as a soldier in the Spanish-American War; Ida, now Mrs. Al Hunt, of Dorchester; Edna, wife of Herman Will, of Little Black, Wis.; Ada, wife of Wilbur Kayhart, of Marathon County, Wis.; Joseph, residing in Mayville Township, this county; Dwight, who lives in Indiana; Eva, Addie and Arthur, who are deceased; and Delbert M., proprietor of the home farm. Delbert M. Winchell was married April 3, 1907, to Clara Krakenberger, who was born in Dorchester, Clark County, Feb. 15, 1888, daughter of George and Caroline (Edler) Krakenberger. D. M. Winchell graduated from Dorchester grade school, class 1903. One year after his marriage Mr. Winchell left home and rented a farm in the neighborhood, which he operated for three years. He then returned to the home farm, as his father, whose health was failing, was not able to attend to the work. In 1913 he built a 60-ton silo and from time to time has made other improvements, keeping the property in good shape. He is now engaged in raising graded Guernsey cattle, milking eleven cows with the intention of gradually increasing the number, as he has done in the past. He is also a stockholder in the Farmers' Co-operative creamery at Stetsonville, Wis. He and his wife are the parents of five children, born as follows: Harold, Oct. 21, 1909; Vernetta, May 18, 1911; Eunice, Feb. 6, 1912; Nora, Feb. 18, 1915, and Donavin, born April 18, 1917. Mr. Winchell is a stockholder in the Dorchester Co-operative Mercantile Co.

Charles Herbert Hall, proprietor of a fine dairy farm in Sherman Township, though now retired from active work, was born at Ft. Atkinson, Wis., March 12, 1850, son of Samuel C. and Fidelia (Curtis) Hall. Samuel C. Hall, who was from Ashfield, Mass., was a machinist and blacksmith by trade. After coming West he located at Ft. Atkinson, from which place he later removed to Whitewater, and then, in 1869, to Columbus, Wis., where he engaged in the manufacture of wagons, taking his son, Charles H., into partnership, the latter had received a good mechanical training in Milwaukee, and had taught school for a year or two before entering the wagon-making business. After remaining in Columbus for about ten years they came in 1879 to Spencer, in Marathon County, near the Clark County line, Charles H. coming first to look up a good location. Here they started a sawmill, which father and son carried on together until the fire of 1886

wiped out their business. Samuel C. Hall then took up his residence in Clark County, but later went to Seattle, where he died, his wife passing away in Clark County. They had four children: Charles H., Hannah, Sarah and William. In 1881 Charles H. Hall had bought 400 acres of timberland in Sherman Township, Clark County, where he erected a sawmill, cutting on an average 1,000,000 feet of timber from his own and adjacent land on contract. This business he followed for some twenty years, giving employment to a good-sized crew of men. The ruins of his old mill may yet be seen. About the year 1900, or soon after, he began clearing more land for farming purposes, and now owns 680 acres, of which 240 has been cleared. On this excellent farm he raised full-blooded Holstein and Durham cattle. He has a fine comfortable farm house, and a barn 38 by 116 feet in size. Mr. Hall has never cared much for public office, but has served as school clerk. He is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge at Greenwood, and of the Chapter at Neillsville, also belonging to the Woodmen's Camp at Spencer. He is a man of broad and liberal views, keeping well up with the times, and is of a hospitable disposition. Mr. Hall was married Jan. 6, 1880, to Josephine Lowth, of Columbus, Wis., daughter of Matthew and Mary Lowth. She died Feb. 13, 1911, at the age of 50 years, leaving eight children: William, now of Helena, Mont., who married Minnie Miller, and has two children, Josephine and Harold; Catherine, now Mrs. Albert Hazletine, of Loyal; Roderick, who lives in Fargo, N. D.; Mercy, who is the wife of Robert Rose, of Montana, and has three children, Josephine, Margaret and Alice; Pauline, who is teaching school; Isabella, formerly a school teacher, who is living at home; Alice, now Mrs. Blaine Sworthout, resides in Bonduel, Wis., and Agnes, who is a school teacher.

Herbert W. Fradette, a progressive farmer of York Township, was born in Warner Township, in a log shanty one and a half miles west of Greenwood, Clark County, Wis., April 27, 1878, son of Augustus and Mary (Fuzee) Fradette. The parents were both born in Canada, the father April 27, 1833, the mother Jan. 23, 1846. Augustus Fradette, on coming to Warner Township, Clark County, homesteaded forty acres of wild land located in the woods, and on which there was no building. The Indians were close neighbors, and had a sugar-bush on this tract. Putting up some log buildings, he began the work of developing a farm, residing there for twenty-three years, at the end of which time he retired and moved to Greenwood. He made use of oxen up to the last few years of his active career, and worked in the woods during the winters up to the age of 60 years. His religious affiliations were with the Methodist Church. His death occurred in Greenwood, Dec. 12, 1911. By his first marriage, to Mary Hubble, he had two children, Samantha and Sarah. By his second wife, Mary, mother of the subject of this sketch, he had eight: Adelaide V., Edith V., Herbert W., Charlotte L., James H., Bessie M., Ella and Martha. The son, James, taught school for eighteen years and two, of the daughters were also teachers, Bessie for two years and Adelaide for four. All the daughters were members of the Methodist Church. The mother, Mrs. Mary Fradette, is now living with a son near Withee. Herbert W. Fradette, the direct subject of this memoir, grew to manhood on his par-

ents' farm in Warner Township, in his youth attending the Greenwood school, and began his industrial career in the lumber camps. As a lover of horses, he took pleasure in driving a four or six horse team in the camps, and gave his animals excellent care. About twenty-nine years of his life were spent in the vicinity of Greenwood, during some twelve years of which he was employed in the woods. Mr. Fradette then bought forty acres of wild land near Christie, which he cleared and improved by erecting good buildings. In 1891 he came to York township and bought a tract of eighty acres in Section 33, it being a partly improved place. On this he has made extensive improvements, having among other things, built an eight-ton silo, besides clearing up the unimproved land. He has a good herd of Jersey cattle, mixed with Holstein, of his own raising, in which he takes justifiable pride, and as a farmer is doing a successful business. Mr. Fradette was married on Sept. 23, 1908, to Edna Virginia Raymond, who was born in Weston Township, Clark County, Wis., Jan. 13, 1876, being a daughter of Eben Delos and Charlotte M. (Tuttle) Raymond. On the paternal side her grandparents were Luther and Julia Ann Raymond, who brought the family to Wisconsin from New York State, locating at or in the vicinity of Waukesha. Thence two years later they removed to Fond du Lac County, securing a tract of wild land, from which Luther Raymond developed a farm. Eben Delos Raymond was born at Manlius, N. Y., July 19, 1834, and in his boyhood resided in Erie County, that state. When 9 years old he accompanied his parents to Waukesha County, Wis. At the age of 21 he was married in Fond du Lac County, Sept. 27, 1855, to Charlotte M. Tuttle. It was in the year 1870 that they removed to Clark County, locating on a tract of wild land Weston Township residing there until about 1910 or 1911. Mr. Raymond then retired and moved to Granton, where his death occurred Jan. 20, 1916. When he first came to Weston Township there was only a foot path to his land, and the Indians were plentiful in the vicinity. It was two years before he and his wife got a cow. He became a prominent citizen of his township and served as school officer. His wife, Charlotte, was born in Euclid, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1836, and at the age of three years removed with her parents to Licking County, Ohio. She was 18 when the family moved to Fond du Lac County. She now resides with the subject of this sketch, Mr. Fradette. For many years she has been a faithful member of the Methodist Church, as was also her husband. Her parents were Vanransaler and Clarissa (Crozier) Tuttle. Mrs. Edna Fradette, like her mother, is a member of the Methodist Church, which she has served as deaconess and as a teacher in the Sunday school. She was graduated from the Christi school, also attending school at Neillsville, and was a teacher for four years in Weston Township and Hewitsville, Clark County. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Fradette are: Clare Wesley, born June 15, 1909; Carol Idele, born Aug. 14, 1911; Herbert Raymond, born June 6, 1913, and June Rose, born June 15, 1916. All were christened in the Methodist Church.

Daniel Ernest Gluch, who died in Grant Township, Nov. 14, 1913, was an early settler in the township, coming here in 1871, and was a man who, through industry and thrift, had fought his way upward from poverty to a

condition of comfortable prosperity, and a prominent place in the community in which he lived. He was born in Slassen, Germany, Nov. 3, 1848, son of Johann and Susana (Hyder) Gluch, whose other children were Gotlieb, Henry, John and Rosena. The parents were farmers who lived and died in their native land. Daniel E. Gluch was the only member of the family to emigrate to the United States. He was brought up on the farm and was a young man when in 1871 he appeared in Grant Township, this county, and took up his residence at the house of Carl Worchel. The lumbering industry was then flourishing, and there were always opportunities for strong young men to go into the woods logging. To this work he applied himself, and was thus occupied for nine years. On Nov. 28, 1872, the year after his arrival in Clark County, he assumed domestic responsibilities, being united in marriage with Mary Fischer. She was born in Germany, Oct. 1, 1851, daughter of Gotlieb and Marie (Gluch) Fischer. She was one of a family of seven children—Henry, Gotlieb, William, Christina, Daniel, Mary and Johann. All of these children came in 1871 to the United States, leaving the parents in Germany. The latter came later to this country, but afterwards returned to Germany, where they died. The children, on their arrival here went to the home of an uncle, Johann Gluch, who lived in Grant Township. Daniel E. Gluch and wife, after their marriage, resided for two years at the home of Ferdinand Johnson. At the end of that time Mr. Gluch secured 140 acres of land in Section 9, Grant Township. It was covered with pine stumps, wood and brush, and there was no road in the vicinity. One of his first acts was to build a log house, 24 by 18 feet in size, and containing two rooms. He possessed a hoe and an axe, and he taking one and his wife the other, they worked together in the clearing of their place. After a while he got two oxen, but it was not until the fourth year of their residence on the place that they got a cow, the event being a red-letter day in their lives. In the same year also they got eight chickens, so had now made a fair start on the road to prosperity. It was hard work, however, and they often had to carry home flour and feed on their backs from Neillsville. To that village also Mrs. Gluch used to take her butter and eggs, with raspberries she had picked, walking all the way through the woods, and when she got to market receiving only 8 cents a pound for her butter, 10 cents a dozen for eggs and 10 cents a quart for raspberries. But conditions improved with the lapse of time. Mr. Gluch got his farm cleared and put up good buildings on it, including a modern house of ten rooms; a barn 60 by 40 feet, to take the place of the original log barn, and a silo 36 by 16 feet. He raised good stock, besides the usual crops, and at one time was the owner of the cheese factory, known as the Star cheese factory. He also became a considerable land owner, buying in all five tracts of eighty acres each, so that he was able to give each of his sons a good start in life. A German Lutheran in religion, he aided in establishing and supporting the Fischer church. Daniel E. Gluch and wife had eight children: August, a resident of Neillsville; Christine, wife of Henry Garbusch; Daniel, who resides on a farm in Grant Township; Amelia, now Mrs. Robert Garbusch; Herman, of Grant Township; Ida, wife of Archie Howard, of Neillsville; John, who lives on the home place, and Alwin,



GEORGE W. TROGNER

who died when eight days old. John Gluch, mentioned above, was born on his parents' farm, March 24, 1891, and took over the farm in 1915, which he is now operating successfully. He was married Dec. 25, 1914, to Lillie Garbusch, who was born in Grant Township, daughter of David and Emelia Garbusch. He and his wife have one child, Lelia, who was born Jan. 1, 1916.

George Henry Hintz, the first and present chairman of the Hendren Township Board, and a successful dairy farmer of this township, was born in Stephenson County, Ill., Oct. 22, 1880, his parents being Frederick Charles and Augusta (Kapine) Hintz. The latter were natives of Germany, who came to this country in a sailing vessel, accompanied by three children, two daughters and a son, and on arriving here settled in Illinois on a farm. George Henry Hintz was educated in the district school, and at the age of 22 years, Sept. 22, 1902, married Mary Clair, a native of Illinois, who was born April 6, 1881. He then rented a farm for three years, after which he came to Clark County in search of a home. In 1909 he took up 160 acres of wild land at Willard, in Sections 15 and 16, Hendren Township, there being then no road in the vicinity, and, having built a shanty, 14 by 28 feet, moved into it with his wife and two children, Paul and Ralph. When he began to improve the place he had two horses, three cows and a calf, eleven head of sheep and one hog, besides a plow and wagon, and he soon built a frame barn 24 by 36 feet. He has now seventy acres cleared, his sheep helping in this work by browsing off the second growth. Mr. Hintz has also a fine two-story house, 24 by 26 feet, a basement barn with cement floor and swing stanchions, 40 by 86 feet in size, with room for twenty-five head of cattle, and a silo 14 by 28 feet. He raises thoroughbred Shorthorns. He helped to start the Willard cheese factory in July, 1914, and was its first vice president. This factory, which started with forty patrons, now has eighty-three, and averages 11,000 pounds of milk a day. After serving as vice president for two years, Mr. Hintz became its manager, and one of its board of directors, on Feb. 3, 1917, becoming its president. He also helped to establish his school district and served on its board, and is, as already mentioned, chairman of the township board. He has always been an earnest advocate of good roads, and has helped to get them in Hendren Township. His religious affiliations are with the Dunkard, or Brethren Church. He and his wife are the parents of six children; four born in Clark County: Roland, Boyd, Katherine and Bernice, besides the two already mentioned born in Stephenson County, Ill.

George W. Trogner, a well-known resident of Neillsville, of which place he is one of the most useful and respected citizens, was born in the state of New York, Aug. 13, 1846. His parents, Joseph and Elizabeth Trogner, were of German ancestry, but were born in America, the parents of both having been born in Germany. Joseph Trogner, who was a farmer, settled in Wisconsin in 1848, taking a homestead in Green County. The subject of this sketch was a young man of 18 years, or thereabouts, when, in 1864, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, becoming a member of Company H, 38th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers. The regiment joined the Army of the Potomac before Petersburg, and took part in the opera-

tions which resulted in the capture of the Weldon Railroad, in the action at Poplar Grove Church, and various skirmishes, until the close of the war, being mustered out at Madison in 1865. He then went into the woods and engaged in logging, but soon came to Neillsville to work in the mill of Hewett & Woods, two years later being placed in charge of the mill. Being a carpenter by trade, he helped to build many of the early residences in Neillsville, and was thus occupied for three years. He then built the first wagon shop in the village, and made the first wagon and the first buggy ever manufactured in Clark County. Later, Mr. Trogner entered into carpenter work as a contractor, and also did general contracting. He built the First National Bank Building, the North Side School Building, the Clark County Bank Building, and the furniture factory. He also superintended the construction of the Library Building, and the Neillsville Bank Building, and erected many fine residences, including his own dwelling, which is finished inside with walnut and red birch; also Banker Cornelius' residence. For fourteen years Mr. Trogner owned and operated the Neillsville Planing Mill, which was then a saw and planing mill and shingle mill. While thus occupied he built a substantial wood-working and carpenter shop, without a doubt the finest in the Northwest. As an expert cabinet-maker and mechanic he has gained a wide reputation. He has a very large and complete set of tools, each the best of its kind, and his work benches are models of convenience and construction. His supply of nails and screws would do credit to a large hardware store, and there is probably no man in Clark County who knows better how to use the various implements and accessories with which he has surrounded himself. In the rear end of his shop he has a fine planing machine, and a universal machine for doing all kinds of fine work. The machinery being propelled by an 8-horse power gasoline engine. Mr. Trogner has traveled as far West as Portland, Ore., where he followed his trade for a time. In Neillsville he has served eight years as alderman, assisting to pass whatever measures were enacted for the general good of the community. He is a member of the local G. A. R. post, and is the oldest member of Lodge No. 198, I. O. O. F., of Neillsville, joining it forty-three years ago. He has also been through the Grand Lodge, No. 44, of Pine Valley, and is a member of the Grand Encampment, having been through that also. Mr. Trogner was first married to Sarah Smith of Black River Falls, daughter of Fred Smith, a pioneer of that region. She died, leaving four children: Charles, now residing in Washington, D. C., who is the second largest printer of the United States today; being next to the highest man in the Government Building office; George and Minnie, who are deceased, and Kate, wife of William Kavolts, of Marion, Ohio. Mr. Trogner married for his second wife Mrs. Sarah Perry, the widow of Edward F. Perry, and who, by her first husband, had one child, Maude, now Mrs. S. M. Crandall of Portland Ore. Of Mr. Trogner's second marriage one child has been born, Walter J., who is now a prominent attorney, residing in Minneapolis, with offices at 805 and 807 Palace Building.

Joseph Spangler, who is profitably cultivating a 200-acre farm in York Township, was born in Jefferson County, Wis., March 17, 1861, son of

George and Mary (Schweiger) Spangler. The parents, who were natives of Germany, were married in Milwaukee in 1846, immediately, or soon after landing in this country from a sailing vessel which took ninety-three days to make the trip from Europe to America. George Spangler was a mason by trade, and after his marriage he and his wife resided for some years in Milwaukee. There he bought a piece of land that afterwards rose to a high valuation with the growth of the city. Selling this land he removed to Jefferson County, where, before his death, he cleared up two farms. He was a member of the Catholic Church. He and his wife had nine children, of whom eight grew to maturity and six are now living. Their names were, respectively, Kate, Michael, George, John, Annie, Mary, Joe, Walberger and Casper. Joseph Spangler acquired his education in the log schoolhouse of his district and in the parochial school. At the age of 17 he struck out for himself, first going to Waukesha, and afterwards to Monroe County, Wis., coming to Clark County when he was 18 years old, about 1879. Here he worked in lumber camps and for the farmers. A year later he bought a tract of land in Section 5, York Township, it being located in the woods and away from any road, so that he had to cut his way in. At the age of 22 years he located on the place and lived there subsequently as a bachelor for nine years. At first he resided in a frame shanty and worked at clearing his farm without the aid of implements, or stock. It was two years before he got a horse team, later securing an ox team, and it was five years from the time he started before he had a cow. He bought a new wagon after he had been there three years, and he often walked to and from the market, carrying stuff on his back. About 1893 Mr. Spangler was married to Rosa Pompo, who was born on a farm at Russville, Trempealeau County, Wis., Sept. 4, 1877. His subsequent career has been one of steady progress, and he now has a good brick house of seven rooms; a basement barn, 36 by 80 feet, built in 1903, and a stone silo, 14 by 26 feet. He has increased the size of his farm from 80 to 200 acres, and raises graded Holstein cattle and a good grade of horses. He also grows quite a considerable quantity of fruit. All this progress has been the result of hard work, continued over many years, but he is now reaping the reward of his industry. He and his wife have seven children: Tony, Lenora, Joe, Paulina, Phillip, Frank and Anna.

Ernest Grottke, a progressive farmer of Section 7, Grant Township, was born in Schlassing, Germany, Jan. 8, 1872, son of Carl Gotlieb and Anna Rosa (Pauel) Grottke. He was educated in Germany, and had little chance for attending school after he came to this country with his parents' family in 1886. He was then about 15 years old, and soon after he began working out for farmers and was thus occupied until he located for himself on eighty acres of land in Section 7. This was stumpy land with no buildings on it. At the time he settled on it he had just married Anna Scharff, the date of their marriage being — —, 18—. Mr. Grottke put up the frame of a house and by the year 1900 had a handsome nine-room brick house completed. Later, he built a good barn, 40 by 52 feet, and a machine shed, and silo 13 by 34. He now owns 160 acres of well tilled land, and raises Holstein cattle and other good stock. Like his father, he is a member of the

German Lutheran Church. He and his wife have had eight children: Elma, Walter, Ida, William and Edward (twins), Bernhardt, Herb and Arnold, of whom Edward is now deceased.

Carl Gottlieb Grottke, a prosperous farmer of Grant Township, who has achieved prosperity wholly as the result of his own exertions, having begun farming in this township as a pioneer, without money or any other resources, except good health, a strong physique and a courageous spirit, was born in Selassing, Province of Breslow, town of Schottay, Germany, Aug. 5, 1844, son of Carl and Susana (Korsege) Grottke. His parents, who were farmers, lived and died in Germany. They had seven children: Lena, Donthea, Carlina, Carl, William, Ernest and Rosa, of whom Carl, Carlina and Lena came to the United States, the others remaining in Germany. Carlina is now the widow of Carl Ratch, of Grant Township; Lena is the wife of a Mr. Ginther, of Lynn Township, Clark County. Carl G. Grottke attended school in Germany and grew up on his parents' farm. On Feb. 28, 1866, he was married in that country to Anna Rose Pael, who was born in Schlassing, Germany, Jan. 8, 1848. Her father was Paul Pael, who was born in Russia, where he served in the army, but subsequently went to Germany, where he also was a soldier, and where he made his home until his death at the age of 48 years, April 9, 1849. He and his wife had five children: Carlina, Susana, Helena Carl and Anna Rosa, the last mentioned being the only one of the family to come to the United States, and being now the only survivor. In 1885 Carl G. Grottke came alone to the United States to investigate conditions in the Northwest with the view to bringing his family here for permanent settlement. He was not accompanied by his family, as he found it necessary first to earn money to pay for their passage, and could do so quicker in this country than in Germany. As soon as possible he sent them the money and a little later his wife arrived here with their three children—Ernest, Paulina and Gustave. Of the two latter, Paulina is now a resident of New Lisbon, Wis., and Gustave is deceased. The family first located in Lynn Township, but soon removed to Grant Township, where Mr. Grottke rented a farm, which he operated for two years, and at the end of that time found himself with \$25 in cash. Although not yet a capitalist, he now purchased a tract of 120 acres, the price being \$775. The place was covered with stumps, stones, brush and logs, having been the site of a logging camp, and there was a logging shanty on the land, which he and his family immediately appropriated for a residence. After living in it a while it burned down and Mr. Grottke replaced it by a frame dwelling. The latter, however, was destroyed by a tornado, and then Mr. Grottke built a cement-block house, which so far has defied the elements and now constitutes the family residence. When he started to clear the farm he had nothing but his hands for tools, but borrowed a team from one of his neighbors. He and his wife also had two cows and twenty-five chickens. In the summer time they picked berries, which they carried to Neillsville and sold for 7 or 8 cents a quart, and the money was always well earned. Both Mr. and Mrs. Grottke worked in the fields during the earlier days, but later they got a team of horses and Mr. Grottke attended to the outside work, while his wife presided over the household. They



Charles C. Smiteman



JOHN P. KAUTH FAMILY AND RESIDENCE

were German Lutherans in religious faith, and he had served on the board of his church in Germany. After coming here he filled a similar position in the church in Lynn Township, and later in the Granton Church. Since those early days he and his family have advanced in prosperity, and in the regard and estimation of their neighbors. Their success has been well deserved, and their farm is now highly improved, with good buildings. Of their children, two have been mentioned already, and a sketch of their son Ernest will be herein given.

Charles C. Sniteman, proprietor of the Mammoth Silver Front Store in Neillsville, the largest drug store in Clark County, carrying a full and complete supply of drugs and sundries, including stationary, wall paper, periodicals, etc., was born in New York State Sept. 17, 1851. His father died when he was young and from his early youth he has been dependent upon his own resources. His school days were passed at Peoria, Ill., and largely before the days of free schools, but he continued for a while after the introduction of the free education laws. When it became time for him to choose a vocation in life, he decided upon pharmacy, and after the usual course of study was graduated in 1871 from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. He then located in Peoria, Ill., for the practice of his profession, and remained there for some seven or eight years. On Jan. 15, 1879, he came to Neillsville, Wis., to manage the store of Henry Myers, and also to seek health among the pine woods of Clark County, the latter, indeed, being the chief reason for his coming here. In a short time he bought out the interest of Henry Myers, forming a partnership with Isaiah Myers, a brother of Henry. A year later he bought out this partner also, and has continued here as sole proprietor of the business, having occupied the same location since 1879, a period of thirty-eight years. The business, however, was incorporated in 1891, under the state laws, and is known as the C. C. Sniteman Company. As a business man, Mr. Sniteman has been highly successful and through honesty and enterprise has gained a wide patronage, some of his patrons having traded with him for many years. He has never sought or held political office. For many years he has been a member of the Masonic order, which he joined at Peoria, Ill., when 21 years old, and being now a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He also belongs to the Odd Fellows' Lodge at Neillsville, and is a member of the Business Club. Formerly he was secretary and director of the Neillsville Furniture Company and treasurer of the old Lighting Company that went out of business. At the present time, aside from his drug business, he is treasurer of the Neillsville Opera House and contributed largely to its construction and financing. Mr. Sniteman was at one time a member of the state militia of Illinois, and later, after coming to this state, served fifteen years on the staff of the colonel of the Third Regiment, Wisconsin National Guard, as hospital steward, serving on the non-commissioned staff. At the breaking out of the Spanish-American War he reported as ready for duty, but was rejected on account of rheumatism. He stands high in Neillsville as a successful business man and a loyal citizen.

John P. Kauth, an enterprising farmer of section 14, Washburn Township, was born at Rockfield, Washington County, Wis., Jan. 20, 1873, son

of Adam and Mary (Mercle) Kauth. He is a grandson of Phillip Kauth, a native of Germany, who came when a single man to the United States, landing in this country after a voyage of sixty days in a sailing vessel. Phillip settled in Washington County, Wis., where he married Catherine, also a native of Germany, who came to this country on a vessel that took ninety-six days to make the trip. They settled in the woods and in time carved out a home from the wilderness, not, however, without much labor and suffering many hardships in the earlier days. Their children were: Philip, Adam, Catherine, Ragina and Elizabeth. Philip Kauth took place among the prominent citizens of the locality, helping to organize the township and also to start St. Boniface Catholic Church, of which he and his family were members. His son Adam, was born in Washington County, where he always lived, though neither he nor his wife reached old age, Adam dying when 49 years old, and his wife at the age of 46. Their children were: John, of Washburn Township, and Peter and Andrew, the last named is dead, having been accidentally shot while hunting. Peter resides at Lake Mills, Wis. John P. Kauth acquired his education in the district school and in the parochial school of the St. Mathias Church. As soon as he was old enough he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in Milwaukee for twelve years. He then took a farm in Washington Township, which he operated for awhile, but which he sold in 1903, coming to Clark County. Here he bought a tract of eighty acres in section 14, Washburn Township, the same which constitutes his present farm. Twenty acres of the land were cleared and there were log buildings on the place. He had one horse and a light buggy and about half a dozen chickens, with a rooster, and later he got a cow. At first Mr. Kauth had great trouble with the soil, which seemed unproductive, being composed almost entirely of quack grass sod. His first crops amounted to nothing, being so poor that he did not take the trouble to harvest them; but, by raising cows and using the fertilizer thus obtained he finally made it produce, and can now raise more hay from one acre than he then could from four. He has increased the size of his farm to 160 acres and now milks twenty-five cows. One of the adjuncts of his farm is a nice orchard of fruit trees and he also has a fine apiary of Italian bees, as well as a beautiful flower garden. His cattle are of the Holstein breed and he also raises a good grade of Belgian and Percheron horses. A good modern house, which he erected, burned, leaving him and his family with no personal possessions but the clothes on their backs, but though this was a severe loss, he started again, building another house, which is well furnished. He has also erected a barn, with cement floor basement, 36 by 80 feet, and a silo of 100 tons capacity, 14 by 30 feet in size. Mr. Kauth is a member of the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator and Lumber Company of Neillsville, also of the Shortville Creamery, serving five years as its director. He has also served two years as supervisor and nine years as a member of the school board. His fraternal affiliations are with the Odd Fellows of Neillsville and the Mystic workers. Mr. Kauth was married Nov. 27, 1894, to Anna Lahr, daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Pineon) Lahr, of Washington County, Wis. Her parents are now deceased, Nicholas Lahr dying at the age of 65

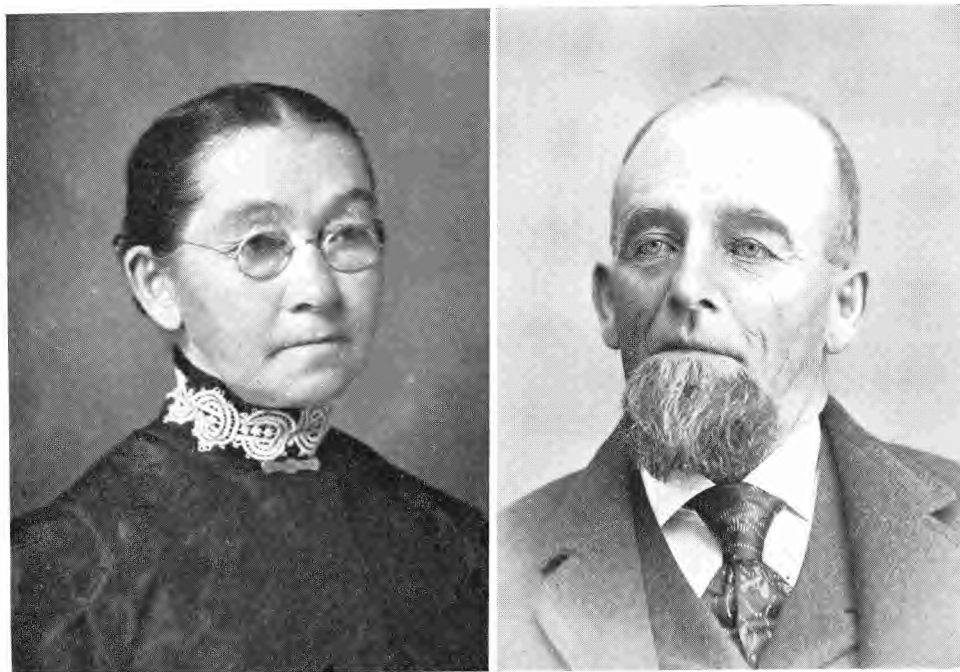
years, and his wife at that of 84. Mr. and Mrs. Kauth are the parents of four children: Herbert, Helen, Lena and Norbert. Lena married Ordie Marshall, and resides in section 16, Washburn Township. The others are living at home. Mr. and Mrs. Kauth and their son Herbert, are all members of the Mystic Workers of the World.

Michael Grasser, a prosperous farmer of section 2, Grant Township, was born near Salzburg, Germany, Sept. 26, 1849. The father, Joseph Grasser, was a farmer in Germany; the maiden name of his wife, mother of Michael, was Catrina Halter. Both of them died in their native land. Michael Grasser served in the French army in the War of 1870, between France and Germany, and was captured at Salzburg, but escaped at dusk, while on the march with other prisoners, being forced to swim the river three times that night to elude pursuers. In 1871 he came to the United States, locating first in Chicago, where he arrived with one dollar, which the drayman took for hauling him to a friend's house. He had a brother, Louie, in Sheboygan County, Wis., who had come to America ten years before, and on communicating with him, Louie sent him ten dollars and he went to his brother's farm, where he stayed two months. This brother, after living twelve years in Sheboygan County, went back to Germany, where he is now conducting a butcher's shop. After leaving Louie's farm, Michael Grasser went to Hayden, Calumet County, Wis., where he learned the blacksmith's trade, remaining there three years. His next move was to Potterstown, Wis., and there he worked in a blacksmith's shop for five years. In 1878 he came to Clark County, locating at Mapleworks, which was about half a mile southeast of where Granton now stands. There he conducted a blacksmith shop for thirteen years, during which time he formed a wide acquaintance. He had purchased in 1882 the farm of which he is now the owner, consisting of forty acres of land, of which ten acres had been cleared, and in 1891 he moved onto it. The advent of the railroad caused the abandonment of Mapleworks, the residents and merchants moving to what is now the village of Granton, and Mr. Grasser about the same time moved his house and barn to his farm, which was only half a mile west. Here he has since been engaged in general farming with profitable results. He served on the township board for a number of years and is numbered among the reliable and substantial citizens of the township. Mr. Grasser was united in marriage, Nov. 7, 1876, to Mary Browne-acker, at Potterstown, Wis. Her parents were Florin and Mary Browne-acker, the father being a farmer of Calumet County, Wis., the other children in the family being Stephen, Annette and Elizabeth. The daughter Mary was born in Austria-Hungary, Oct. 28, 1851, and came to this country with her family in 1856, the vessel being three months on the ocean. Mr. and Mrs. Grasser have been the parents of five children: Stephen, who went to Alaska and from whom no news has been received since 1904; Louie, who is an electrician, living in Seattle; Mary, who lives in Minneapolis, and travels for the Robert Straus millinery concern; Mollie, who is a trained nurse, and travels from coast to coast, and Alma, now Mrs. John Harien of Glendive, Mont. Although Mr. Grasser never went to school he

has picked up the elements of an education and is a good linguist, speaking English, French and German.

Herman Braatz, one of the most progressive young farmers of Clark County, who by hard work and perseverance has developed from the forest a fine and productive farm, was born on the homestead of his parents, Richard and Amelia (Scholz) Braatz, in Grant Township, Mar. 2, 1881. Herman's schooling was somewhat irregular, as he had to help his father in clearing the latter's farm, but during the winter time he usually worked in the lumber woods, being thus occupied for a number of years. He was united in marriage, June 26, 1907, to Nellie Ruege, a native of Grant Township and daughter of William Ruege. He had already begun to improve a tract of eighty acres in section 27, Grant Township, on which he built an eight-room brick veneer house, in which he and his wife took up their residence. Later he built a good barn, 36 by 68 feet, with basement, cement floors and patent stanchions; also a silo, 36 by 12 feet, and a toolshed with cement floor, 24 by 56 feet in size, with a hog building and other necessary structures. There was a grove of maple trees on his farm, which he has saved for the production of maple sugar. He also has an orchard of Dutchess apples and other fine varieties of fruit. He raises Durham cattle and graded Percheron horses successfully, finding a ready market for his stock, while his tilled land is fruitful and grows bountiful crops. Mr. Braatz is a member of the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator and Lumber Company, of Neillsville, a stockholder in the Wausau Packing Plant and a patron of the cheese factory. He held the office of supervisor for 1910, and since 1911 has been manager of Lynn Telephone Co. A German Lutheran in religious faith, he is serving as trustee of his church. He and his wife are the parents of four children: Esther, Erwin, Victor and Donald.

Richard F. Braatz, who is successfully engaged in the pursuit of agriculture on a farm in section 22, Grant Township, was born in Prussia, Germany, May 17, 1841, son of Michael and Wilhelmina (Baker) Braatz. The father was a wagonmaker, who emigrated to the United States in 1849, accompanied by his wife and six sons, Louie (now deceased), Henry, Richard, William (of West Bend), Emil, and Anton, the last mentioned now residing on the homestead in Washington County, Wis. The voyage across the Atlantic occupied eleven weeks and three days, being made in a slow sailing vessel. On landing Michael Braatz and his family made their way to Milwaukee and resided at a point near there for about two weeks. He then bought forty acres of land, thirty miles from the site of that now flourishing city, but which then was mostly a swamp with a few scattered houses in the vicinity, and on his tract built a log house, into which he and his family moved. Starting with nothing but his hands to work with, he made at first slow progress, and had to walk to Milwaukee for his supplies; but in course of time he developed a good farm, erecting on it a substantial brick residence, with other buildings. There he died many years afterwards at the age of 84, his wife passing away at the age of 78 years. They were members of the German Lutheran Church. Richard F. Braatz was eight years old when he accompanied his parents to America. He had attended school two years in Germany, but afterwards had



MR. AND MRS. RICHARD F. BRAATZ

no further chance to improve his education except by occasional attendance at evening school. Brought up on his parents' farm he learned the science of agriculture as then practiced and was familiar with pioneer conditions as his father's assistant for years before he started in for himself. When he did so start he bought 160 acres in section 22, Grant Township, this being in 1866, when he was 25 years old, and still single. He had served three years and ten days as a soldier in the Civil War, having enlisted in 1861, in the Second Battalion of Wisconsin Light Artillery. His battery had been stationed successively at Fortress Monroe, Hughes Pine, Yorktown and around Richmond. He had escaped wounds or captivity and was in good physical condition. Building a log shanty on his land, it standing about fifteen rods west of the present house, he began the arduous labor of improving and developing a farm. For some time he remained a bachelor, but in 1873 he changed his condition, being united in marriage with Amelia Scholz, who was born in the vicinity of Milwaukee. She died when about 40 years old, having borne him five children: Clara, now living on the homestead; Almina, wife of William Kurton; Henry, of Grant Township; Herman, also residing in Grant Township, and Carl, now living on the homestead. As the sons grew up they assisted their father in clearing the farm and in making the improvements on it, and in time they received their reward, as he accumulated some 320 acres of land, of which they got a share. Among the buildings erected on his place by Mr. Braatz were a good substantial house of ten rooms; three barns, two of them 62 by 30 feet in size, and one 30 by 40 feet, and a silo 14 by 40 feet. In early days he often walked to Neillsville after supper, carrying butter and eggs to market, for which, prices being then very low, he received only a few cents, the stores then paying about eight or ten cents a pound for butter and about ten cents a dozen for eggs. Since those times Mr. Braatz has seen great changes, mostly for the better, so far as the farmers are concerned; but the road from poverty to prosperity was long and tedious. He now has a fine and flourishing farm, raising, besides the usual crops, a good grade of Durham cattle and horses. At one time he also raised sheep. In addition to his farming interests, he is a stockholder in the Pleasant Ridge Cheese Factory, in the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator and Lumber Co. of Neillsville, and in the First National Bank of Neillsville. Mr. Braatz married for his second wife, Christiana Riedel, April 24, 1892, daughter of John Riedel, a pioneer of Clark County. She was born in Germany, Dec. 5, 1849.

Herbert Owen Huckstead, one of the leading farmers and stockmen of Grant Township, was born in the county of Kent, England, May 4, 1865, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Holland) Huckstead. His parents were farming people there and had four children: Elizabeth, who married Walter Hills (now deceased), of Des Moines, Iowa; Mercy, now Mrs. Allen Coffin, of Des Moines; Herbert, of Grant Township, Clark County, and Kate, who is the wife of F. W. Mowe, of Pella, Iowa. In 1862 Henry Huckstead left England with his family for the United States, making the voyage of fourteen days on a steamer. Heading for Clark County, Wis., they made the latter part of their journey, from Black River to Grant Township, by

stage, and located on twenty acres of wild land in section 20. Here Mr. Huckstead built a frame house and began the development of a farm, using an ox team. In 1885 he sold out and went to Iowa, locating on a farm in Humboldt County and there his wife died in 1905, at the age of 76 years. Subsequently he returned to Clark County, where he spent the rest of his life, dying in 1915, at the age of 82. They were faithful members of the Methodist Church. Herbert O. Huckstead was educated in a district school in Grant Township, but his studies were not long continued, as he had to begin industrial life at an early age. For awhile he worked in the lumber camps, and then struck out as a farmer in Humboldt County, Iowa, raising Durham cattle. In 1903 he returned to Clark County, and on Nov. 29, that year, he was married to Hattie Reed, daughter of the pioneer, Thomas Reed. He first rented the Thomas Reed farm of 120 acres, and later purchased it. Since locating on the farm he has made some good improvements on it, building a barn 40 by 60 feet, and a silo 14 by 35 feet, besides other necessary buildings. He raises pure-bred Holstein cattle and aside from his direct farming interests is a member of the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator and Lumber Company of Neillsville, which he helped to organize. He also aided in the organization of the Farmers' Co-operative Creamery, which he has served as secretary for twenty-five years, and has been a member of the school board. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Church, and he belongs also to the lodge and encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Huckstead is a member of the Ladies' Aid Society of Pleasant Ridge, Grant Township. Their family includes three children, Harold, Dorothy and Ruth.

Sims Edward Blackman, an early settler of Grant Township, now passed away, but who, during his career of over thirty years in this county was a man held in high esteem, was born in the county of Kent, England, Mar. 27, 1848. His parents were Sims and Charlotte (Waterman) Blackman, also natives of England, who were married in Kent and passed their lives there as farmers. They had eleven children—Ann, Charlotte, Fannie, Hattie, Mary, Carrie, Jane, Sims E., Edward, James and John. Sims E. Blackman attended school in England and there learned the mason's trade. At the age of 22 years he came to the United States, and a year later located in Clark County, Wis., being the only son of the family to settle in the West. Here he worked at his trade of a mason, building the court house and jail at Neillsville, the Neillsville Bank, the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, and various brick and stone residences or business blocks. In 1875 or about forty-three years ago, he bought a tract of land in section 24, Grant Township. Some clearing had been done on the land and there was a log house on the place. Mr. Blackman continued to work at his trade, paying others to make the improvements of his farm until it was all cleared. He, himself, however, not only made the brick, but built the handsome solid brick residence now standing on the farm. He also erected a basement barn, 38 by 54 feet in size, and by a purchase of sixty more acres of land he increased the size of his farm to 100 acres. He also became a stockholder in the Pleasant Ridge Creamery. For sixteen years he served as a member of the school board. An earnest member of the



MR. AND MRS. ROBERT HOWARD
MR. AND MRS. SIMS E. BLACKMAN

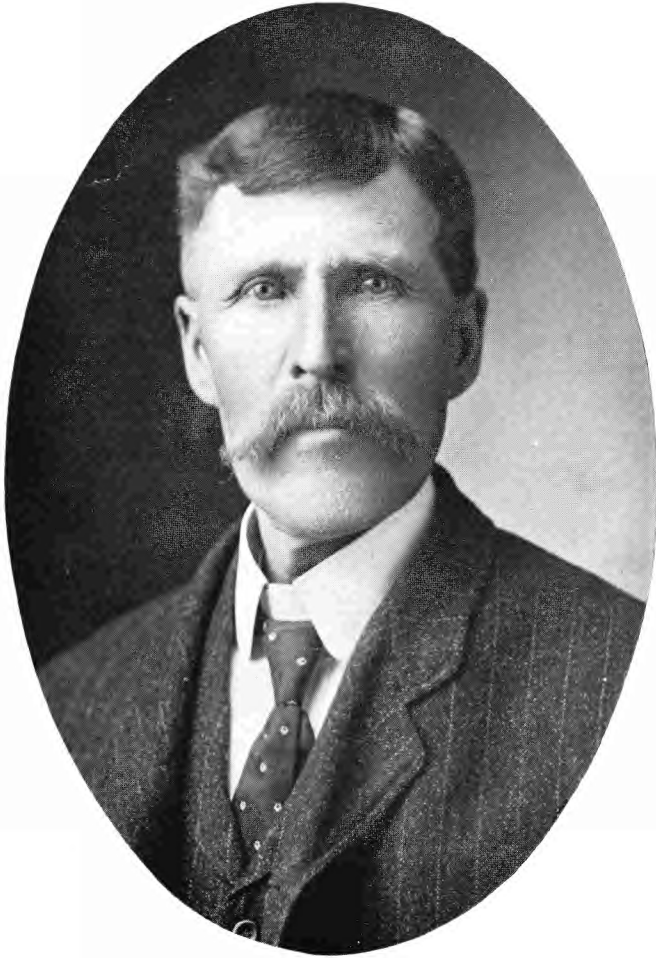
Methodist Church, he served as its steward and as Sunday school superintendent, and in early days, before the erection of the church edifice, services were often held in his log house. His death, which occurred July 8, 1900, when he was 54 years old, was an event regretted throughout the township and vicinity, as his sterling character had made him many friends. Sims E. Blackman was married, Dec. 3, 1878, at the home of his bride's father, to Mary Howard, who was born April 21, 1856, in the one room log house of her parents, Robert and Rachel (Pope) Howard, of Grant Township. Her father was a native of Cambridge, England, his father, also named Robert, being a farmer. Robert Howard, second, came to the United States at an early age, and was later married in Chicago, Ill. In 1855 he and his wife Rachel, drove with an ox team from Elgin, Ill., to Clark County, Wis., and after arriving in the county had to cut a road from Neillsville to their land in Grant Township, which was covered with timber. He and his wife often rode to church on a "jumper." They had five children: Mary, John, George, Leonard and Rachel. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Blackman, all of whom are living, are as follows: Ralph, who lives on the family homestead; Charlotte, wife of Albert Duge, of Bunker Hill, Indiana; Evelyn, who married Milo Woodford, of Stewart, Wyo.; Elgie R., residing on the homestead; Sadie, wife of Gus Rudeen, of Pine Bluff, Wyo., and Clifford, who, like his brothers, lives on the homestead.

Otto Albert Hantke, a respected resident of Grant Township, engaged in operating the old Hantke farm, was born on that part of the farm which lies in section 27, and which was the homestead of his parents, Ernest and Amelia (Thrum) Hantke. Ernest Hantke was born in Germany, Aug. 12, 1840, and came to the United States with neighbors when only about 12 years old, the voyage lasting twelve weeks. He attended school in Milwaukee and was subsequently married in that city to Amelia Thrum, who was born in West Prussia, Germany, Oct. 27, 1845, daughter of Henry and Lenora Thrum, who were farming people. Her father died in Germany and his widow subsequently married August Schaldach. Coming to this country, they settled first in Milwaukee, but a short time after moved to La Crosse. The children of Henry and Lenora Thrum were Lena, Gotlieb, Minnie, Amelia, Tina and Ferdinand. The children by Mrs. Thrum's marriage with August Schaldach were William and Fred, born in Germany, and Carl and Herman, who were born in Wisconsin. The parents spent the rest of their lives as farmers in La Crosse County. Ernest Hantke and wife also moved to La Crosse and resided there for awhile, coming to Clark County in 1863, with three children—Liza, Louis and Paulina. This journey they made by train to Black River Falls and then drove with their own team of oxen to Neillsville. They settled on 120 acres in Grant Township, moving into the log shanty which stood on the place. Besides their ox team they had two cows and half a dozen chickens. Within a few years Mr. Hantke had erected a new and more commodious log house. His wife spun wool and knit socks and mittens, while he worked in the woods two winters in order to get a little money in hand. They often drove in their ox team, or walked, to the Fischer German Lutheran Church, and Mrs. Hantke sometimes walked to Neillsville, a basket on each arm to sell farm

produce. She received only 10 cents a pound for butter and the same price for a dozen eggs—a big contrast with the prices that prevail at the present day. Ernest Hantke died on that farm at the age of 50 years, after making good progress in its development. He was a worthy and respected citizen and served both on the school board and on the board of his church, of which he was a leading member and strong supporter. His widow is still living. Their children were: Elizabeth, Ida (deceased), Louis, Pauline, Otto, August (deceased), Ernest (deceased), Anna, Minnie and Oscar. Otto A. Hantke was educated in the old McPherson district school in Grant Township and grew to manhood on his parents' farm, where he acquired a competent knowledge of agriculture in assisting his father. When a young man he also spent two winters in the woods. In time he came into possession of the homestead, which was then a tract of 120 acres, but to which he has since added an improved tract of eighty acres, lying across the road in sections 28 and 33. He is carrying on general farming successfully, raising a good grade of stock and has served as supervisor of the township and as a member of the school board. Mr. Hantke was first married to Mary Lazotta, daughter of Mathias Lazotta, a pioneer settler in Grant Township. She died at the age of 32, leaving four children: Leo, Reuben, Anthony and Lillian. Mr. Hantke married for his second wife, Mrs. Otellia Jacobt, daughter of Joseph Jacobt, and widow of Gustaf Wolf. Of this second marriage no children have been born. By her former marriage Mrs. Hantke had one child, Elsie.

Earl Casper Wood, a well-known and respected resident of Pine Valley Township, engaged in the pursuit of agriculture, was born on his present homestead in section 18, Dec. 1, 1889. The homestead, and the house in which he was born, were formerly the property of his grandfather, Alonzo Wood, afterwards coming into possession of our subject's father, David Wood. Earl Casper's education was obtained in the district school and the high school at Neillsville. Growing to manhood on the home farm, he acquired a knowledge of agriculture and then engaged in the lumber business as a logging contractor. After being thus occupied for about one year, Mr. Wood turned his attention to farming, taking up that occupation on the old homestead in Pine Valley, which has a most picturesque location, overlooking the valley and the surrounding hills, and commanding an extensive and beautiful view. He raises good stock and as a farmer has been successful. Mr. Wood married, Dec. 5, 1914, Glen Woodcock, who was born in Sheboygan County, Wis., Feb. 14, 1896, a daughter of Earl and Jennie (Flemming) Woodcock, who located some ten years ago in Clark County, and now resides in section 9, Pine Valley Township. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are the parents of two children: Ruth and Dorothy.

Carl C. Berg, proprietor of a profitable farm in section 31, Fremont Township, was born in Solor, Norway, April 27, 1851. His parents were Carl H. and Ellen (Hendricks) Berg, the father being a farmer by occupation, as was also the father of Ellen Hendricks. They came to America in 1892, but after residing for a year in Wisconsin, Carl H. Berg and wife returned to Norway, where they died. Carl C., the direct subject of this memoir, remained at home until he was 20 years old, and then came to the



CARL C. BERG

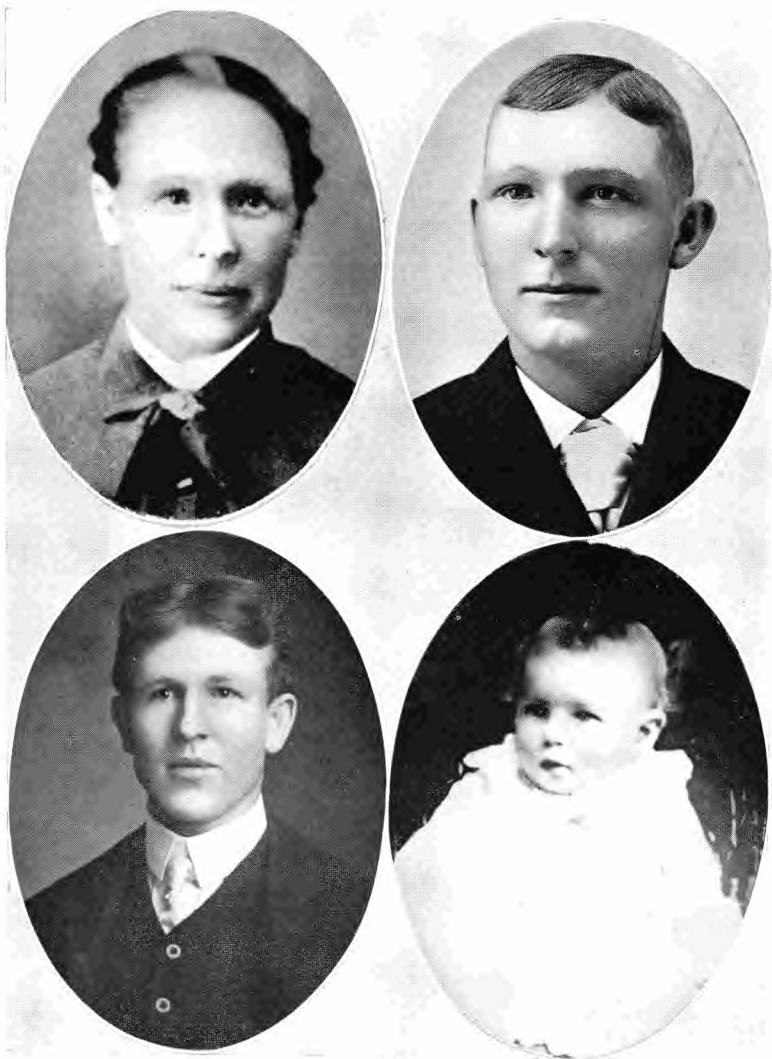
United States with his brother Henry, locating first at Black River Falls, where he arrived Sept. 4, 1871. There he went to live with his brother John, who was a carpenter, and from that time on for fifteen years he worked in the woods in winter and on the drive in the spring, returning to Black River Falls during the intervals. There, on Nov. 29, 1876, he was united in marriage with Amelia Anderson, who was born in Norway, Dec. 18, 1856, and who came to this country with her parents in 1873. Her father was Arndt Anderson, a settler at Blair, Wis., and bought a farm in Trempealeau County, where Amelia grew to womanhood. In 1877, the year after his marriage, Carl C. Berg bought forty acres of wild land in section 31, Fremont Township, on which he built a log house and barn, into the former of which he and his wife moved. Here he started the work of improvement, making good progress. In 1882 he bought forty acres more, which was a tract adjoining, in section 31, and this also he cleared. Then in 1906 he bought a tract of eighty acres, also adjoining the property he had, and in 1914, added twenty-five acres more to his farm, increasing its size to 185 acres, at which it stands at present. Among the buildings he has erected on his place are a commodious residence of eighteen rooms and a barn, 40 by 60 feet. His family numbers eight children, of whom the following is a brief record: Loty, now Mrs. Calvin R. Davis, of Greenwood; Alva, wife of Chas. Fenske, a farmer of Clark County; Arthur, residing at home; Hugh, formerly in the banking business, but now engaged in the automobile business at Granton; Nettie, wife of Harold Hiles, of York township; Price, Pearl and Vernon, residing at home. Mr. Berg has served as chairman of the Fremont Township board as assessor for fifteen years. He is a man of influence in the community, in the progress and development of which he takes a keen interest.

William Wagner, who is engaged in agriculture in section 4, Lynn Township, where he has a good farm of 120 acres, was born in Calumet County, Wis., April 28, 1880. His father, Adam Wagner, was born in Saxony, Germany, Jan. 2, 1849. When about 4 years old Adam accompanied his parents, with two brothers and four sisters, to the United States, the father buying 120 acres of wild land in Calumet County, Wis. There Adam grew to manhood, residing at home until he was 26 years old. He was then married, in October, 1875, to Sofia Oldenburg, and he and his wife took up their residence on 150 acres of land adjoining the home farm. There two sons were born and reared: John, who is still on the home farm, and William. William Wagner spent the first twenty-two years of his life on his parents' homestead. He then bought 120 acres of land in section 4, Lynn Township, and at the same time, or on March 18, 1902, he assumed the responsibilities of domestic life by marrying Anna Franke, daughter of Louis and Barbara (Miller) Franke, her parents being farming people of Calumet County, Wis., and the father a native of Saxony, Germany. Mr. Wagner has since greatly improved his farm, now having over eighty acres under the plow. He is president of the board of directors of the Co-operative Elevator at Chili, Wis., former secretary of the Lynn Telephone Company, and now is its treasurer; a director of the bank at Chili, and a shareholder in the Wausau Packing Company. For twelve

years he served as school director and has also been chairman of the township board and a member of the side board, thus taking an active and useful part in public affairs. He and his wife are the parents of four children: Roland, Ethel, Gladys and George, all of whom reside at home.

Levy Williamson, proprietor and editor of the Neillsville Times, was born in Rochester, Ind., Dec. 28, 1878, son of William and Josephine (Olson) Williamson. The parents were natives of Norway, where they were married, coming to the United States as a young couple about 1876. The father, who was a musician in Norway, followed that profession, in connection with piano tuning, in this country, making his home in Rochester, Ind. He and his wife had two children: Ragahild, who married R. W. Hurst of Louisville, Ky., and Levy, of Neillsville, Wis. Levy Williamson acquired a good education, being graduated from the Rochester (Ind.) high school and from the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., where he took a special course in literary work. Thus mentally well equipped, he became assistant city editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel, which position he held until 1903, in which year he went to Athens, Wis., for three years subsequently being manager of the Athens Record. In 1906 Mr. Williamson purchased the Neillsville Times, a Republican organ, from L. B. Ring, and has since conducted the paper successfully, also identifying himself closely with local interests generally. For five years he was secretary of the Clark County Fair Association, and he has been secretary of the canning factory since its organization. He is a member of the Free Library Board of Neillsville and for two terms has satisfactorily performed the duties of city clerk. In all concerns with which he has been connected he has shown himself a man of ability and enterprise and has gained a position of influence in the community. His fraternal society affiliations are with the Blue Lodge and Chapter of the Masonic order at Neillsville, and with the local lodges of Modern Woodmen, Odd Fellows and Moose. Mr. Williamson was married, Oct. 1, 1903, to Mary Bruly, daughter of Edward and Mary Bruly, her parents being pioneer settlers of Clark County. He and his wife have one son, Louis, who was born April 9, 1905.

Peter Hotchkiss (now deceased), was one of the public spirited citizens of Fremont Township, well known and respected, a native of Wisconsin, having been born in Jackson County, June 30, 1877, son of Charles and Betsey (Peterson) Hotchkiss. Charles, the father, was born in New York, Jan. 10, 1837, and died in Clark County, Oct. 25, 1895. He was a son of Joseph and Alice Hotchkiss, the former of whom was born Feb. 16, 1810, and the latter Nov. 6, 1915. Betsey Peterson, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Norway, born Aug. 22, 1849, daughter of Peter Enerson and Mary Larson, who were farming people there. They had five children, one of whom, their daughter Betsey, came to the United States in 1874, being married to Charles Hotchkiss in Munroe County, Wis. Of this union three children were born—William H., Joseph and Peter. By a former marriage Charles had two other children, Louie and Nettie. Charles Hotchkiss, who for some time worked in the lumber woods in Jackson County, this state, subsequently took up a tract of land in section 21, Fremont Township, Clark County. The land had been partly cleared and



MRS. BETSY HOTCHKISS AND CHILDREN

a log cabin erected on it, and here he spent the rest of his life, engaged in developing a farm. Peter Hotchkiss was educated in the schools of Jackson County, and when a young man went to work in the logging camps. He also worked on the home farm in Fremont Township, later becoming its owner, and raising Holstein cattle and Percheron horses. He improved the property by erecting on it a good brick house of modern style, but during his latter years he had rented the farm to a tenant. Mr. Hotchkiss was one of the organizers of the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator and Produce Company of Chili, which he served as president. He was chairman of the township board for five years, and was financially interested in the Bank of Chili, having served as a member of its board of directors. His fraternal affiliations were with the Modern Woodmen of America, and was presented with a beautiful diploma by his lodge for his faithful services as clerk. Peter Hotchkiss died Nov. 18, 1917.

Niran H. Withee. The life and record of Niran H. Withee has been one of more than usual interest, and his career was of such benefit, and wielded such a wide influence over the people of the Black River Valley, that a sketch of his career will convey some idea of his usefulness in the various walks of life. He was born in Norridgewock, Maine, June 21, 1827, the son of Zachariah and Pilly (Longly) Withee, who were also born in the Pine Tree State, the father of Irish and the mother of English extraction. Zachariah Withee was born in Norridgewock, Maine, Mar. 21, 1794, and was a leading agriculturist of the section in which he resided. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and for services rendered the Government in that capacity he received a land warrant. Niran H. Withee was one of seven children, and was given the rudiments of an academic education. When the tide of emigration swept westward Mr. Withee embraced the opportunity then afforded of being one of the pioneers of La Crosse County, Wis., and in 1852 settled in this region, with the commercial interests of which he thoroughly identified himself, eventually becoming one of the most successful business men and extensive land owners of the county. Soon after his arrival he embarked in the lumber business and his operations in that line became so extensive that in 1870 he removed to Clark County. From 1857, however, he was closely identified with the logging interests of the Black River country in La Crosse County, and was a prominent figure in all the progressive business movements in the Black River Valley, in the lumber and flooding-dam companies, and was scarcely ever without heavy official responsibility of some kind. He did much to shape the policy and manage the affairs of Clark County, and was its treasurer from 1875 until his brother Hiram succeeded him in 1882. He represented the county for two terms in the General Assembly of the State, where his ability as an able leader was felt and acknowledged. His integrity and uprightness of character won for him the regard of his contemporaries, and his clear, analytical and well poised mind and quick perception brought him into immediate recognition. His activity and keen business foresight led him into many important enterprises which have been of permanent benefit to the country, and his generous impulses won him numerous friends, whom he rarely lost. At Hemlock he built a grist and saw mill

and cleared up a large farm, and at Longwood he built a stave and heading mill and cheese factory, the latter of which was the first built in that part of the county. He also cleared a large farm at Longwood which he called the home farm. Mr. Withee built a saw mill at La Crosse which became known as the Island Mill Lumber Co., and of which he was the head of until his death. He was also heavily interested in the Hannibal Saw Mill Co. He also had a line of tow boats on the Mississippi River. Mr. Withee was married to Mrs. Louisa (Wood) Stratton, widow of Avery Stratton, of New York, and daughter of Colonel Artemus Wood, of New Berlin, N. Y., the latter being colonel in the State Militia. To Mr. and Mrs. Withee the following children were born: Niran Haskell, William Wood, Theodore Owen, and two who died in infancy. Mr. Withee was a Republican in politics. In social life he was highly esteemed for his cordial and agreeable manners, and in the domestic circle he was a model husband and father. Mr. Withee died at his home in La Crosse, July 2, 1887, at the age of sixty years and eleven days.

N. Haskell Withee, proprietor of Popple River Farm, located one and one-half miles east of Owen, Wis., was born at La Crosse, Wis., Mar. 18, 1868, and called that his home for thirty-five years, after which moving to Minneapolis, Minn., and about five years ago he moved to the above farm which he started to improve in 1896. He was the son of Niran H. and Louisa A. (Wood) Withee. The father, for many years was one of the leading lumbermen of La Crosse and Clark County. The subject of this sketch, after attending Gale College, became associated with his father in the lumber business and was thus engaged until his father's death in 1887, when he and his brothers closed out the lumber interests of the family, after which he spent a good deal of his time for a number of years on the Pacific Coast in buying and selling of timber lands. Mr. Withee was married twice, his present wife was Regina C. Hemberson, daughter of C. L. and Serina Hemberson. Mr. Withee belongs to Lodge No. 300, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of La Crosse, also to the Hoo-Hoos, which order he joined in Portland, Oregon.

Fernando C. Wage, a well-to-do citizen of Neillsville, now retired after a successful agricultural career in this county, was born in Bradford County, Pa., April 6, 1841. He is a son of John D. Wage by the latter's second wife, whose maiden name was Susanna Fowler. His paternal grandfather was a Hessian soldier, who came to this country in the pay of the British during the Revolutionary War, but who, like many of his countrymen, who came on the same errand, liked this country so well that they settled here when their term of service was over. Some of them, indeed, did not wait that long, but when they got a good opportunity, deserted from the British army and took up land here, subsequently becoming good American citizens. Mr. Wage's grandfather, however, who was married, returned to Germany for his wife, whom he brought back with him to the United States. They had two children, John D. and one other, but of the latter all trace has been lost. John D. Wage was born Feb. 27, 1781, either during the voyage of his parents to America, or after their arrival and settlement in Massachusetts. When he grew up he be-

came a shoemaker, which trade he followed first in Massachusetts and later in Pennsylvania, to which state he moved. In 1856, however, he joined the throng of homeseekers in the great Northwest. He had previously married in Pennsylvania Abbie ———, by whom he had eight children: George, Chapel, Henry, John, Caroline, Abigail, Emily and Elsie, and was now united to his second wife, whose maiden name was, as previously mentioned, Susanna Fowler. When he married her, however, she was the widow of Fred Cogswell, by whom she had three children—Fred, Orlando and Bulah. These three children remained behind in Pennsylvania. On starting from Pennsylvania for Wisconsin, Mr. Wage was accompanied only by Levi Marsh. They drove by team to Buffalo, N. Y., from which point they shipped their team to Chicago. They then drove by horse team to Sparta, Wis., where Mr. Wage's family joined him and where they spent the winter. In the spring of 1857 they resumed their journey, coming by ox team to Neillsville. On arriving here John D. Wage secured a pre-empted farm of 160 acres in Grant Township, which was located two miles away from the nearest neighbor, and he had to cut a road to his farm for his wagon. At that time there were only seven or eight houses in Neillsville; their trading-place was Sparta and the nearest mill was at Weston Rapids. In addition to his ox team, Mr. Wage had two cows and a pig with which to begin farming. For the family residence he put up a log building, with a sloping roof covered with boards. Here he and his wife spent the rest of their lives. He improved his farm and in time, after much hard work, became fairly prosperous. At the time he moved onto his place Grant Township was not organized and he was one of those who effected its organization. He also served as supervisor and was active in school affairs. A man of liberal views in religious matters, he was affiliated with the Universalist Church. His death occurred when he had reached the advanced age of 85 years and six months. His wife died at the age of 71. Both were laid to rest in Grant Cemetery, Grant Township. Ferdinando C. Wage attended school in Pennsylvania, but had no further opportunity of pursuing his studies. In 1863, at the age of 22 years, he entered military service as a member of Company I, 14th Wisconsin Regiment, enlisting at Neillsville. His regiment was assigned to the 16th Army Corps and took part in the Red River Expedition, during which he had to do a great deal of marching. He took part in the fighting at Ft. Darusha; at Mobile, Ala.; and in the last battle of Nashville, and was mustered out at Mobile, Oct. 9, 1865. Returning to Neillsville, he took up logging and farming, his homestead consisting of eighty acres of land in Grant Township, fourteen of which formed a part of the original homestead of his parents. Clearing the farm, he also erected good buildings on it, residing there until the late seventies, when he moved to a tract of eighty acres in section 35, Pine Valley. There were some small improvements on this place and he made others, erecting good buildings, until he had considerably increased the value of the property. Here he carried on agricultural operations until 1901, in which year he sold the farm and retired to Neillsville, where he has since resided. While a resident of Grant Township Mr. Wage served five years as supervisor, which office he also held

for many years in Pine Valley Township, serving besides on the school board. In politics he has always been a Republican. As a veteran of the Civil War, he belongs to the Chas. Bacon G. A. R. Post at Neillsville. Mr. Wage was married, Oct. 3, 1869, to Ruth Payn, who was born in Erie County, New York, Feb. 28, 1852, daughter of Algernon Sidney and Delaney (Coy) Payn. Her father, who was a blacksmith by trade, died when she was 13 months old. There were previously nine children in the family, of whom five were living at the father's death—Mary Ann, William, Selina, Elmira and Ruth. When 5 years old Ruth accompanied her mother to Sparta, Wis., where the latter spent the rest of her days. The Payns and Coys were respectively of Welsh and Irish origin. In September, 1905, Mr. and Mrs. Wage made a trip to the state of Oregon for health and pleasure. They have had no children of their own, but adopted a son, John, who died eleven years ago at the age of 20.

William Robert Happe, who occupies a prominent place among the successful farmers of Fremont Township, was born in Cooperstown, Manitowoc County, Wis., Mar. 20, 1859, son of Carl August and Mary (Hill) Happe. The father, Carl, was born in Brunswick, Germany, Nov. 28, 1816, and his wife, Mary, in Darmstadt, Germany, Oct. 10, 1818; they were married in their native land, where he followed the occupation of a mechanic. In 1851 the family, which then numbered two children—George and Amelia—left for the United States, landing at New York after a voyage of six weeks in a sailing vessel. In that city they remained for three years, and in October, 1854, set out for Wisconsin, their destination being Cooperstown. Taking land in the vicinity Carl A. Happe began the hard labor of pioneer farming, building a log house, the cracks of which he had to stuff with moss. At first he had no team, though he had brought \$400 with him in money. The market, to which he often walked with produce on his back, was twenty-one miles away; but later, when the Civil War broke out, a military road was constructed from Green Bay to Manitowoc, which passed within sixty rods of his farm. There he and his family resided until 1873, during which time he cleared forty-five acres of land and erected good farm buildings. He was a prominent citizen in the community and a leader in the Evangelical association, the services of which were first held in his house. In time, as he became more prosperous, he constructed a good frame house to take the place of the old log building. In addition to the two children who came with him and his wife from Germany, another, August, was born in New York, and two others, William R. and Charles, on the farm near Cooperstown. Charles, however, died at the age of 3 years, and Amelia also died there. In 1873 the family removed to Dodge County, where the father got an improved farm of 120 acres, and there he remained until his death, which took place June 1, 1890. His wife died Nov. 14, 1892. Carl Happe was a man of quiet domestic tastes and never cared to take an active part in public affairs. William R. Happe acquired his education in the log schoolhouse of his district, also in the school at Lomira, which he began to attend at the age of 14 years, and the high school at Mayville. He then taught for one winter, after which he became a pupil in the Normal school at Oshkosh, Wis. Then, after a visit to New



WILLIAM R. HAPPE AND FAMILY

York State, he resumed teaching, and was thus occupied for eight winters, working on the farm in summer. Subsequently he engaged in farming for himself at Lomira. On Nov. 16, 1887, Mr. Happe was united in marriage with Lydia Messner, who was born at Lomira, Wis., May 25, 1862, daughter of John and Barbara (Bitzer) Messner. Her parents were natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, where they were married, the father being a dyer. He came alone to the United States in 1854, and worked in the iron mines at Iron Ridge, Wis., to earn money to pay the expense of bringing his family here, they joining him three years later. There were four children who came with his wife—John, Andrew, Fred and George. Locating at Lomira, he rented a farm for a while, but later bought a small place of seventy acres, afterwards purchasing ten acres more. The children born there were Mary, Elizabeth and Lydia. His wife dying, Mr. Messner subsequently married Mrs. Pauline Kude, a widow, by whom he had two children—Gustaf and Charlotte. The father, John, served in the Civil War for a little over a year. Mr. Messner died at the age of 82 years in 1904; his first wife, Barbara, died in 1868, at the age of 47, and his second wife in 1903, at the age of 71 years. William R. Happe, for twelve years or more after his marriage, resided in Dodge County, where he served as clerk of his township for two years. During that time he was engaged in farming, and he and his wife had four children born there: Alma, Irene, now Mrs. Albert Linlow of Fremont Township; William and Elda. Alma has taught school for six years in Clark County, to which county the family came in 1900. Here Mr. Happe secured 580 acres of wild land in Sections 8 and 9, Fremont, there being two tracts of 160 acres each, one of sixty and one of 200 acres, and since then he has bought and sold land in considerable quantities, having now about 500 acres. He has remodeled his barn to a size of 54½ by 82 feet, adding a basement, and built a silo 16 by 39 feet; and on a second farm, which he owns, has built a barn 38 by 100 feet and a silo 14 by 32 feet. The residences are also good, substantial buildings. Mr. Happe is engaged in general farming, raising Durham cattle from full-blooded sires, also a good grade of horses and hogs. He has also various other business interests, being a member of the Chili Elevator Company; a stockholder in the Chili Bank, of which he is president and director; also in the Lynn Telephone Company, being its secretary for Clark County; and a member of the Equity Stock and Shipping Association, being its local secretary and treasurer for the county. For a number of years he has held the office of school clerk. He has also an interest in the Wausau Packing Plant, and is serving as its vice president. His fraternal affiliations are with the order of Woodmen. His public service has further embraced the office of township clerk, which he held for fourteen years up to 1915.

Sereno Wren, a prosperous farmer and lumber dealer of Grant Township, where he is a prominent citizen, was born in Stark County, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1842, son of William and Sarah (Haycock) Wren. The father was born in Virginia, and was a son of William Wren, also a native of that state, who was of English descent, and who was well to do, being the owner of a plantation. There William Wren, second, father of our subject, grew

to manhood, and at the age of 18 was engaged in teaching school, among his pupils being his future wife, who was a native of Stark County, Ohio. After their marriage William and Sarah located in Marlborough, Ohio, where he followed various occupations. He died in Tennessee in 1862. His wife, who survived him many years, died in Cedar County, Iowa. Their family consisted of eight children: Levi, Esther, Lydia, Eliza, Sereno, Lindley, Lemuel and Walter. Sereno Wren's school days were spent in Marlborough, Ohio, for the most part, though he finished his schooling in Iowa. On starting out for himself, he came to Clark County, Wis., his first visit, however, being on the occasion of a hunting trip in 1862. Starting from Cedar County, Iowa, he carried a gun weighing thirteen pounds and a blanket and frying pan, with other campers' articles, all the way to Black River Falls, a distance of 400 miles, and that fall visited Clark County, Neillsville being then but a little hamlet without a foot of sidewalk. For two or three years he hunted over various parts of the county and worked in lumber camps, continuing to live in this manner until his marriage. In 1867 he went to work on the farm of B. F. French, six miles south of Neillsville, where he stayed two years. At the end of that time he bought an eighty-acre tract of land in Grant Township, one mile south of Kurth Corners, it being all wild land, and without a road in the vicinity. After staying on that claim three years he sold it and purchased his present place in Section 17, Grant Township, consisting of 240 acres, all time timber. On this he built a log cabin, 24 by 16 feet. He and his wife had at this time three children: Marion, now in Washington; Lemont, in California, and Frank, of Neillsville. Four others were born on the farm: Lemuel, now in Washington; Thomas, now on home place; Nettie and Earl, both residing in Washington. For some time Mr. Wren worked in the woods and did logging on contract, after which he began clearing his land and has since prospered. His first log cabin burned down and he lost everything he had, but, not discouraged, he built a second, in the middle of winter, and continued to work, using an ox team until he had forty acres cleared. His ox team was the finest then on the river. In more recent years Mr. Wren has erected a fine residence, which is beautifully situated on a hill. His barn is 36 by 96 feet in size, with a horse barn attached, and a large silo. His farm is also well supplied with modern machinery and implements, affording a pleasant contrast to former days when he had to cut grain with a sythe and cradle it by hand. He brought the first traction steam engine into the county, and used it for general threshing around the neighborhood for several years, previous to which he had used an old horsepower thresher. In 1881, Mr. Wren built a sawmill on his place, and has since cut the timber for hundreds of residences in the county, besides sawing all the lumber for his own extensive buildings. Mr. Wren was first married to Alleda Hatch, of Kankakee, Ill., daughter of Earl Hatch, who settled in Clark County, Wis., one mile west of Neillsville. Mrs. Alleda Wren died at Columbus, Wis., Sept. 9, 1891, at the age of 41 years, and Mr. Wren subsequently married Mrs. Sarah Smith, widow of Orland Smith. She was born in Waupaca County, Wis., daughter of George West.

Peter McGinnis, a notable pioneer of Clark County, now deceased, was born on the banks of the St. Lawrence River, in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., June 29, 1834, and was there educated and trained to agricultural pursuits. In early manhood he made two trips to California, but returned to St. Lawrence County. In June, 1854, he was there married, in Wading parish, to Julia Welsh—a union that proved most fortunate and happy. For several years Mr. McGinnis farmed his father's homestead, but later bought one of his own, which he operated until 1869, when he sought his fortune in the West, coming to Wisconsin and locating in La Crosse County. There he farmed for three years, and then, in 1872, came to Clark County, taking a homestead of 120 acres in Sherwood Forest, the tract being wild and heavily timbered. Building a small log house, he moved into it with his family, he and his wife having then ten children—Jennie, Cathren, Mary, Margaret, Patrick, Louise, Francis, Agnes, Ella and William. Two more children, Lillian and Leah, were later born in the little log house, which must have had its capacity sorely taxed. Mr. and Mrs. McGinnis had to surmount many obstacles and endure the privations incident to pioneer life, and at times were almost discouraged, but they persevered and worked together, looking forward to the dawn of a brighter period. They grubbed and broke their land, and were cheered as they saw the cultivated area gradually increase. The primitive buildings were in time replaced with more modern and commodious structures, including a fine farm residence and good barns and outbuildings. The goal of prosperity had been reached, and they were numbered among the well-to-do and most highly respected people in the county. After remaining on the farm until 1904, Mr. McGinnis removed to the village of Neillsville to enjoy the fruits of his labors, but on April 22, that same spring, his good wife died, leaving him alone and saddened by the consciousness that, after all, the best part of his life lay behind him in the years that were brightened by her loving companionship. She had been a most faithful wife and loving mother, and had she lived until June they would have celebrated their golden wedding together. Thereafter, Mr. McGinnis resided with his children, the last six years of his life being spent at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Cathren Welsh, where he died Aug. 26, 1914, sincerely mourned. His name and that of his wife will long be preserved as those of two of the most noble pioneers of Clark County. Mr. McGinnis was a public spirited man, always ready to help any and every good cause. He helped to build the school, and was on its board for many years. He also served as chairman of the town board, and was town treasurer for several years. In politics he was a firm Democrat, and for a number of years was the only voter of his party in the township.

John Welsh, in former years a highly esteemed citizen of Washburn Township, and later of Neillsville, but now deceased, was born at Peterboro, Canada, March 4, 1845, and there received a good education. When 24 years of age, in 1869, he came to the United States and located in Washburn Township, Clark County, Wis., he and his brother Robert purchasing together 160 acres of wild and heavily timbered land, which they at once set to work to clear and develop into a farm, living together and batching it for

five years. It was an arduous task and took lots of hard work, and the returns for the first few years were very meager. In 1877, John bought out his brother's interest, becoming the sole owner of the property. By hard labor, good judgment and farsightedness he became a prosperous and influential citizen, and for fifteen years he was chairman of his town board and a member of the county board, also serving in other offices of public trust. In October, 1896, he rented his farm and moved to Neillsville, where for several years he was engaged in the stock business, and later in the real estate business. After leaving the farm he sold it, but later purchased one in York Township, which is still owned by Mrs. Welsh. Mr. Welsh was a man of sterling worth, and he and his family were highly respected. He passed away at his home in Neillsville Aug. 25, 1908. Mr. Welsh was united in marriage at Neillsville Oct. 18, 1876, to Cathren McGinnis, who was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., daughter of Peter and Julia (Welsh) McGinnis. She is a woman who has seen Clark County grow from an almost uninhabited wilderness to a highly civilized section of the state with thriving towns, splendid farms, and handsome estates, the homes of wealthy and highly cultivated people, and from her this valuable historical sketch was obtained. To her and Mr. Welsh three children were born: Mark E., May 1, 1878; Richard, June 5, 1879, and John P., Sept. 29, 1880. Mark E. was married April 11, 1903, to Jennie Farning. He died Aug. 22, 1905. Richard, who is a rural mail carrier on Route No. 2, out of Neillsville, was married April 11, 1907, to Victoria Barton, and has three children—Genevieve, Joseph and Francis. John P. died Feb. 2, 1882. The Welsh family are members of the Catholic Church, Mrs. Welsh being also a member of the Christian Mothers' Union of St. Mary's Church, and of the Royal Neighbors.

Louis Lindow, who is successfully operating a good farm of 270 acres in Fremont Township, was born in Fond du Lac, Wis., Sept. 18, 1861. When a year old he was taken to Calumet County, Wis., where, as he grew up, he attended the district school in one of the old log schoolhouses of that early day. At the age of 25 he came to Clark County, and on Nov. 11, 1885, was married to Mary Luckow, who was born in Waukesha County, Wis., daughter of Herman and Caroline (Lopas) Luckow. Her parents were born and married in Germany, and came to the United States soon after, about 1856, landing in this country after a voyage of twenty-one days in a sailing vessel. They first located in Michigan, where one child, Carrie, was born. After two years they removed to Waukesha County, where Mr. Luckow rented a farm for nine years, during which time they had four more children: William, Elizabeth, Minnie and Mary. The family then moved to Calumet County, where they bought eighty acres of wild land in Woodville Township, which Mr. Luckow cleared, first building a log house. Afterwards he increased the size of his farm by buying 100 acres more, and in time put up good buildings. His market was Sherwood, seven miles away, and he often walked to that town for supplies. A German Lutheran in religion, he helped to build the church in his vicinity, later joining the Evangelicals. He died at the age of 56 years, June 7, 1885, but his wife is still living at the age of 86. She was born Jan. 13, 1831. Their four young-



LOUIS LINDOW AND FAMILY

est children were born in Calumet County—Herman, George, Emma and Ida. Louis Lindow and wife located on a tract of sixty acres in Section 28, Fremont Township, Clark County, the land being wild and covered with timber. On it he erected a log building, his wife helping him to shingle the roof. It was a three-room structure, 16 by 26 feet in size, and stood near the site of the present schoolhouse. The first summer they got one cow and one horse, and walked four and a half miles to the old Snow P. O. for supplies. Both worked in the fields while clearing the farm. After four years they went back to Calumet County, where they rented the home place for eight years, at the end of that time returning to Clark County, and resuming work on their old farm, which in time they finished clearing. In 1899 Mr. Lindow built the present brick house of fourteen rooms, and in the same year erected the basement barn, 40 by 80 feet in size. In 1908 he built a silo, 16 by 33 feet. He is now farming 270 acres, and raising graded Holstein cattle, and a good grade of horses. In former days he also raised sheep and spun the wool for socks and mittens. He is a member of the Chili Elevator Company, and has served as one of its directors, and also holds stock in the Chili Bank, in the Independent Harvester Company of Plano, Ill., and in the Lynn Telephone Company. As a member of the Evangelical Church, which he helped to build, he has held office on its board. Mr. and Mrs. Lindow are the parents of eight children—Ida, George, Samuel, Alvin, Sarah, Walter, Lillie and Edward. Ida married Henry Nebel of Fremont Township, and has three children—Freda, Mildred and Lillian. George, who married Alice Erhardt, has three sons—Donald, Norman and Glen.

Lawrence Emerson, proprietor of a good farm of 160 acres in Section 34, Beaver Township, was born in La Crosse County, Wis., Feb. 2, 1873, son of Andrew and Helen (Johnson) Emerson. A memoir of his parents may be found in the biography of his brother Frank, printed elsewhere in this volume. Lawrence was but two years old when his parents came to Clark County. He was educated in the district school, and as he grew to manhood became identified with farm work and lumbering, often working in the woods. After some years of this kind of work he took up farming on his present place of 160 acres, of which about twenty acres were then cleared. There were no buildings on the place, and the approach to his farm was by a wagon road, which zig-zagged through the woods, passing near his land. This was seventeen years ago, and two years previously, on Christmas Day, 1897, he had been married to Kate Christman, daughter of B. Christman, a pioneer settler in Clark County. They had first kept house on his father's farm, remaining there until he moved onto his own land. Mr. Emerson has now some sixty acres cleared and is engaged in raising registered Holstein cattle. Among the improvements on his place is a basement barn, with cement floor, 30 by 60 feet, and he has also erected numerous other buildings. A substantial farmer and respected citizen of his township, he has taken a personal part in the affairs of local government, having been chairman of the township board for the last three years, and having served also as school clerk for nine years, and side supervisor

one year. He and his wife have four children—Andrew, Caroline, John and Peter. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

Charles William Wiesner, who is engaged in the pursuit of agriculture on a farm of 160 acres in Section 20, Lynn Township, was born Jan. 18, 1856, in Richfield, Washington County, Wis. His parents were Fred and Caroline (Davis) Wiesner. The father, who was born in Bulgaria, in Eastern Europe, came to the United States alone at the age of 23 years, being fourteen weeks on the ocean in a sailing vessel which was driven out of its course several times by gales. Locating in Milwaukee, Wis., he rented a farm in that vicinity, and there, in the early fifties, he was married to Caroline Davis. Ten years later, or about 1860, he and his family removed to New London, Outagamie County, Wis., where he bought eighty acres of wild land, which he started to clear with a team of oxen, also building a log house and barn. Thirteen years were spent by him and his family on that place, and then they moved to a homestead in Wood County, which was their home for ten years, and where he cleared forty acres of land. At the end of that time he sold the farm and bought eighty acres of partly cleared land west of Neillsville, Clark County, on which place he subsequently died. His wife is still living at the age of 85 at Neillsville. Charles W. Wiesner remained with his parents until he was 22 years old, at which time he bought eighty acres of land in Section 20, Lynn Township, Clark County, which now forms half of his present farm. Here he lived a bachelor's life for two years, clearing the land, which was wild, and also building a road—a most useful work, by which others benefited as well as himself. He also built a log house, 16 by 20 feet in size, which is still standing. On Nov. 5, 1884, he was united in marriage with Bertha Gerber, who was born in Pine Valley Township, this county, Dec. 24, 1861, daughter of Godfred and Anna (Junchen) Gerber, her father being a farmer in Grant Township. He and his wife have since resided on this farm, the original size of which he has doubled by the purchase of eighty acres more. He has built a good eight-room house and a barn 40 by 84 feet in size, and is successfully engaged in general farming. For about nine years Mr. Wiesner has been treasurer of his school district. He and his wife are the parents of four children: Laura, wife of Ernest Kauer, a farmer in Lynn Township; Edward, also a farmer in Lynn Township, and Otilia and Louis, who are residing at home.

Gustav Lindow, an early settler in Fremont Township, where he now has an excellent farm that he developed from the wilderness, was born in Lomira, Dodge County, Wis., Dec. 8, 1854, son of Fred and ——— (Bussloff) Lindow. His mother died when he was a young child, and never knew his mother or her name, the father, after coming to Wisconsin, contracted a second marriage with Eliza Sanders Niemburg. Fred Lindow and his first and second wife were all natives of Germany, he being born in Brandenburg, where he learned the trade of linen weaver. In the early fifties he set out for the United States with his first wife and two children, Gusta and William, locating at Lomira, Dodge County, Wis. There the wife died at the age of about 30 years, and Mr. Lindow subsequently married a second time, as above recorded. The family removed to Fond du Lac



GUSTAV LINDOW AND FAMILY

County, and from there, in 1861, to Calumet County, where Fred Lindow took land—some forty acres—put up a log dwelling and began the work of improvement, which he continued until his death at the age of 60 years, in 1881. Long before that time, however, he had increased the size of his farm by the purchase of an additional tract of eighty acres, and later another tract of twenty acres. He was a member of the Evangelical Church, and services in early days were held in his log cabin. Gustav Lindow attended school but a short time, as he was obliged to help his father from an early age, and remained with him until he was 23 years old, after which he worked for himself. In 1880 he bought forty acres of wild land in Section 27, Fremont Township, paying \$6 an acre for it. The surrounding country was mostly a wilderness and there were no roads to his place. In the same year he married Rosa Jansch and began domestic life. She was a native of Germany, who had come to the United States with her parents, William and Caroline Jansch, locating in Waukesha County, Wis., whence they removed seven years later to Calumet County. There her father cleared a farm and he and his wife still reside there. He is 87 years old and his wife is 88 years old. The family were members of the Evangelical Church. On beginning the work of improvement, Mr. Lindow built a shanty across the road from his place, to serve as a temporary residence until he could erect a substantial log house, which, when completed, contained two rooms and an attic, and measured 18 by 24 feet. He also built a log barn of good size. He and his wife started farming here with one cow, and it was two years before he secured a pair of steers for a team. After making some progress with the clearing of his farm, Mr. Lindow bought forty acres more, and still later another tract of the same size, all of which he cleared with the help of his family, the original forty-acre tract, however, being cleared entirely by himself. In time, continuing to prosper, he put up a brick house of eleven rooms, with halls; also a basement barn, 40 by 106 feet in size; a silo 12 by 32 feet, and an automobile shed and granary. In the early days he and his family drove to church with their ox team, being members of the Evangelical Church in Fremont Township. Mr. Lindow is a member of the elevator company at Chili, the Lynn Telephone Company and the Farmers' Equity Association. He and his wife have been the parents of six children: Laura, who died at the age of 9 years; Bertha, who married Rev. August Happe, a minister of the Evangelical Church, and has two children, Lorena and Esther; Charles, who married Lucy Happe, and has two children, Helen and Marion; Albert, residing in Fremont Township, who married Irene Happe, and has one child, Lorma; Lydia, who is the widow of Edwin Happe, and the mother of one child, Verna; and William, who resides at home.

Horace V. Wright, formerly a respected farmer of Dewhurst Township, but now deceased, was born in Washington County, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1838, son of Abner and Esther (Valentine) Wright, the father being a farmer in that state. There, Horace was reared and raised until he was 26 years of age. He then enlisted in the 25th New York Battery, at Greenwich, N. Y., and served for about one year in the army, returning home in the fall. On Dec. 25, 1865, he was married to Emma Fuller, at the Baptist

Church in Greenwich. She was a native of New York, and daughter of Dewitt and Elsie (Hubbel) Fuller. After his marriage, Mr. Wright moved to a farm of 180 acres in Washington County, N. Y., where he lived for ten years, engaged in its operation. Then selling it, he came West to Rock County, Wis., where he rented an improved farm of 250 acres, on which farm he also spent ten years, at the end of that time coming to Clark County. Here he entered the employ of the Graves-Boyington Lumber Company, at Columbia, at which place he and his wife conducted a hotel for the company. There were no buildings in Columbia then, no roads to Neillsville and no bridges on Black River. Mrs. Wright came first with twenty-seven homesteaders, for whom she prepared supper in the railroad station that night. There being no siding at Columbia then, all trains were forced to stop until the logging company's supplies could be unloaded and the empty cars taken away. The farmers then sold supplies to the passengers, carrying them to the station on their backs, and receiving 5 cents a dozen for eggs and 8 cents a pound for butter. Mr. Wright remained there for about a year, and then homesteaded 160 acres in Section 4, Dewhurst Township, which, at the time, was all wild land. Then his wife and children returned to Rock County, leaving him alone. Two years later they came back to Clark County and rejoined him. In the meantime he had built a log shack, 20 by 30 feet in size, and a log barn, and having some stock, they went to work unitedly to develop the farm. Mr. Wright died Nov. 17, 1903, after having cleared five acres and having served Dewhurst Township one year as assessor. Since then his family have built a seven-room frame house. They keep a cow and do truck gardening. Mr. and Mrs. Wright had the following children: Louise, now Mrs. A. L. Gooch of Rock County, Wis., and the mother of four children—Otis, Elsie, Glen and Emma; Fred, who married Ina Short, resides in Dairy, N. M., and has two children—Arthur and Paul; Esther, wife of John Apfel of Clark County, and the mother of one child—Legare; Alfred, who married Ella Finnigan, resides in Fond du Lac County, Wis., and has three children—George, Ruth and Gladys; and Glen, who is living at home.

Ferdinand Wesenberg, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits on a farm in Washburn Township, was born in Pommern, Germany, June 3, 1854, son of Peter and Sophia (Blank) Wesenberg, who were farming people. Peter and his wife came to America in 1874 with six children: Peter, Jr., Sophia, August, Armoreke, Ferdinand and William. Landing at Philadelphia, they proceeded West to Milwaukee, and two years later, in 1876, arrived in Clark County, Peter Wesenberg and his eldest son, August, buying a tract of land in Section 6, Washburn Township. After a short stay there, however, he moved to a tract of 160 acres in Grant Township, where he and his family stayed three years. Then returning to Washburn Township, he lived four years with his son William, after which he took up his residence in Neillsville, where he died at the age of 74 years, his wife having passed away four years previously at the same age. They were members of the German Lutheran Church. Ferdinand Wesenberg acquired his education in Germany, and was 20 years old when he came to the United States. Here he first worked eleven months on a farm in Grant Township,



ANDREW PETERSON AND CHILDREN

and after that five winters and two summers for George Lloyd. For several years thereafter he worked on farms in summer and in the woods in winter, finally renting a farm for a while on Pleasant Ridge, Grant Township. In 1894 he came to his present place in Section 5, Washburn Township, a tract of eighty acres, then covered with timber, all of which he has cleared except fifteen acres of timber that he is saving. Besides general farming, Mr. Wesenberg, for the last twenty years, has been engaged in honey production, having now 110 colonies of bees, and he has also started many others in this line of business, which he has found profitable. He ships his honey to Chicago and Milwaukee. He is a stockholder in the Shortville creamery and in the Co-operative Elevator and Lumber Company of Neillsville. He has served on the township board as supervisor, and was also roadmaster seven years. His religious affiliations are with the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Wesenberg was first married to Etta Wilding, daughter of George Wilding. She died at the age of 34 years, leaving one son, Charles, who was for seven years a member of Company A, Third Wisconsin Regiment, but who is now living in Indiana. Mr. Wesenberg married for his second wife, Della Campbell, who was born in Neillsville, daughter of William and Eliza (Paxton) Campbell. Her father was a veteran of the Civil War, and a stone mason by trade, being first employed in this county in the construction of the court house. He was three times married—first, to Jane Eliza Everett, by whom he had six children: Fred, Mabel, Ezra, Clyde, George and Nellie. By his marriage to Eliza Jane Paxton, his second wife, he had four: Mabel, Bessie, Barton and Della. His third wife was Altha Wyman, by whom he had one child, Pearl. Mr. and Mrs. Wesenberg are the parents of a large family, numbering eleven children, whose names are, respectively: Dimple, William, August, Elmer, Wesley, James, Albert, Mamie, Esther and Robert.

Andrew Peterson, a well known and respected citizen of Eaton Township, residing in Section 10, was born in Norway June 12, 1820. When a young man he emigrated to America, settling at Black River Falls, Wis., he followed the trade of shoemaker, which he had learned in Norway. There also he was married to Olive Isaacson, who, like himself, was a native of Norway. Black River Falls then contained but a few settlers, he and his wife being among the first. Later he came to Neillsville, where he opened the first shoe shop, conducting it until 1882. Then for two years he conducted a shoe shop in Greenwood. He now turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, buying sixty-two acres of land in Section 10, Eaton Township, where he moved with his family. On this tract, which was all wild land, he built a log house, 16 by 24 feet, containing two rooms downstairs and two upstairs. This dwelling has since been remodeled and is now occupied by his son, Albert C. Peterson. With the help of this son and another son, Ray, and also with that of Miss Carrie Hanson, a maiden lady, who came from Norway in 1879, Mr. Peterson cleared and developed the farm, also buying more land until he had 140 acres, including the original tract. The home place, having been taken over by his sons, Albert and Edward, is now in possession of Albert, the other son having sold his interest to his brother and moved to North Dakota. Mr. Peterson helped

to establish the Norwegian Church of Greenwood, of which he is a member, and for many years has been one of the leading citizens of the community. His wife died at the age of 38 years, having been the mother of five children: Marie, Isabella, Albert, Edward and Oliver, the last mentioned of whom died at the age of eight days.

Albert C. Peterson, a well-to-do farmer of Eaton Township, whose estate is situated in Section 10, was born in Neillsville, Clark County, Jan. 19, 1873, son of Andrew and Olive (Isaacson) Peterson. The parents were married at Black River Falls, where Andrew followed the shoemaker's trade. Later, after residing in Neillsville for two years, they located on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch. This the latter helped to clear, and when he was 25 years old he and his brother Edward took it over and were in partnership for five years. Edward then removed to North Dakota, selling his interest in the property to Albert, who has since operated the farm, raising both crops and stock. He has remodeled the original residence—a four-room log house—and made it into a comfortable home. His father had erected a log barn that was destroyed by lightning, but he rebuilt and improved it, and has also erected a silo, 14 by 30 feet in size. He keeps a good grade of Holstein cattle. The farm contains 140 acres, and is a paying piece of property. Albert C. Peterson has served in the office of township clerk since 1903, and was chairman of the board in 1912. He is a member of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, and is also a stockholder in the Bank of Greenwood and the Wausau Packing Company. Mr. Peterson was married in 1911 to Esther E. Bloomquist, of Tioga, Clark County, daughter of John and Hilda Bloomquist. Her parents came to this county from Rockford, Ill., in which vicinity they had been engaged in farming. Mr. Bloomquist is now deceased, but his wife is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have one child, Lloyd, who was born Feb. 23, 1913. With the family resides Miss Carrie Hanson, a maiden lady, a native of Norway, born Dec. 19, 1834, now 82 years old, who came from Norway in 1879, and was of much assistance to the Peterson family in helping them to develop their farm.

Henry Nichols, a prosperous farmer residing in Section 17, Loyal Township, was born in Hingham, Sheboygan County, Wis., July 3, 1868. His parents were Charles and Jane (Johnson) Nichols, the father being a native of Ohio. When a boy Charles Nichols accompanied his parents to Sheboygan County, this state, and worked on a farm there until he was 18 years old. He then enlisted in the 31st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Feb. 3, 1864, as a private in Company H, his captain being E. K. Bullrick and the colonel of the regiment H. West. This organization was assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, 20th Corps, Army of the James, and Mr. Nichols took part in the siege of Atlanta, the battle of Peach Tree Creek, siege of Savannah and the actions at Averasborough and Bentonville, being with Sherman on his march to the sea. He took part in the Grand Review at Washington, D. C., May 25, 1865, and was honorably discharged July 20th the same year. Returning to Sheboygan County, he then married Mrs. Jane Johnson, a widow, whose husband had been killed in the war, and devoted himself to clearing a farm, in which work he continued there until 1882.

During that time three children were born to him—Henry, Lydia and Effie. In the year last mentioned, Mr. Nichols came with his family to Loyal, Clark County, buying a partly improved farm of forty acres, which was his home for the rest of his life. Henry Nichols remained at home and attended school until he was 16 years old. He then began working in the woods and was employed for four winters, being occupied on the farm in the summer. March 16, 1895, he was united in marriage with Eliza Hutchins, whose father, Ransom Hutchins, was a farmer in Unity Township, to which place he had come from Fond du Lac County, Wis. He was born in New York State, the son of Abner and Harriett (Van Guilder) Hutchins, and was a child when he accompanied his parents to Fond du Lac County, where he was subsequently reared and educated. Mrs. Nichols' mother was, before her marriage, Lorinda Sheldon. After his marriage, Mr. Nichols resided with his wife on his parents' homestead for fourteen years, and then moved to the village, where for two years he did various kinds of work. At the end of that time he bought forty acres in Section 17, Loyal Township, it being an improved farm. Here he has since built a barn 28 by 40 feet in size, and a fifty-five-ton silo, and has remodeled the house, installing it with modern equipments. He raises graded Holstein cattle with profitable results, and ranks as one of the prosperous citizens of his township. He and his wife have two children: Evelyn and Geneva, both living at home.

Thomas Froeba, proprietor of a good dairy farm in Section 35, Loyal Township, was born in Bavaria, March 25, 1865, son of George and Agnes (Vewter) Froeba. The father was a carpenter, who died in his native land, Bavaria, at the age of 66 years, his wife dying at the age of 53. They were members of the Catholic Church. Their children were seven in number—Margaret, George, Joseph, John, George, John (second), and Thomas. All have now passed away except the subject of this sketch and Margaret, who still lives in Bavaria, and who married a man of the same family name as herself. Thomas Froeba's mother died when he was between 9 and 10 years of age, and he subsequently resided for three years with his brother George. He then worked for farmers until he was 22 years old. His education was not neglected, as he attended school for six years, and also had two or three years of Sunday school training. In 1888, at the age of 23, he emigrated to the United States, after having served time in the German army as a soldier. He was accompanied on his journey by Christ Loeffler, now of Eaton Township, Clark County, who persuaded him to settle in Jefferson County, Wis., where he had friends. There Mr. Froeba went to work on a farm and continued to work for others for a number of years. In 1897 he came to Loyal Township and bought eighty acres of land in Section 35, moving onto it two years later, while still a single man. Immediately after moving here, however, he gave up bachelor life, being united in marriage with Mary Gleiter of Jefferson County, she being a native of Hebron Township, that county, and daughter of Michael and Henrietta Gleiter, of German nativity. Forty acres of the land on which Mr. Froeba settled at the time of his marriage was under the plow, and there was an old log building on the place, and some stock. He also

had a team. After residing there two years he bought forty acres in Section 35, adjoining his original place, and in the same township. On this, also, there was a log building. Here he built a house of eight rooms, a good basement barn, 36 by 86 feet, and a silo 14 by 32 feet. He has also set out ornamental trees, and his farm presents a fine appearance. Mr. Froeba raises Holstein cattle, Chester-White hogs and a good grade of horses. He was formerly a stockholder in the cheese factory, retaining his stock until it was sold. Since he arrived in Jefferson County, some twenty-nine years ago with \$23 in his pocket, he has worked hard and made steady progress on the road to prosperity. He had saved \$900 when he bought his eighty-acre farm in Loyal Township and, though he has never been stingy, he has taken care of his money and used it to good advantage. For five years he served as a member of the side board of Loyal Township, and was nine years a director of the school board. His religious affiliations are with the Catholic Church at Loyal. Mr. and Mrs. Froeba are the parents of three children: Albert, born Aug. 12, 1902; Clarence, born Feb. 18, 1905, and Edwin, born Dec. 9, 1908.

Ole J. Johnson, the well-to-do proprietor of Rock Creek Farm in Eaton Township, an estate of 100 acres, was born in Norway Oct. 5, 1850, son of Johanas Olson, whose farm name was Kyshad, and Andrea Simonson. The parent were married in Norway and there five children were born to them: Johannah, Carrie, Anna, Simon and Ole J. Simon and Johannah were the first to come to the United States, locating at Black River Falls, Jackson County. Ole came next, in 1871, being followed by the rest of the family in 1872. All settled first in Jackson County. Ole J. had attended school in Norway, and learned the trade of shoemaker. On arriving at Black River Falls he entered the employ of a lumberman. The next winter he worked in the woods of Clark County, in the camp of John Biggers, on the north fork of Rock Creek. Altogether he spent some fifteen seasons in lumber camps or on the drive. On Sept. 20, 1874, he was married to Carrie Peterson, who was born in Norway Sept. 19, 1856, daughter of Elias and Andrea (Johnson) Peterson. Her father had come to this country in 1870, being followed in 1872 by his wife and three children—Peter, Ingeborg and Carrie. The next year the rest of the children came, consisting of two daughters, both named Mary. The father was a shoemaker and farmer. For nine years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Ole J. Johnson resided in Greenwood, keeping a boarding-house. Then, on June 11, 1883, they moved to Rock Creek, in Section 2, Eaton Township, Mr. Johnson buying forty acres of land, which constitutes a part of his present farm, known as Rock Creek Farm. The land was then wild, and was covered with pine stumps, and there were no buildings. Accordingly, he built a log house, which stood on the site of the present frame residence, and measured 18 by 26 feet, containing three rooms. In the same year he built a log barn that is still standing. He had a pair of three-year-old oxen and two cows, together with a few chickens and a pig, but no tools. His wife assisted him in clearing the forty acres—a task that was finally accomplished—and he has since increased the size of the farm to 100 acres. He now has a good frame house of eight rooms, with other good buildings, including a silo, 14 by 28



OLE J. JOHNSON AND FAMILY

feet in size, and keeps an automobile. He raises a good grade of stock and is doing a prosperous business. He and his family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, which he has served as a trustee much of the time. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have had a family of twelve children, four of whom—John, Jonas, Edward and Carl—died when young. The others are: Carl Oscar and John Arthur, who are single; Anna Emelia, wife of John Johnson of Clark County; Elmer married Mabel S. Johnson. They reside on the old farm; Dolly Cecilia, single; Leo Theodore, single; Julia Edvarda, now deceased, who was the wife of Jerry Weyne, and Oliva Amalia, who married Ed Peterson, and died eight years ago at the age of 22, leaving one child, Chester. Anna E., now Mrs. John E. Johnson, has had three children—Emily, now deceased; Ella and Elias. Julia (Mrs. Weyne) left five children—Thomas, Elsie, Verne, Edna and Ole.

Theodore Breseman, proprietor of a good farm in Section 17, Lynn Township, is a native of Wisconsin, having been born at Wayne, Washington County, March 19, 1863, son of Philip and Nettie (Close) Breseman. The parents were born, reared and married in Germany, where the father followed the occupations of farmer and carpenter. With one child, Lena, they set out for the United States in 1854, taking passage in a sailing vessel and landing in this country after a voyage of seven weeks. Coming West to Wisconsin, they stopped a short time in the vicinity of Milwaukee, and then located on a tract of timber land in Washington County, where the father erected a log house as their first dwelling. That place was their home for about twenty-five years, during which time Philip Breseman improved it into a fairly good farm, using an ox team to cultivate the land, after clearing it, Milwaukee being for some years their nearest milling point. He sold out and came to Fremont Township, Clark County, March 19, 1879, securing two tracts of land, each of eighty acres, one of which lay in Wood County, and the other in Section 34, Fremont Township, Clark County. The land was wild but there was a log building on it, and there Mr. Breseman and his family remained until he sold out and removed to the village of Lynn, where he died in 1900. He was born Sept. 28, 1829, in Germany. His wife had died in Washington County many years before, at the age of 35. There were nine children in the family: Lena, Henry, Charles (now deceased), J. Phillip, Martin, Theodore, Jacob, Katie and Nettie. While residing in Washington County, Phillip Breseman held local office, and later was treasurer of Fremont Township, Clark County. The family were affiliated religiously with the Presbyterian Church. Theodore Breseman passed his school days in Washington County, and after coming to Clark County helped his father to clear the home farm, also at times working in the logging camps. At the age of 22 years he was married to Anna Wishulkee, a native of Germany, who came to this country when a child of 3 years. She was born April 27, 1863, daughter of Gotlib and Marie (Nitchkis) Wishulkee. He then located for himself on a tract of a quarter section in Section 17, Lynn Township, Range 1 East, the land being covered with stumps and there being no buildings; neither was there any road. Here he erected a log house 18 by 26 feet in size, which in after years he enlarged and improved so that it is today a neat and commodious dwell-

ing, mostly frame. His early years on this place were years of hard work, with nothing but his hands to aid him, except a few small tools. He carried rails on his back, and walked to Mapleworks for supplies, which he carried for two and a half miles. Buying a pair of two-year-old steers, he broke them himself, and now, having an ox team, made a jumper, which he used for his first "wagon," and with which he hauled his grain for the first three years. In time he cleared all his land—160 acres—and built a barn 100 by 28 feet in dimensions, which, however, was struck by lightning and burned. To replace it he built a basement barn 36 by 82 feet, which is now standing. He raises good stock and is doing a profitable business in general farming. At various times Mr. Breseman has taken a more or less active part in local affairs, having served on the township board as supervisor, and as a member of the district school board, which he helped to organize. Aside from his farming interests, already mentioned, in former days he did work as a stone mason, taking contracts. He and his wife have been the parents of eight children: Oscar, Bertha (now deceased), Martha, Lydia, Ida, Freda, Fred and Louie. Lydia is now the wife of Lee Sires of Altona, Wis., and has two children, Dale and Idabell; Freda is the wife of William Prust of Chili, Clark County, they have one child, Kenneth Lloyd. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Herman Krouse, Sr., one of the early settlers in Grant Township, where he developed a farm from the wilderness, was born in Pommern, Germany, Nov. 6, 1832, and on beginning industrial life became a laborer. He was there married to Rica Fredericka Megloen, and in 1871, with four children—Herman, Albert, Charles and Henry—they left their native land for the United States, taking passage in a sailing vessel and spending two months on the ocean. Locating near West Bend, in Washington County, Wis., about forty miles northwest of Milwaukee, they resided in that vicinity for three years, Mr. Krouse working at whatever he could find to do. Then, coming to Clark County, he located on a tract of forty acres in Grant Township, which was covered with timber and to which there was no road. A log house was the first requisite and he, accordingly, built one, 18 by 26 feet in size, and containing one room. He also erected a log barn, and, having made these preparations, started on the arduous labor of clearing the land. With nothing but his hands to work with he cleared in time nearly forty acres. During part of this time he had to walk to Neillsville for supplies, as it was five years before he got an ox team, which he obtained by raising a steer and then buying another one to make a yoke of steers. In the second spring on the farm he got a cow. There he lived until his death in 1901. His wife, who was born April 4, 1837, is still living. Besides the children already mentioned, they had four others, who were born in Clark County: August, John, Mary and Ida. The family were members of the German Lutheran Church, which Mr. Krouse helped to start in Grant Township. In early days services were held in their log house.

Herman Krouse, Jr., a well-known farmer of Lynn Township, having a good farm in Section 17, was born in Pommern, Germany, March 4, 1862, son of Herman and Rica Fredericka (Megloen) Krouse. The parents came to the United States in 1871, with four children, Herman, Albert, Charles



MR. AND MRS. HERMAN KRAUSE, SR.

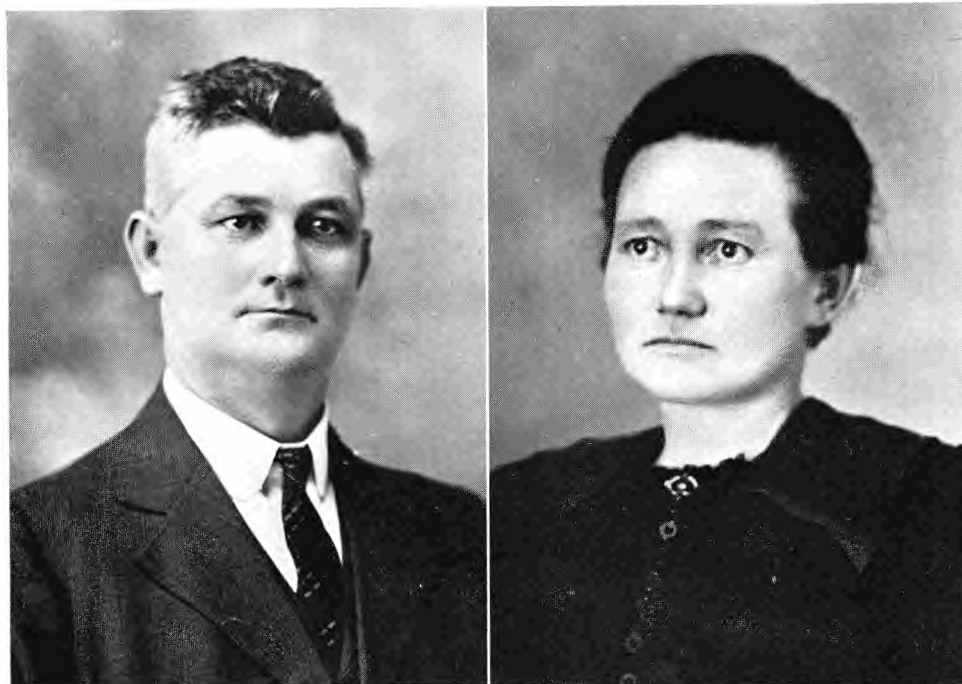
and Henry, and after five years settled in Grant Township, where the father developed a good farm. Herman, Jr., was educated in Clark County, attending the district school and helping to clear his father's farm. He also spent eleven winters in the logging camps of Clark County, driving cattle on the skidway as he was a good canthook man. Later, he bought a tract of forty acres in Section 17, Lynn Township, the land being covered with pine stumps and timber, and away from any road. He had already married Mary Grose, a native of Germany, and for the accommodation of himself and wife, built a good frame house. Since then he has cleared his land and increased the size of his farm to 200 acres, having also built a barn 38 by 72 feet in size. He keeps a good grade of cattle, as well as blooded Percheron horses. Nine children have been born to him and his wife: Emil, Walter, Cleo, Martin, Martha, Gertie, Lydia, Aggie and Lottie. Emil, who lives in Lynn Township, married Hattie Shire, and has three children—Hazel, Eddis and Elroy. Martha is the wife of Elmer Rose, of York Township, Clark County, and has one son, Glenn. Gertie is the wife of John Brassman of Lynn. Lydia, who married Ray Ure of Chili, has one child a son, Ralph. Aggie, who married Edward Ure and lives in Lynn Township, has one child, Neva.

Ernest Barth, a progressive citizen of Lynn Township, where he is engaged in farming and stock raising, was born in Germany, March 7, 1865, son of Ernest and Elizabeth (Raisner) Barth, the father being a blacksmith by trade. In 1869, Ernest, Sr., with his wife and four children—John, Gusta, Bertha and Ernest, left Germany for the United States, landing at Baltimore after a voyage of eighteen days in a steamboat. Locating in Calumet County, Wis., where he had acquaintances, the father bought eighty acres of land, which was a wild tract without buildings. These he put up, remaining there seven years, the first year having nothing but his hands to depend on, but later getting an ox team. In 1876, he and his family came to Clark County, he purchasing a tract of eighty acres in Lynn Township, of which sixteen acres were cleared, though there were no buildings. Accordingly, he first built a log house and log stable, and buying an ox team of Frank Lapp, started to clear the stump covered place. He had made good progress in this task when he died in 1884 at the age of 59 years. A hard worker and a lover of home, he was a man who had won general respect. His wife, born May 8, 1828, is now living with her son Ernest. They attended the Lutheran Church. Ernest Barth, Jr., has always resided on the home farm. In his boyhood he attended the log school-house in Lynn Township, but had no opportunity for gaining a liberal education. In time the management and ownership of the home farm came into his hands, and he has since increased its size by the purchase of forty additional acres. He has also made other improvements, enlarging the house and building a barn 36 by 82 feet in size. He is raising a good grade of gray Durham cattle, is a member of the elevator company at Chili and a shareholder in the Bank of Chili. His fraternal society affiliations are with the Woodmen.

Charles Blado, who is engaged in agricultural operations on a farm of eighty acres in Loyal Township, was born near Berlin, Germany, June 2,

1866, son of August and Christiana (Krahn) Blado. The father, who was a day laborer in Germany, came to the United States in 1882, with his wife and five children—Minnie, Charles, Frank, August and Bertha. They settled in Loyal Township, Clark County, where the mother had a sister, a Mrs. William Schultz. After working out for a while August Blado bought a tract of eighty acres in Section 1, Loyal Township, the land being wild and wooded. On this he built a three-room log house, with an attic, and also a log stable. The first year he had only his hands with which to work, and it was two years before he succeeded in getting an ox team. In place of a wagon he used the kind of rude sled called a "jumper," which was much used by the pioneer settlers. With this assistance he began the clearing of his farm, a task which in time he completed, residing there until his death, in 1901, at the age of 70 or 71 years. His wife died at the age of 60, some twenty-three years ago. He was a member of the German Lutheran Church, and took part in the building of the old log church in Section 3, and later, helped to build the church in Loyal. Charles Blado was 16 years of age when his parents came to Clark County. His education was acquired in the public and Lutheran parochial schools, and he, subsequently, helped his father to clear the home farm, as he got a little older doing most of the work. Later, he replaced the old log house with a brick house of eleven rooms, also putting up a basement barn 40 by 72 feet, and good outbuildings, making all necessary improvements. This place he still operates, raising a good grade of stock. He is an officer of the German Lutheran Church, and helped to build the second church of that denomination, and also the present church in Loyal. Mr. Blado was married March 29, 1894, to Emma Splittgerber, who is a native of the same part of Germany as himself, and who settled in Iowa with her parents. He and his wife have two children—Elsie and Martha. The wife died June 18, 1917, age 43 years. She was born Feb. 11, 1874.

Herman Boettcher, a prosperous stock farmer of Beaver Township, and a stockholder in the Greenwood creamery, was born in Saxony, Germany, May 26, 1846, son of August and Sophia (Regol) Boettcher, whose other children were Louis, now deceased, and August. Herman was the first member of the family to come to the United States, which he did in 1872. In his native land he had worked in coal mines and on the roads, which latter are there kept in a high state of perfection, and had also received a good schooling. After a voyage of three weeks he landed in America, and proceeded to Milwaukee, where he worked in a meat market and packing house for a while. He was then engaged in farm work for two years, after which he went to Oshkosh, where he found employment in a sawmill and stayed a year, thence to Calumet County and subsequently coming to Clark County in 1874. His father and mother and brother Louis followed him about 1875 to this country. On arriving in Clark County, Mr. Boettcher secured a tract of 160 acres in Sections 5 and 34, Beaver Township, it being mostly covered with timber, but with about ten acres chopped over. There was no road past the place, the only access being along a chopped trail. There was a log house on the place, 16 to 22 feet, and containing only one room, and into this he moved his belongings, consisting of



MR. AND MRS. A. M. STEINWAND

three trunks, four chairs and a No. 8 stove. The next year he bought a team of oxen, but was often obliged to carry supplies on his back from Unity. One winter he spent in logging, but most of his time was spent in clearing his land. His parents resided on the farm with him until they died. They were members of the Lutheran Church. On March 23, 1884, Herman Boettcher was united in marriage with Henriette Strouth, who was born in Pommern, Germany, Aug. 15, 1859, and came to Unity Township, Clark County, with her sister, Hannah, in 1883. Her parents, Theodore and Caroline Strouth, died when she was an infant. They never left their native land, where the father was a laborer by occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Boettcher began domestic life in the original log house, which was their home for many years, Mrs. Boettcher spinning wool and making caps and socks for her husband, spinning being an occupation in which she still indulges. In 1912 the new residence was built, a substantial building, making a comfortable home. Mr. Boettcher has cleared nearly all of his farm, which contains eighty acres. In 1913 he built a good frame barn, 36 by 80 feet in size, which is a better and more convenient building than the log barn measuring 30 by 72 feet, built in 1882. He raises a good grade of stock, and as a farmer, is doing a successful business. He and his family are members of the German Lutheran Church in Unity Township, in the building of which he took a leading part, having since served several years on its board. He and his wife have had eight children: Anna (deceased), Mary, Max, Minnie, William, an infant who died young, Louise, Elbert and Martha. For ten years Max has run the farm.

Ambrose M. Steinwand, former proprietor of the old Schultz Cheese Factory in Section 3, Colby Township, was born in this township, June 1, 1878, son of Ambrose and Susan (Weber) Steinwand. The parents, natives of Germany, were married in Wisconsin, and after farming for ten years in Manitowoc County, this state, in 1875, settled in Section 25, Colby Township, Clark County, the father becoming a prominent citizen here. In addition to farming he organized, in 1882, the Steinwand Cheese Factory, now operated by his son, Joseph F., as a cheese and butter factory. Ambrose M. Steinwand, at the age of 20 years, or about 1898, left home and bought the cheese factory of which he was owner and which he has operated till March, 1917. He has also at different times bought and sold other factories of this kind. In addition to this occupation he is agent for the Overland cars at Abbotsford and Colby, Wis., being in partnership with A. J. Young, of Abbotsford, and is a director of the Lynn Insurance Company, and of the Abbotsford State Bank. He has served nine years as treasurer of School District No. 3. On April 16, 1903, he was united in marriage with Meta Frome, daughter of Theodore and Mary (Beckfield) Frome, farming people of Colby Township. Her parents were natives of Germany, coming to the United States when young and locating in Clark County, in 1883, their farm in Section 23, Colby Township, being now operated by their son, Louis F. They are still living on the homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Steinwand have two children: Herbert, born Jan. 9, 1905, and Laura, born April 29, 1907. The family reside on a farm in Section 13,

Colby Township, twenty acres being within the city limits of Colby and one acre in Colby Township.

Charles Lester Lloyd, an enterprising farmer of Section 27, Loyal Township, was born on his present farm, April 5, 1875, son of Charles and Sarah (Davis) Lloyd. The father was a native of Mileby, Ohio, and the mother of Pennsylvania, the latter being born May 5, 1849. They were married in Wisconsin, Charles Lloyd locating on 120 acres of land in this township. His early years here were those of a pioneer. On his farm he used an ox team and an old-time "jumper." He built the log house still standing on the farm, worked at times in the woods, and in course of time cleared his farm, on which he resided until his death, in 1895. His wife is still living, being born April 5, 1849. He and his wife had five children: Charles Lester, the date of whose birth has been already given; Jennie N., born Feb. 7, 1877; Lelia and Leone (twins), born March 16, 1881, and Leonard, born April 11, 1887. Of these children Lelia died March, 1910. Charles Lester Lloyd was reared on his parents' farm, which he helped his father to clear, and also worked in the woods at lumbering. In course of time he succeeded to the possession of the homestead, which he has continued to improve and cultivate with satisfactory results and is now numbered among the prosperous agriculturists of his township. He keeps a good grade of stock, raises various crops successfully, and his buildings and farm equipment are kept in excellent condition. Mr. Lloyd was married, Mar. 17, 1910, to Anna Mary Pollack, who came from Danville, Penn., and whose parents were Jerry and Hannah Babb. Mr. Lloyd has no children of his own, but those of his sister Lelia reside with him, as does also his mother. Lelia, widow of Geo. Faust, whose children are James, Roseta and Gilbert.

Frederick Carl Luther, who is engaged in operating a good farm in section 2, Loyal Township, where he has resided many years, was born in Posen, Germany, Mar. 3, 1858, son of Ludwig and Julianna (Schultz) Luther. The parents, who were farming people, died in Germany. They had five children, Frederick, Julius, Minnie, Emma and Gusta. Of these Frederick was the only one to emigrate to the United States, which he did in 1882, settling near Watertown, in Jefferson County, Wis. The journey to America was in reality a wedding trip for him, as he had married in Germany, Mar. 23, that year, Wilhelmina Schultz, daughter of August and Wilhelmina (Zaber) Schultz, whose parents, extensive farmers, had six children—Gustave, August, Henrietta, Julia, Wilhelmina and Emma. Before his marriage Frederick C. Luther had acquired a good education, had worked five years at railroad work in Germany and served two years as a soldier. After arriving in this country he and his wife lived in Jefferson County for about two years, he working at the mason's trade. In 1884 they left that part of the state and came to Clark County, buying forty acres of land in section 2, Loyal Township. They now found themselves confronted with pioneer work, as there were no roads in the immediate vicinity and their land was covered with big pines. Mr. Luther had no teams and had to grub in his first crop by hand. He also had to build a residence for himself and wife and so constructed a log house, 20 by 30

feet in size, with three rooms downstairs and one upstairs. His trading-place was Spencer, and he had to carry produce there on his back and return with flour and other provisions in the same manner. He got an ox by raising it from a calf, but had a cow when he started in the fall. His first conveyance was a wooden "jumper." Subsequently he traded an ox team for a horse team. His buildings at first were of logs, but later he built an eight-room brick house, his log house having burned down in January, 1909. He has also put up a barn, 36 by 50 feet, and a silo, 12 by 20 feet, having a three-foot wall. He has cleared his forty acres by his own efforts and now has a good farm, raising Holstein cattle successfully. A member of the Lutheran Church, he has served twenty-five years as its clerk and celebrated his jubilee in January, 1917. In early days services were held in his log cabin and he assisted in starting the old log church of that denomination; he and his family have also assisted the third church in Loyal. Mr. and Mrs. Luther are the parents of ten children: Adolph, of Sherman Township, who married Clara Lindetuger, and has two children—Verna and Florence; Otto, who is a cheese-maker, living in Beaver Township; Emil, who married Blanch Cornwall, resides in Thorp, Clark County, and has two children, Gerald and infant; Frank, of Montana, who married Mina Paul, and has two children, Frances and Fern; John and Martin, who are unmarried; Martha, who is the wife of Otto Schwan, and has five children, Ernest, Herald, Emeline, Esther and Rhinehaldt; Aluina, now Mrs. Adolph Gretzner, whose children are Gladys, Eva and Viola; Lena, now Mrs. Albert Felsky, of Beaver Township, who has one child, Aleda; and Alma, who resides at home.

Otis Slocomb, a prominent farmer of Grant Township, now serving as chairman of the township board, was born June 26, 1869, in a log cabin on his present farm, in section 22, which had been homesteaded by his father. His parents were Charles and Mary (Duffy) Slocomb, the father, a native of Vermont, and the mother of Ireland, their marriage taking place in Lynn, Mass. Charles was the son of Otis and Sarah (Chiver) Slocomb, Otis being an attorney in Woodstock, Vt., and of English descent. In the latter's family were ten children: Harrison, Austin, Joseph (who died in the Civil War), Lydia, Sarah, Ira, Eunice, Charles, Clara and William. Charles and Mary Slocomb came west to Wisconsin, locating in Pewaukee, where Mr. Slocomb enlisted in the 18th Wisconsin Regiment and served one year in the war. Two children were born there—Austin and Mary. At the close of the war the family came by stage to Black River Falls, from which place they walked to Neillsville. Mr. Slocomb and two other men had each purchased eighty acres of land in Grant Township without seeing it, and the three drew straws for the choice of tracts. That which Charles Slocomb drew was all wild land. The only stock he had was the driving horse he had brought with him, but soon afterwards he bought a cow. To begin with he built a two-room log house, 18 by 20 feet, which was the family residence for a number of years until prosperity came to them, when a seven-room modern house was erected. An ox team he had to procure in order to clear his land, a labor that took considerable time, but was finally accomplished. In later years his farm

was well stocked with cattle, hogs and horses, having also good buildings, and he was numbered among the prosperous citizens of his township. Charles Slocomb died in 1887, at the age of 67 years. His wife, who survived him about twenty years, passed away in 1907, when 76 years old. Otis, the subject of this sketch, was their only child born in Clark County. Otis Slocomb acquired his education in the district school and learned farming on his parents' homestead. When old enough he worked in the woods driving a team, but continued to make his home with his parents. In course of time he purchased the farm which he has increased in size by the purchase of thirty more acres of improved land. He has erected a good basement barn, 36 by 52 feet, and a silo, 12 by 30 feet, and raises good stock. Aside from his direct farming interests Mr. Slocomb is a member of the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator and Lumber Company of Neillsville, and the Pleasant Ridge Creamery and is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Neillsville. He served as township assessor for six years, has been a member of the school board, and since 1910 has been chairman of the township board. He is now a member of the Clark County Exemption Board. Mr. Slocomb was married, November, 1892, to Agnes Munce, who was born in Titistville, Pa., daughter of Robert Munce, and was adopted by Willis Fuller, of New York. Their children are: Ira, Isabella, Mary, Vera and Ruth.

Curtis Renne, a prosperous farmer of Sherman Township, was born in York Township, Clark County, Oct. 20, 1868, son of Hiram W. and Eveline (Marsh) Renne. He was educated in the district school which stood scarcely more than a stone's throw from his parents' house and grew to manhood on their farm. At the age of 20 years he struck out for himself, engaging in farm and mill work, and was also employed in the woods a number of winters in sawing and hauling logs. At the age of 23 he was married to Lizzie A. Stevens, daughter of Lon Stevens, of Granton, Clark County, and about that time he worked in the mill of J. C. March of Spokeville. He then took a homestead of 160 acres in Lincoln County, buying it in after two years, but at times he and his wife made their home in various parts of Clark County. About sixteen years ago Mr. Renne came to section 27, Sherman Township, buying eighty acres of land, a part of which tract had been chopped and was covered with stumps. Since then he has cleared most or nearly all of it and has fairly good buildings on his farm. He raises Guernsey cattle, good horses and Poland-China hogs. Mr. Renne served as township treasurer for five successive years and has served on the school board three years. He is a member and trustee of the Presbyterian Church and is also Sunday school superintendent. He and his wife have five children: Lila Lonna, Harley Wayne, Fern Electa, Bernice Zella, and Warren Emmet. Mr. Renne has always voted Republican ticket until the first election of Pres. Wilson.

Hiram Wilson Renne, an esteemed citizen of Sherman Township, where he has resided for many years, was born in Essex County, New York, Sept. 12, 1839, son of Henry and Phila (Wilson) Renne, who were farming people. Henry was born in New York state, on the Hudson River, and was a son of John Renne, who came to that location from Canada. Henry's



MR. AND MRS. CHARLES SLOCOMB

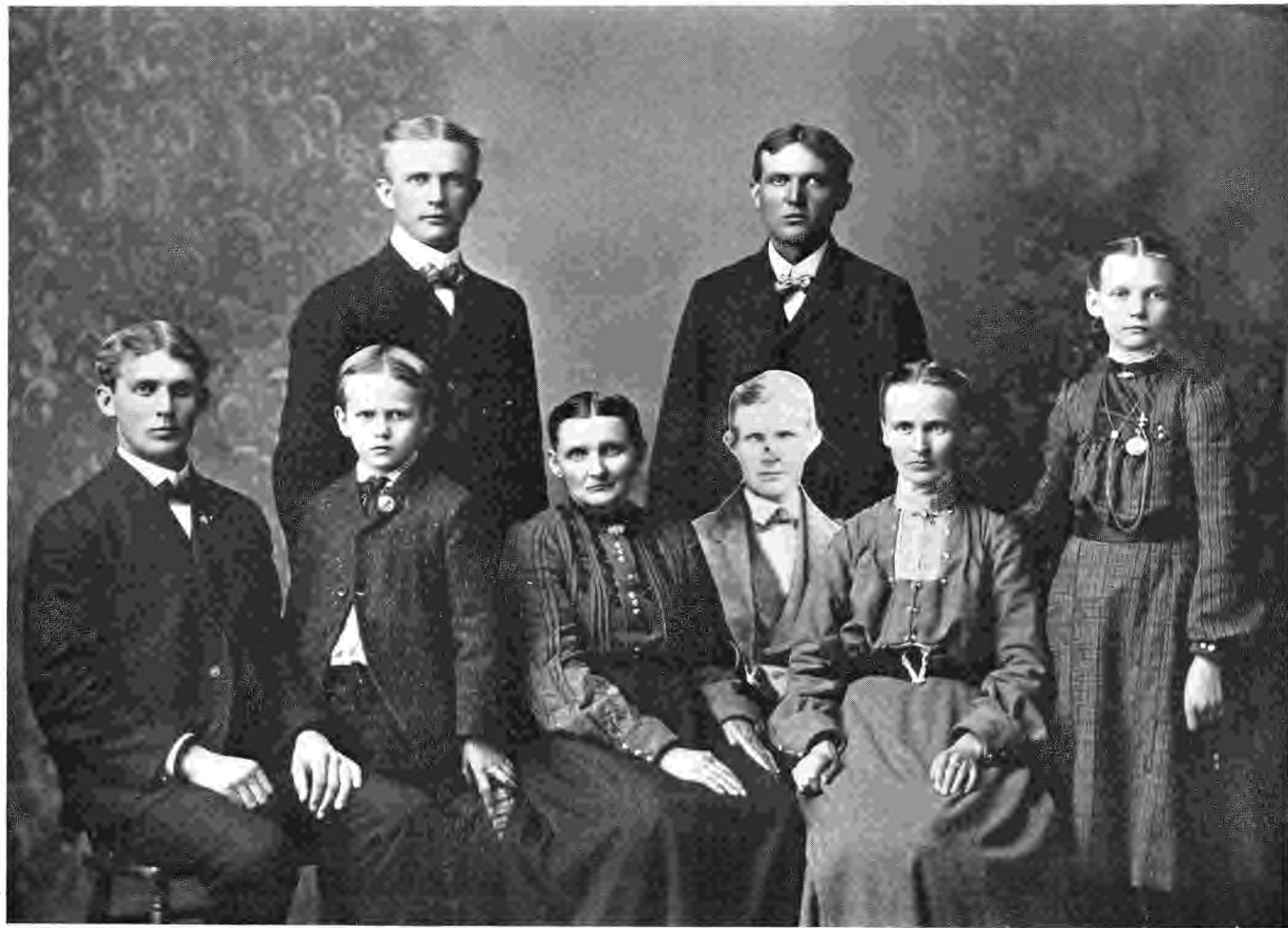
wife, Mrs. Phila Renne, was from Vermont. Hiram W. Renne came to Clark County, Wis., when a young man of 20 years, in 1859. At one time he was acquainted with every man in the county without considering that he had a very wide acquaintance. He farmed in the summers, clearing a little land with his brother Charles, who had come here two years before. About 1860 he secured a tract of land of forty acres in section 35, in what is now York Township. There was no road, but a trail which was known as the Stevens Point Road passed the place. On this tract, Mr. Renne built a frame house from lumber cut in his brother's mill, and here in 1861 they were joined by their father and mother, living the rest of their lives here. About the same time Hiram W. Renne married Eveline Marsh, a daughter of Levi Marsh, and together they began to clear their land. Though they began with practically nothing, but their hands, they soon got an ox team and a cow. Mr. Renne got their supplies generally at Weston Rapids, six miles away, carrying them home on his back. In 1885 he moved to Sherman Township, getting a tract of 200 acres in section 29, where he now resides. The place in York Township had been well cleared and improved. The new farm was also improved to some extent and there was an old log house on it. Mr. Renne built a good house and barns and subsequently made further improvements. He helped to establish the cheese factory in this locality. At times he has served in public office and was clerk of Weston Township soon after coming to Clark County, when that township formed a large part of the county. He has also been chairman of Sherman township one year. When he first came to the county there were but three townships: Levis, Pine Valley and Weston, and since then he has witnessed many remarkable changes in the development of the county, in the benefits of which he has participated. He has always been a Republican in politics.

William D. Lyon, a well known and respected citizen of Loyal Township, now living practically retired in the village of Loyal, was born on a farm in Rubicon Township, Dodge County, Wis., May 4, 1862, son of Elijah B. and Phoebe Ann (Hagar) Lyon. The parents were both natives of Paterson, N. J., the father born Oct. 16, 1814, and the mother July 24, 1819, and they were married in the city of their birth. A few years later, with three children, they came to Wisconsin, settling in Dodge County on land which Elijah B. Lyon improved into a good farm. After a residence there of some years, they came in 1866 to Clark County, driving with two yoke of cattle. There were then eight children in the family. On arriving here the father located on an eighty-acre tract in section 29, Loyal Township. An old log house stood in a little opening of the timber and into this the family moved. There were then no roads, but rough tracks had been cut through the timber and over these Mr. Lyon used to drive with a "jumper," or rude sled, to Neillsville for supplies. In time he built a larger log house and cleared much of his land, also working at times in the woods. This place was his home for the rest of his life, and he died Mar. 4, 1888, his wife dying Feb. 28, 1880. William D. Lyon was the youngest member of his parents' family. He obtained his education in Clark County, first attending the log schoolhouse of his district, and after

that the frame building. Agriculture he learned on his parents' farm, where he grew to manhood, helping his father to clear the land. In time he took over forty acres of the homestead and added 120 more to it to make a good farm. He built a frame house, also a good basement barn, 36 by 100 feet, a silo of 125 tons capacity, together with a machine-shed and other necessary buildings, this work occupying him for a number of years. On his farm he raised Holstein cattle and a good grade of horses, besides the usual crops, and became one of the successful and prosperous men of his township. Besides looking after his farm, he helped to organize the North Star Cheese Factory of Loyal Township, and owns shares in it, as well as in the creamery and elevator, also being a stockholder in the Citizens State Bank of Loyal. Mr. Lyon removed to the village of Loyal October, 1915, and is now practically retired, but still retains the ownership of his farm. He was married, April 25, 1887, to Lillie Shauer, of Sheboygan County, Wis., whose parents years ago located in Loyal Township. He and his wife are the parents of four children: Clair Sylvester, born July 11, 1888, now a farmer of Beaver Township; Echo D., born Oct. 4, 1891, and Rollie G., born Jan. 23, 1893, who are residing at home, and Lafayette D., born July 2, 1897, who is a student at the Wisconsin Business College, at La Crosse.

Fred Schlinkert, who is now engaged in operating a part of the old Schlinkert homestead in section 7, Weston Township, was born on this farm in the log house of his parents, William and Augusta (Floerke) Schlinkert, July 10, 1880. His educational opportunities were limited, as he had to make himself useful on the farm from an early age. When older he worked a few months in the lumber camps, but with the exception of two years has always resided on the home farm, a part of which finally came into his possession. He is carrying on general farming, keeping a good grade of Holstein cattle and good horses. He has a good frame basement barn, 46 by 40 feet in size, and is doing a profitable business. In addition to this farm he also owns another, one of eighty acres in Seif Township, and he is also a stockholder in the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co., of Neillsville. He is an industrious worker and takes a keen interest in everything calculated to promote the prosperity of his town and county. Mr. Schlinkert was married, Dec. 7, 1910, to Mrs. Bessie Leffengwell, whose maiden name was Bessie Rollins, and was the widow of John Leffengwell, who was killed in a street car accident in Pittsburgh, Penn. By Mr. Leffengwell she had three children, Myrtle, Flora and Mae, all of whom are now students in the Neillsville high school. By her union with Mr. Schlinkert three other children have been born, Leroy, Everett and Velda.

William Schlinkert, a pioneer of Weston Township, now deceased, was born in Germany and was 18 years of age when he came to the United States, which he did on a sailing vessel, landing in this country after a long voyage. Locating in Wisconsin, he worked in various parts of the state, and finally came to Clark County and began the life of a pioneer farmer on 160 acres of wild land in section 7, Weston Township. There were then no roads to the place. Building a log house and barn, he started with nothing but his hands, being just able to pay for the land. He had



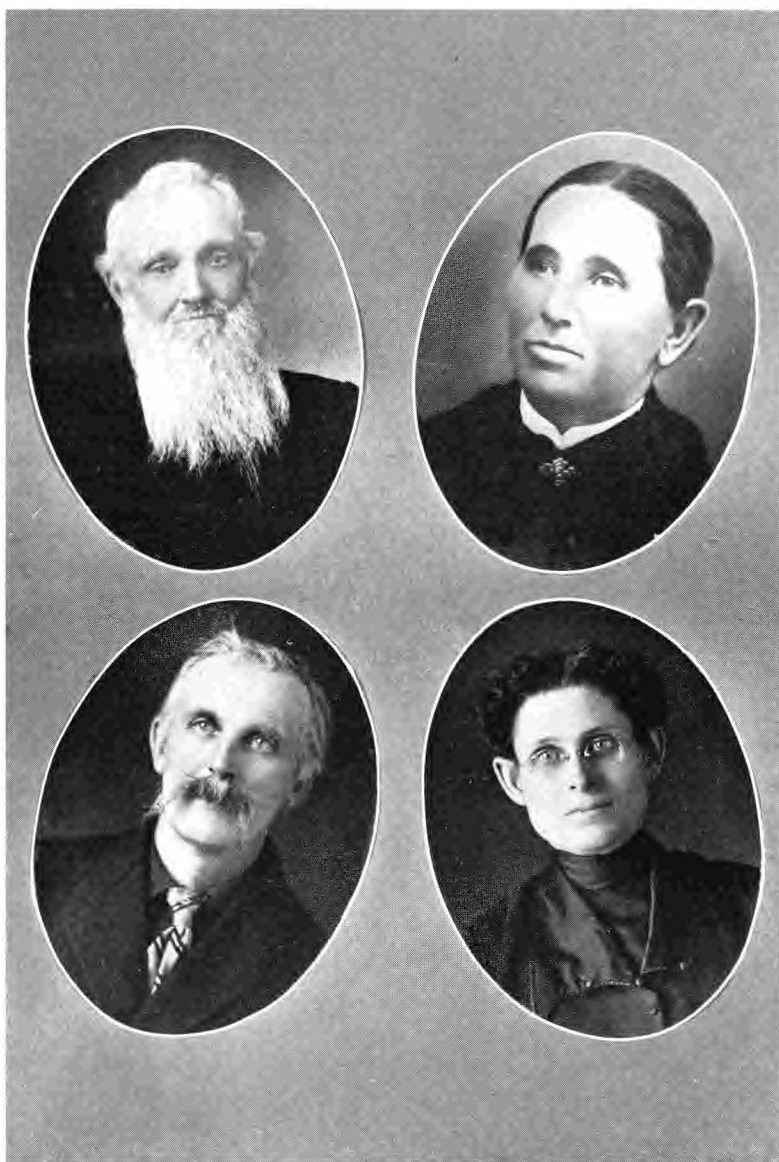
WILLIAM SCHLINKERT AND FAMILY

no team and no cow, but got a cow about a year later. He had been married in Wisconsin to Augusta Floerke, and his wife proved a good helpmate for him. Mr. Schlinkert worked in the woods in the winter time, clearing his farm in the summer. In time he increased the size of his farm by buying forty acres more. He helped to chop a road through to his place, built a good brick house, and cleared up his land, finally becoming a prosperous citizen. He also helped to build the old structure in which the Lutheran congregation worshipped at an early date, and contributed to the new church, of which he was a member. On his farm he made considerable use of oxen. Mr. Schlinkert died in May, 1897, at the age of 47. His wife is still living, being now 58 years old. Six of their children are also living, and two are dead, a list of their family being as follows: Emma, now Mrs. Erick Schoenherr, of Weston Township; Fred, now proprietor of the old homestead in Weston Township; William, who lives in Pine Valley Township, this county; Robert, of Weston Township; Elsie, who is now Mrs. John Pazenkopf; Erick and Paul, who are deceased, and Theodore, residing in Weston Township.

John W. Chesterman, a retired farmer and veteran of the great Civil War, now residing in the village of Loyal, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, on the farm of his parents, Abraham and Susan (Spangler) Chesterman, July 29, 1838. The father, Abraham, was born, reared and educated in the same county, his father having come from the state of New York, and his grandfather from England. Abraham as a young man worked on his father's farm, and was married when about 22 years of age, he and his wife living in Tuscarawas County for about nine years after their marriage. Three children were born to them there—John W., Mary and one that died in infancy. From that locality they removed to Hardin County, Ohio, where Abraham worked out, and there he and his wife died. John W. Chesterman was about 9 years old when he lost his parents and his sister Mary about 7. They went to live with a Mr. Botkin and there he alternately worked and attended school. Six years later, in the spring, the subject of this sketch went to Fort Wayne, Ind., and in the following summer began driving on the Wabash and Erie Canal, running to Fort Wayne, Toledo, Lafayette and Cincinnati. A year later he went to Roanoke, where he cut cord wood one winter and the next summer worked on a farm. Then, going to New Troy, Mich., he entered the employ of a lumber company, to work in the woods, and was engaged in that occupation about five years. A new phase of Mr. Chesterman's career was now about to begin. In 1861 he enlisted, at Niles, Mich., in Company E, Sixth Michigan Infantry. They were sent to Fort Wayne for six weeks' training and then returned to Niles to recruit, Mr. Chesterman being mustered in Aug. 20, 1861. The next move was to the South, the regiment going by way of Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Baltimore, and from there to Ship Island as a part of the army commanded by Gen. B. F. Butler. From there they went up the river to take part in the bombardment of Fort Phillips. Mr. Chesterman also took part in the capture of New Orleans, but his company stayed there only a few days to rest, being then ordered up the river to Baton Rouge camp. August 5, 1862, they took part in the battle of

Baton Rouge and were subsequently engaged in police work until the siege of Fort Hudson, when they fought almost continuously from May 23, to July 8, 1863. After that they were given thirty days furlough. At the end of his furlough Mr. Chesterman rejoined his regiment and went with it to Port Hudson and up the White River to St. Charles, then back down the river to Mobile Bay, where he was at the taking of Forts Morgan and Gaines. Mr. Chesterman was then commissioned lieutenant and remained at Fort Morgan to ship ammunition to the Union troops that took part in the battle of Fort Spanish. After that, Lieut. Chesterman joined a heavy artillery regiment, with which he saw six months' service and then returned to Carlton, La., where he was mustered out, being discharged at Jackson, Mich., Aug. 20, 1865, after a service of four years. He then took up his residence in New Troy, Mich., where he was employed at jobs of various kinds until Dec. 7, 1865, when he was united in marriage with Frances E. Morley, a daughter of John and Jane (Wood) Morley, her father being a Michigan farmer. She was born, reared and educated in that state. Mr. Chesterman resided in New Troy for seventeen years after his marriage, buying a farm in the vicinity, and during that time two children were born to him—Henry and Alice. It was in 1883 that he and his family moved to Clark County, Wis., settling in Loyal, where they lived for about six years. He then bought a farm in Beaver Township, there being a shack on the place and three acres cleared of trees. Beginning work on this place with a team of horses and three head of cattle, he cleared the land, and in time built a seven-room frame house, and barn for stock and hay, 24 by 40, and 20 by 43 feet in dimensions. On this farm, besides growing the usual crops he raised cattle and was successful in his operations, becoming one of the substantial and prominent citizens of his township. He was treasurer of the school board for six years, and was connected with the Beaver Telephone Company, serving as secretary one year and one year as treasurer. His retirement and removal to the village of Loyal took place Mar. 20, 1915. Of Mr. Chesterman's two children already mentioned, Henry went, in 1898, to Valdez, Alaska, where he engaged in prospecting and government work. Alice married J. M. Philpott, and resides in Loyal, this county.

Austin K. Church, an active farmer of Loyal Township, Clark County, was born at North Hadley, Mass., Nov. 13, 1848. He is a son of Joseph and Eliza R. (Barnum) Church, the former of whom was born at Amherst, Mass., Nov. 1, 1801, and the latter at Kingston, Pa., Oct. 10, 1821, her father, Charles Barnum, being a farmer. After their marriage, which took place at Amherst, Jan. 13, 1848, Joseph Church and wife took up their residence at North Hadley, Mass., where they remained four years, and while residing there, three children—Austin K., Edward E. and Anna E.—were born. In 1852 Joseph moved with his family to Dodge County, Wis., where he bought eighty acres of wild land, building a log house, 16 by 24 feet, and a barn. His brother William, had come to Wisconsin two years before him. Joseph lived in Dodge County until his death, his wife subsequently dying in Iowa. Austin K. Church remained on the parental farm until he was 21 years old, and then farmed in Dodge County,



MR. AND MRS. ABRAM SMITH
MR. AND MRS. OLIVER J. SMITH

Wis., and in Minnesota. In 1881, at the age of 33, or thereabouts, he came to Loyal, Clark County, buying eighty acres of wild land in section 1, Loyal Township. Here he married Mary Weaver and they took up their residence on this farm. A year later, however, they sold and moved to the village of Loyal, residing there for several years, after which Mr. Church bought a tract of eighty acres, lying one-half mile west of Loyal, where he now resides, to which he and his family moved, and which he operated as a farm for twelve years. In April, 1912, he again took up his residence in the village of Loyal, where he made his home until he moved back to the farm. During his former residence here Mr. Church served five years as village treasurer. He also held the office of supervisor seven years and was for twelve years a member of the school board. He is a stockholder in the Citizens State Bank at Loyal and is in comfortable circumstances, enjoying the fruits of a long and industrious career. His wife, Mrs. Mary Weaver Church, is a daughter of Elias Weaver, who came to Dodge County in December, 1867, homesteading 160 acres of land. He later moved to the present site of Loyal, bringing his family and household goods across country in a wagon. There were five children in the family: Elias, who is now head forest ranger at Woodruff, Wis.; Nellie, wife of Erick Amble, of Marshfield, Wis.; Morris, a farmer in Clark County; Edna, wife of S. G. Johnson of Loyal; and Mary, who married Mr. Church. Mr. and Mrs. Church have two children: Fred E., born Mar. 17, 1884, and Lynn E., born July 10, 1886. Fred E., who is a rural mail carrier, attached to the Loyal postoffice, married Iva Putnam, and has two children—Margaret and Helen. Lynn E. married Susan Christensen and is in the employ of the Marshall Field Company, at Chicago.

Oliver J. Smith, a successful agriculturist of section 11, Loyal Township, in which locality he has resided nearly all his life, was born in Dodge County, Wis., July 30, 1862. His father was Abram J. Smith and his mother's maiden name was Roxie Jane Hills. A. J. Smith was born in New York state and was there educated, later being employed in the saw-mill industry there. When 19 years old he came to Wisconsin with a neighbor's family, journeying with an ox team most of the way, and settling at Iron Ridge. There he worked on farms and subsequently was employed in a lumber mill. In the early fifties he was married to Roxie Jane Hills, at Oconomowoc, Wis., and they resided and kept house at Iron Ridge for about eight years. There two of their children were born, Cornelia and Oliver, the subject of this sketch. In 1864 the family came to Clark County, making the trip by rail to Sparta, and from there with an ox team to Loyal, where the father took up 160 acres in section 11, it being then all wild land, and the country destitute of roads. They had to go to Neillsville for supplies, a distance of about 18 miles, but used oxen for transporting their provisions. Mr. Smith had to clear a place on which to build a log house and barn. He worked out a little but spent most of his time in clearing up his own place. Three more children were born there—Anna, Clara and Charlie. By the time the father died, May 1, 1911, he had cleared most of his land and had a good farm. Oliver J. Smith was educated in the old log schoolhouse at Dodgeville. When 15 years old he began working

in the woods for Elias Weaver, and was thus employed fourteen winters, working on the home farm in the summer. At the age of 29 he married Jennie Nichols, Nov. 9, 1891. She was a daughter of Milo Lester and Tamma Jane (Fuller) Nichols, of Weston Township, Clark County, where she was born, May 5, 1871, and acquired her education. Her father was a veteran of the Civil War. After his marriage Mr. Smith settled on the homestead, operating the farm, and this place has remained his home up to the present time. He has made some notable improvements on it, having erected a seven-room brick house; a basement barn, 36 by 50 feet; a granary, 16 by 24 feet, and a hog house, 16 by 30 feet in size. It is interesting to note that his father, A. J. Smith, in 1873, built the first frame barn in this section—a structure 36 by 46 feet, set on blocks, which is still standing, and which was lately remodeled to a basement barn by the subject of this sketch. Mr. Smith raises Holstein cattle and Poland-China hogs. He was at one time the owner of the Dodgeville Cheese Factory, but sold it. Aside from his farming interests he owns stock in the Citizens State Bank of Loyal, in the Wausau Packing Company and in the Farmers' Independent Harvester Company. He has also taken a more or less active part in local government, having served three terms on the township side board and thirteen years as school director. Mrs. Jennie (Nichols) Smith died Dec. 26, 1893. She left two children, Dimple, who married Clair Lyons, of Beaver Township, and has one child, Alice; and Archie, who married Carrie E. Vanderhoof, daughter of Chas. Vanderhoof, and who, with her husband, resides in Sherman Township, on an eighty-acre farm. Mr. Smith contracted a second marriage, May 6, 1896, to Fannie Nichols, sister of his first wife. Of this union five children have been born: Lottie, Owen, Lee, Floyd and Vera, all living at home except Lottie, who married Oswald Hemeinger, a farmer of Freemont Township.

Albert Castner, a prosperous farmer of Loyal Township, who has taken a prominent part in local affairs, was born in Monroe County, Wis., June 26, 1868. A memoir of his father, John Castner, may be found elsewhere in this work. He was 2 years old when he accompanied his parents to Clark County in a wagon drawn by ox team. The first night they camped on the boundary line of the township, sleeping under a pine tree. His only schooling was obtained during the winter months in the log schoolhouse, located in the southeast corner of section 21, Loyal Township. This primitive temple of learning had a rough board floor, with long benches for seats, but reading, writing and arithmetic were taught and of these he imbibed a fair knowledge. His initiation into the mysteries of agriculture was more thorough, as he began to acquire that kind of knowledge on his father's farm when a mere boy and was not allowed to forget it for want of practice. When he was 21 years old he began working in the woods, in which occupation he was engaged for ten winters, at times having charge of the logging crew. His first work of this kind was for John A. Davis, who lived east of Phillip, and among his other employers was his own brother George, Archie Silverwright of Rhinelander, and Clark, Staple & Leonard, also of Rhinelander. Having saved \$1,000 as the result of his logging operations, he purchased the land that now forms his present farm

—a tract of eighty acres—in section 20, Loyal Township, of which forty acres had been cleared. There was also an old log barn on the place. Here he has since built a good residence and made other valuable improvements. He raises full-blooded Durham cattle, Chester-White hogs and a good grade of horses and has taken rank among the successful farmers of his township. He is interested in the Equity warehouse, is a stockholder in the feed mill, constructed by the Equity Association, being also its secretary and treasurer, and is a stockholder in the Wausau Packing Plant of Wausau, Wis. Mr. Castner was married Dec. 30, 1896, to Maud Davis, who was born in York Township, Clark County, Oct. 10, 1878, on the homestead of her parents, who were Joseph Bushrod and Emily (Huntly) Davis. They were natives of Vermont and when children removed to St. Lawrence County, New York, where they grew up and were married. Coming to Clark County, Wis., they settled in York Township, when it was a wilderness. All their children were born in that township, namely: Ernest, Alma, Maud, Martha and Earl. Their early home was a log house and their surroundings were those of pioneers; the familiar ox team was seen on the farm; Mr. Davis had to carry provisions home on his back for miles, and the Indians were frequent visitors and often stayed all night at the cabin. Mr. Davis was a carpenter by trade. After clearing his tract of eighty acres he sold it and bought forty more nearby. This he also sold at a later date and moved to Loyal, where he now lives at the age of 76 years. His wife, aged 70, is also living. The dates of their nativity were respectively, Feb. 6, 1840, and July 12, 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Castner have eight children: Jessie, Russell, Forrest, Harry, James, Hazel, Nina and J. Lafayette. Jessie is the wife of Irvin Mingal and resides in Montana. She has one child, Ethel Maud. Mr. and Mrs. Castner are members of the Methodist Church at Loyal.

John Milton Philpott, proprietor of a planing mill, and also engaged in business as a contracting carpenter, at Loyal, Clark County, was born on his parents' farm in Loyal Township, this county, April 14, 1870. His childhood home was a log cabin, 16 by 20 feet in size, and his parents were Thomas and Emily (Brasee) Philpott. The father was born near Southampton, England, April 14, 1842, and was one of the four children of William and Eliza Philpott, the other three being William, Jr., Harry and Mary. William Philpott, Sr., who was a blacksmith, came with his family to the United States when his son Thomas was 16 years of age. He located at Iron Ridge, Dodge County, Wis., where he followed his trade. Thomas Philpott saw service in the Civil War, enlisting in Company I, 29th Wisconsin Volunteers, and going to the front, served a year and a half. Then, returning home on furlough, he married Emily Brasee, and with his wife returned to the army, he as hospital steward and his wife as nurse. At the close of the war they returned home, but almost immediately afterwards set out for Clark County, journeying by stage to Sparta, and by jumper from that place to Neillsville. From the latter place they walked to their claim in Loyal Township, it being a tract of 160 acres. On arriving they took up their residence with neighbors until a cabin could be built, and then had nothing to start farming with but an axe and grub

hoe. They cleared the first three acres by hand and later exchanged work with their neighbors and it was not until three years later that they were able to purchase an ox team. There were no roads, only trails, and supplies had to be carried on their backs from Neillsville. After four years on that place, Thomas Philpott came to Loyal, then but a saw mill point, and, being a blacksmith by trade, he opened the first blacksmith shop in Loyal, which he conducted for three years, also clearing off the first land where the village of Loyal now stands. Having by this time become a well known and popular citizen of the county he was elected on the Republican ticket as county sheriff, and as such served one term, and then a term as under-sheriff. He was then re-elected sheriff, served his term, and again became under-sheriff, holding office in the two positions for eight years. Mr. Philpott then opened a general mercantile store in Loyal, which he conducted for seven years, at the end of which time he sold the business. After remaining in the vicinity for three years, he went to Prentice, where for about seven years he was shipping clerk for the United States Hide and Leather Company. At the end of that time he went to Bremerton, Wash., where he has since held the position of timekeeper in the United States Navy Yard. While residing in Loyal, Thomas Philpott served as clerk of the village board for a number of years. He is a Methodist in religion and for a long time was the main pillar of the church of that denomination established in Neillsville. He and his wife had four children: John M.; Pearl, now Mrs. J. H. Holmes, of Butte, Mont.; George, of Charleston, Wash., who is connected with the carpenter shop in the navy yard; and Guy, who is deceased. John M. Philpott acquired his education in the schools of this county, including the Neillsville high school. He then went to work in a drug store at Greenwood, where he remained for two years and a half, after which he took up carpenter work, going to Chicago, where he worked at that trade. After the World's Fair in 1893, he returned to Clark County and aided in the construction of the schoolhouse in Loyal, which was then being built. He then became connected with planing mill work, as manager of the mill belonging to the local lumber company, and was thus occupied for about twelve years. In 1901 he erected the mill which he is now operating and has since been engaged in business for himself, also doing contract carpenter work. He is a stockholder in the Citizens State Bank of Loyal. Mr. Philpott has a good reputation as an able mechanic and his honesty and fair dealing are also widely recognized, qualities which have had much to do with his present prosperity. As a reliable citizen, he has been called upon at various times to serve in public office. Thus, he was village treasurer four years, clerk four or five years, and assessor two years. He also served two years as supervisor and a member of the county board. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Philpott was married, Sept. 26, 1891, to Alice Chesterman, daughter of John and Frances (Morley) Chesterman, of Loyal, Wis.

George Krakenberger, who died at his home in Dorchester, Clark County, Jan. 20, 1901, was an early settler in Clark County, and had had a successful career both as farmer and merchant. He was born in Sheboygan, Wis., July 15, 1855, and was therefore only in his forty-sixth year



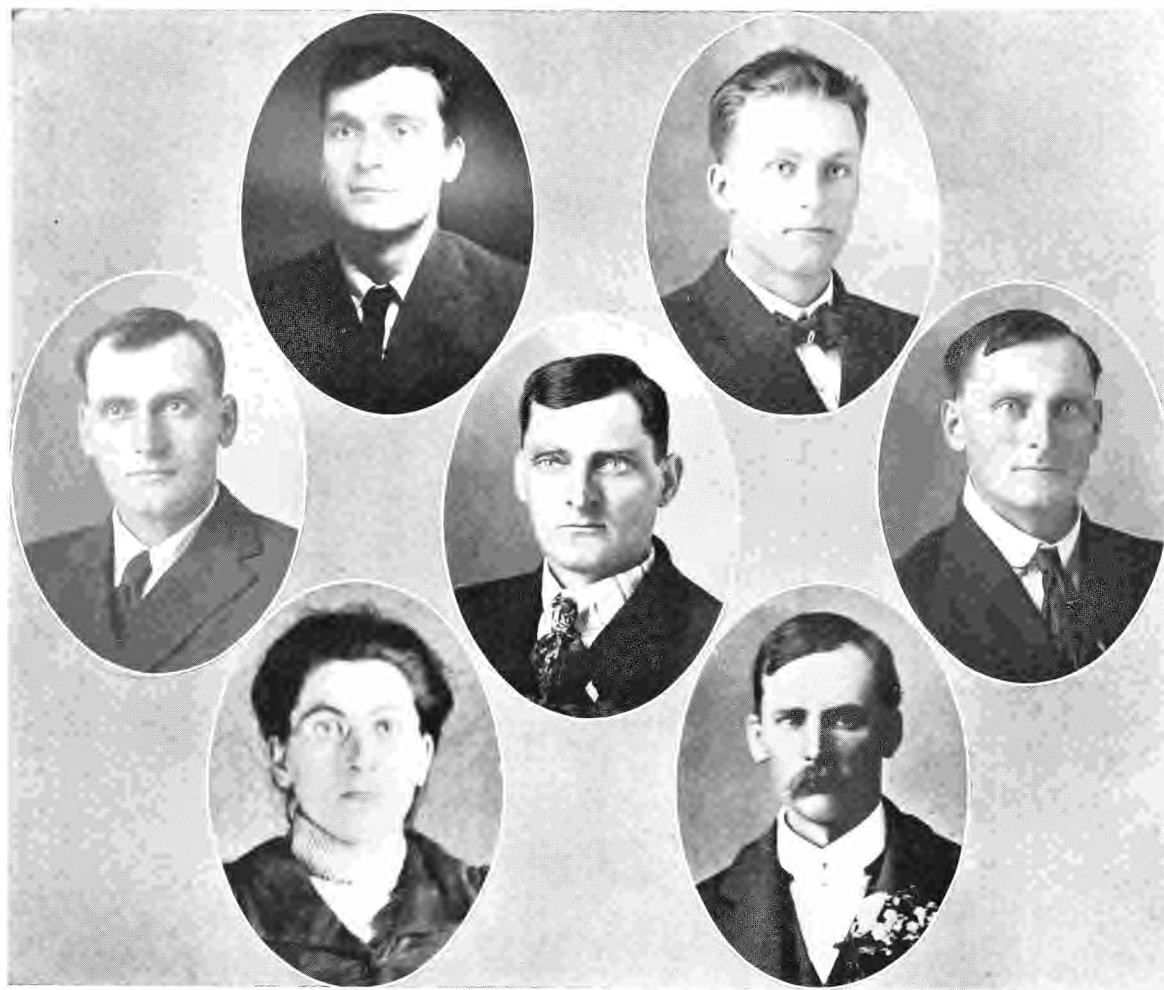
GEORGE KRAKENBERGER

at the time of his death. It was in 1874 that he came to Dorchester, Clark County, and bought a farm of eighty acres in Mayville Township. This he cleared, making his home on the place until 1891, when he moved to Dorchester. Here he erected a building and engaged in the hardware business, which is now being carried on by his second wife, Mrs. Annie Krakenberger. He soon became one of the leading business men of the village, and in 1888 was elected village treasurer, in which office he served thirteen years. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. As a man and citizen he had many sterling qualities and had a wide circle of friends. The family church is the Evangelical Church of Dorchester. Mr. Krakenberger was first married to Caroline Edler, who died Feb. 22, 1892, leaving eight children: Lizzie, born July 13, 1879; William, born Feb. 21, 1881, who died Aug. 9, 1881; Rosa, born Sept. 23, 1882; Benjamin, born May 2, 1884; George, born Nov. 29, 1885; Clara, born Feb. 15, 1888; Elenora, born April 20, 1890, and Delia, born Jan. 30, 1892. On Aug. 17, 1892, Mr. Krakenberger married for his second wife, Anna Evers, who was born at Charlestown, Wis., daughter of Jergen and Fredericka (Baker) Evers. Her parents were natives of Germany, who came to America in 1862, locating two miles south of Dorchester, Clark County, Wis., where they carried on a farm for fourteen years. Later they sold that place and bought one of forty acres, one mile east of Dorchester. The mother died June 4, 1897, and the father, June 1, 1912. They had five children: Anna, widow of Mr. Krakenberger; John, who is deceased; Hans, a resident of Dorchester; Elvina, deceased, and William, who lives in Dorchester. The children born of Mr. Krakenberger's second marriage were as follows: Walter, born May 15, 1893, who died in infancy; Edwin, born Nov. 14, 1895, who also died in infancy; Evaline, born April 25, 1896; Lawrence, born April 29, 1897, who died Aug. 1, the same year; Hilda, born Mar. 12, 1900, and Raymond, born June 20, 1901. Evaline, Hilda and Raymond are residing at home with their mother. The store is now conducted by Mrs. Krakenberger, with the assistance of the children.

Charles F. Flaherty, who is now living retired in the village of Loyal after many years of activity in the farming industry, was born at Sheboygan Falls, Wis., Aug. 15, 1851. His parents were Michael and Mary (Carey) Flaherty, both natives of county Clare, Ireland. Michael, who was a working man, served as a soldier in the Mexican War of 1848, and after his return was married to Mary Carey in New York City. They joined the westward movement, locating at Sheboygan Falls, Wis., but remaining there only a short time, removed to Chilton, Calumet County, this state, this being in 1858. There Michael bought 120 acres of wild land, the country around being practically a wilderness. Clearing a place on his purchase, he erected a log house and barn, but for awhile had no stock and had to work out at times to support the family, improving his land as he was able. In time he built a frame house and better barn, and by dint of perseverance and hard work attained to a reasonable measure of comfort and prosperity. The last forty-eight years of his life were spent on that farm, his death occurring May 11, 1906. He and his wife reared eight children: Charles F., Stephen, Mary, James, Joseph, Anna,

Michael and John. Charles F. Flaherty remained on the home farm until he was 21 years old. He then found employment elsewhere making staves, coming home occasionally as he found opportunity. On Feb. 7, 1881, he was united in marriage with Rhoda Welsh, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Niver) Welsh, her father being a farmer of Clark County. In the same year he moved with his wife to Clark County, buying eighty acres of wild land in Loyal Township. On this he erected a log house and barn, but then had no stock. His supplies were obtained at Loyal village. He worked to some extent in the woods, the rest of his time being given to the improvement of his farm. There he made his home for thirty years, during which time gradually increased in prosperity, and then, in 1911, moved to Loyal village, where he has since made his home. He and his wife have been the parents of seven children: Eugene, John, Margaret, Agnes, Kathryn, Anna and Vincent. Eugene, who is now serving with Company A, Second Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, married Viola Campbell, and has three children, Eugene, Jr., Ellen and Lillian. John is now deceased. Margaret is a resident of Bismarck, N. D.; Agnes, is the wife of Harry Stoneburg, of Eaton Township, and has two children, Lucille and Alice. Kathryn, now Mrs. Frank Beaver, of Loyal Village, has two children, Gilbert and Loraine. Anna, wife of Frank Dual, of Beaver Township, has two children, Kenneth and Adelbert. Vincent is serving with Company A, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers.

John Fisher, Sr., a pioneer settler of Sherman Township, of which he is still a resident, was born in Sandusky City, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1854, son of Gottlieb and Magdaline Fisher. When he was only 14 months old his parents removed to Sheboygan County, Wis., where he was reared. He had but little schooling, being obliged to work on his father's farm, and later he worked out two years in that county. It was in the fall of 1876 that he came to Clark County and bought an eighty-acre tract of land in section 26, Sherman Township. This land he obtained from a homesteader, who had cleared about five or six acres of it, and with whom he lived for awhile. In the following year, however, not wishing to lead a bachelors' life, he went back to Sheboygan County and was there married, Feb. 17, 1877, to Augustina Frederica Siegfried, a native of Germany, who had come to the United States with relations. He had erected a small shack of logs on his place, and on his return with his wife they walked from Spencer, the nearest railroad point, five miles through the woods to the cabin, in which they began domestic life, modestly enough but with good hope for the future. Mr. Fisher soon got an ox team—the most necessary aid to the pioneer farmer—and for carrying purposes the first year used a "jumper." The second year, however, he obtained a wagon, which was the second wagon introduced into the township, the first having been brought in by Joe Upson. This was another great aid and was something that many pioneer settlers did not get until after they had been a number of years on their farms. A cow was also obtained, and thus provided with the most essential things, Mr. Fisher went ahead with courage and determination to succeed. The surrounding country was covered with timber, there being scarcely an opening anywhere near his place, and, of course, at that time,



FRED MUELLER, BROTHERS AND SISTER

no road to or near it, so that he had to carry supplies from Spencer on his back through the woods—a hard task familiar to the pioneers, but which their sons are happily exempt from. There he and his wife lived for about sixteen years, during which time he cleared fifty acres of the land and built a house and barn of logs. He then sold that farm and in 1893, bought 160 acres of land in section 34, Sherman Township. Forty acres of this tract was cut over and he afterwards cleared a large part of the land, built a good house and barn, set out shade and fruit trees, and carried on general farming. His son John, built a saw mill in the vicinity, turning out shingle and lath, and also grinding feed, which was a convenience to all the neighborhood. About 1910 Mr. Fisher sold his second farm and, buying seven acres in section 34, built a comfortable residence in which he has since made his home. From his earliest years in the township he has at various times taken an active part in local government, becoming a member both of the school board and side board in 1877 and having served on the school board ever since. He was also assessor at intervals for eighteen years. He and his wife are the parents of two children, John and Mary. John, who married Hulda Hilderbrand, has five children: Martin, Hulda, Arthur, Eldora and Wilbur. Mary, who is the wife of Jess Woodruff, of Sherman Township, has four children: Adeline, Martha, John and Ruth.

Fred Mueller, an enterprising and successful farmer of Sherman Township, was born on his parents' homestead, in section 28, this township, Jan. 30, 1878. The parents were Carl and Etta (Harp) Mueller, both natives of Pommern, Germany. The father, Carl, came to the United States when about 25 years old, and his wife at the age of 9, with her parents; both made the voyage on a sailing vessel. They were married in Milwaukee in October, 1875, and at a subsequent date came to Spencer, Clark County, having then one child, Henry, aged 9 months. On arriving here Carl Mueller bought a tract of eighty acres in section 28, Sherman Township. The land was mostly wooded, but about four acres had been chopped over, and there was a log house and barn on the place. Mr. Mueller had been a farmer in his native land, though under less primitive conditions. In starting he secured a team and cow from Milwaukee. There was no road by his farm and for several years he had to carry flour on his back through the woods. He often walked to Spencer with butter and eggs, being paid six cents a dozen for eggs and ten cents a pound for butter. In time he cleared up the land and built a house of five rooms, since rebuilt and enlarged to eleven rooms by his sons and daughters. He also built a basement barn, 40 by 90 by 20 feet in size, put up outbuildings and set out a good orchard. He raised good stock and, in time, became one of the prosperous citizens of his township. He was born in October, 1834, dying in 1913, at the age of 79 years. His wife, who was born June 3, 1859, died April 25, 1915, at the age of 56. They had eight children: Henry (deceased), Fred, Minnie (deceased), George, August, John, Mary, wife of Chas. Rahm, and Charles. Carl Mueller was a member of the German Lutheran Church, and helped to establish the church in Sherman Township. He was of a genial disposition and quiet domestic tastes and never cared for public office. Fred Mueller was reared to farming on his par-

ents' homestead. He erected the silo which now stands on the farm, and which measures 14 by 32 feet, but now has 160 acres of his own—a tract that has been cleared from the woods. While actively engaged in farming, like his father, he kept good stock, but now rents out the farm. As one of the substantial and prosperous men of Sherman Township, he is widely known and respected. He was reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church, of which his father was a member.

Lue E. Smith, a progressive citizen of York Township, where he is cultivating a good farm, was born at Westfield, Marquette County, Wis., April 28, 1864. The scene of his birth was a log house on the farm of his parents, John and Mary (Houslett) Smith. The father, John, was born near Dublin, Ireland, and his wife in Luxemburg, Germany; they were married in Waukesha County, Wis. John was but 2 years old when he was brought to the United States by his parents, the voyage being made in a sailing vessel. Two days after they landed in New York he died from cholera, a disease that frequently occurred on emigrant vessels, owing to unsanitary conditions. The rest of the family came on to Wisconsin, where John grew to manhood. His wife Mary, came to America with her parents, Peter and Barbara Houslett, and they were three months in making the trip, suffering shipwreck on the voyage. She was 14 years old at the time, and with her family also located in Waukesha County, Wis. After their marriage, John and Mary settled in Marquette County, on wild Indian land, beginning the arduous labor of clearing a tract without implements or stock. In time John Smith became the owner of 280 acres of land, with good buildings. He was several times chairman of his township, which he also served as treasurer, and was a member of the school board for twenty years, being one of the most prominent men of that locality. He died at the age of 78 and his wife at that of 74. They raised a family of nine children, all of whom are now living. Lue E. Smith, in his early years, attended the district school, and acquired a practical knowledge of farming on the parental homestead. At the age of 19 he struck out for himself, going to the Dakotas, where he worked on farms for three years. He then returned to Wisconsin, locating at Packwaukee, Marquette County, where he was section foreman for the Wisconsin Central Railroad for twelve years. In 1902 he came to Clark County and purchased his present farm in section 25, York Township. It then consisted of eighty acres of wild land. There was a road to the place from Granton, but it did not extend any farther than his property. There being some old log buildings on the place, he moved into one of them with his wife and their three children, Marian, Francis and Edgar. He had been married in Packwaukee to Mary Bundy, a teacher in the schools of Marquette County, Wis., daughter of Squire Bundy, formerly of New York State. Mr. Bundy was a soldier of the Civil War. He enlisted for service in the Heavy Artillery and served until discharged on account of ill health. Her mother, Mrs. Olive (Bundy) Morgan, also a teacher, was a native of Canada, and the family were pioneers of Marquette County, where Mr. Bundy cleared a farm. Mr. Smith had a little money saved when he came to Clark County and was soon able to supply his farm with some graded stock, both of cattle and horses

and Chester-White hogs. With such a good start he made fairly rapid progress and now has his farm of 110 acres, having purchased more land, cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. He has built a nine-room house and a basement barn, 36 by 52 feet, also an additional barn, 26 by 50 feet in size. In addition to the three children above mentioned, he and his wife have had three more, born on this farm, Maude, Cedric and Winifred. His present prosperity has been well-earned and he and his family occupy a respected place in the community.

Robert Kurth, bank president, corporation president, public official and man-of-affairs, is one of the leading citizens of Neillsville, and has been closely identified with the county's activities for many years. Born in West Bend, Washington County, this state, April 16, 1866, the son of Charles and Wilhelmina (Gandt) Kurth, he spent his early childhood in his native county, and in 1873 came with his mother and the other children to Grant Township, in this county, where his father had come the previous year to prepare them a home. Here young Robert was reared to farm pursuits, attending the district schools, and giving his parents what assistance he could with the work. For sixteen winters, beginning as a youth, he drove teams in the lumber camps, continuing, however, to devote the remainder of his time, to the home farm. In 1893 he started out for himself by purchasing seventy-nine acres of partly improved land in section 16, Grant Township. He set to work with a will, finished clearing the land, and in time prospered to the extent of adding eighty acres in section 34, and erecting for his residence a comfortable nine-room brick house, as well as a complete set of barns and outbuildings. An industrious worker and genial friend, he soon attained prominence among his neighbors, and aside from achieving prosperity for himself, did most admirable service in various public offices. In 1910 he sold the farm and removed to Neillsville, where he became a dealer in stock, hay and grain. For twelve years he successfully engaged in this business, gradually increasing his acquaintance with the marketing of agricultural products. While thus working, he was impressed with the possibility of this region as the location of a canning plant. Consequently he interested his friends, and as a result, the Neillsville Canning Co. was incorporated with a capital of \$15,000, and with Mr. Kurth as president and active manager. In this capacity he has since continued, its growth and success being a marked tribute to his energy and ability. In 1903 realizing the need of a financial institution in his former township he assisted in organizing the Granton State Bank, of which he has been the only president. His financial holdings include stock in the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Greenwood, in the Commercial State Bank of Neillsville, and in the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co., of Neillsville. Mr. Kurth began his career as a public official in 1893, when he became clerk of School District No. 5, an office which he held with distinction from then until 1910. For ten of these years he was treasurer of Grant Township. In the fall of 1906 he became county treasurer, and did the people most excellent service throughout his term. Soon after his arrival in Neillsville he was elected alderman from the first ward, a position which he still most creditably fills. Fraternally, Mr. Kurth is a popular member

of the Modern Woodmen and the Beavers at Granton. Mr. Kurth was married Feb. 25, 1893, to Paulina Handke, of Grant Township, daughter of Ernest and Amelia (Schaldack) Handke. This union has been blessed with five children: Louise, born Feb. 18, 1895; Hulda, born Jan. 29, 1897; Erwin, born Mar. 19, 1899; Leona, born July 3, 1904; and Dorothy, born Nov. 5, 1906.

Carl Dahnert, proprietor of a farm of 200 acres, in section 2, Levis Township, was born in Brennenberg, Prussia, Aug. 20, 1859, son of William and Mary (Booch) Dahnert. The parents were married in Germany, where five children were born to them: Minnie, August, William, Carl and Ferdinand. The mother died in Germany and William Dahnert, with his son August, soon afterwards came to the United States, locating in Jefferson County, Wis., where August bought a farm. William, after staying there a short time, came to Dane County, to reside with his son Carl, who had also come to the United States and bought a farm in that county. Later he took up his residence again with August, who, in the meanwhile, had moved to Winona, Minn., and with whom he remained until August's death. He then lived with his son William, in Taylor County, where he died, in 1903. Carl Dahnert, while still residing in his native land, worked out during the summer months, attending school in winter, and lived at home until he was 18 years old. He continued working for others until he was 22, and then came alone to America, first working out on a farm in Jefferson County, Wisconsin. He was thus occupied for five years, and during that time, Nov. 6, 1881, he was married to Alvina Symdon, a native of Germany, whose father, Chris Symdon, was a farmer. In 1884 he went, with his wife, to Stoughton, Wis., where he found employment in the grist mill, remaining five years. At the end of that time he bought a farm of eighty acres in Dane County, which was improved, and on which he resided for thirteen years. Then, in 1900, he sold it and, coming to Clark County, bought 200 acres in section 2, Levis Township, this being a partly improved farm. Here he started with four head of cattle, and since then he has cleared eighty acres of the land, erected a fine residence, built a basement barn, 36 by 100 feet in size, a silo of 128 tons capacity, two granaries and a machine shed. He raises Holstein and Durham cattle, and is doing a profitable business. Mr. Dahnert formerly held stock in the creamery. For three years he served as school treasurer. He and his wife have been the parents of ten children: Lena, William, Anna, Charles, Albert, Herman, Bennie, Henry, Dorothy and Ethel. Lena, who married William Hiking, resides in the village of Neillsville and has eight children—Albert, Frank, Alice, Edna, Harold, Charles, Rosie and Robert. William is in the employ of the International Harvester Company. Anna, who married Frank Francomb, of St. Paul, Minn., is now deceased. Charles married Amelia Dahl and lives in Levis Township. They have one son, Vernon C. Albert, at this writing, is in Texas as a member of Company A, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Herman, who married Anna Seelow, is residing at home. Bennie is a resident of Neillsville. Henry and Ethel are residing at home. Dorothy is the wife of Arnold Wilke, of Neillsville. Mr.



CARL DAHNERT AND FAMILY

Dahnert and his family are members of the Reformed Church, and he also belongs to the order of Beavers.

Fred William Neinas, a well-known farmer and general contractor, residing in Fremont Township, was born in Jefferson County, Wis., Aug. 28, 1867, son of Henry and Lotto (Powpofhal) Neinas. The parents, who were born and married in Germany, came to the United States with two children in 1865, taking passage in a sailing vessel. During the voyage, which lasted seventeen weeks, one of the children—Tena—died, and after landing they came with their remaining child to Jefferson County, Wis. There Henry Neinas rented a farm for awhile, operating it until 1870. Then, with his family, he came to Clark County, buying a piece of wild land in section 34, Fremont Township, to which there was no road. Erecting a log building, he began the hard life of a pioneer farmer here with an ox team and one cow. His tract consisted of eighty acres and Humbird was his first market. In course of time he bought eighty acres more and finally got it all cleared. There he remained until the last thirteen years of his life, when, about 1903, he moved to Marshfield, where he died at the age of 77 years, May 5, 1916. His wife died about 1893. Henry Neinas was in his day a prominent citizen of Fremont Township, holding the office of township treasurer for several years, and for a similar length of time being a member of the side board; he also served as school director. He helped to establish the Methodist Church in the township, and in early days services were often held in his house. Fred William Neinas, generally known as William Neinas, grew to manhood in Fremont Township, in his boyhood attending a log schoolhouse. He began farming for himself in section 3, Lynn Township, buying fifty acres of wild land, which he cleared. He also erected a frame house and a log barn, which latter he later replaced by a frame structure. About three years ago Mr. Neinas sold his farm and took up his residence in Chili, where he now lives. He is a member of the co-operative elevator company and was its manager for one year; he is also a stockholder in the Chili Bank. Mr. Neinas is now doing general contract work throughout this section, and is making a good reputation as a reliable business man. In the fall of 1915 he built the garage where he does general repairing, and handles the Crow-Elkhart car. He was married June 2, 1891, to Anna Guk, daughter of Reinhold and Rose (Bealer) Guk, a native of Germany, and he and his wife have four children: Clarence, Oscar, Emma and Clara, Emma being now the wife of Reinhold Stechert, of Chili. Clarence is a member of Company A, 128th Infantry, U. S. N. G. Oscar and Clara are residing at home.

Jason Phillips, an elderly resident of Chili, Fremont Township, has been a resident of this township for forty-six years, and is one of its most highly respected citizens, having a fine record as a pioneer farmer of Clark County and as a soldier of the Union in the stormy days of the Civil War. He was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., July 12, 1834, son of Eden and Sally (Dresser) Phillips, his mother being a native of New York State. Eden Phillips, the father, was born in Massachusetts, son of Jason Phillips, an Englishman, or of English origin, who settled in this country either towards the end of the colonial period, or soon after the establishment of

the United States. There were seven children in the family of Eden and Sally Phillips, Jason being the fifth in order of birth. In his boyhood Jason attended a subscription school in New York state and grew up on his parents' farm. When he was 12 years old his father died, and he had to look after himself. Soon after he took up work on Lake Ontario and followed the water for about two years. At the age of 17 he came to Wisconsin, locating at Hartford, in the vicinity of which he worked on farms. Subsequently he bought a farm on Empire Prairie, sixteen miles north of Madison, but after residing there awhile, sold it and bought a farm in Winnebago County, on which he erected buildings. There he resided two years, during which time he married Lovina Hoadley. Mr. Phillips next moved to Adams County, where he farmed for fifteen years. From there he enlisted in 1861 in Company E, 16th Wisconsin Infantry, being mustered in at Madison. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, and with it he took part in the battle of Shiloh, the siege of Vicksburg, the battles of Corinth and Atlanta, besides a number of skirmishes, being mustered out at Savannah, Ga., Dec. 30, 1864. He then returned home, where he had left his wife, and two children, Emily and Dexter. In 1871 he and his family came to Clark County, locating in Section 36, Fremont Township, where he obtained forty acres of wild land. A road to the vicinity of his place had only just been cut out. Here he built a log house of three rooms, 20 by 22 feet, and started clearing his land with an ox team with which he had driven into the township and county. He also built a frame barn, and as time went on gradually cleared his land, his market being at Neillsville. From 1880 to 1900 he was postmaster of Snow postoffice, which was located at his house. For some time he held office on the district school board, and also served as township assessor. About six years ago Mr. Phillips sold his farm and moved to Chili, where he resides with his second wife, his first wife having died at the age of 40 years. The present Mrs. Phillips, to whom he was married in 1879, was in maidenhood, Avilda Davis. She was born March 5, 1846, daughter of John T. and Eliza (Terrell) Davis, who came to Wisconsin from New York State, locating in Marquette County. Mr. Phillips is a member of James G. Blaine Post, No. 110, G. A. R., of Marshfield, Wis. Of his second marriage no children were born. His daughter Emily now resides at Belfield, N. D. The son, Dexter W. Phillips, was born at Omro, Winnebago County, Wis., Nov. 7, 1855, and has spent the most of his life so far on the farm with his parents. He now owns the west half of the homestead in Fremont Township, and is engaged in farming. For three years, however, he followed railroading, and also spent twelve winters in the woods at lumbering. He was married in January, 1883, to Elizabeth Davis, and has had five children, of whom Lenore is married and lives in Rock Township, Wood County; Wayland F., a locomotive engineer, married Angel, and resides at Gurney, Wis., and Myra M. is a teacher at Hazel, N. Dak.

Henry Stelloh, of Neillsville, who for a number of years carried on agriculture successfully in Pine Valley Township, was born in Hanover, Germany, Aug. 25, 1842, son of Conrad and Margaret (Fink) Stelloh. Henry was one of nine children, the others being Mary, Margaret, Sophia,



MR. AND MRS. HENRY STELLOH

Anna, Detrich, William, Fred and Conrad. The father was a carpenter and Henry learned that trade from him, following it there until reaching the age of 26 years, when, in August, 1868, he set out for the United States, landing in New York after a seventeen days' voyage in a steamer. On August 21st he reached Milwaukee, where he resided and worked at his trade until 1876. In April, 1870, he was married to Amelia Imisch, a native of Saxony, Germany, who came to the United States with her parents, August and Wilhelmina Imisch, when she was six months old. They located first in Racine County, Mr. Imisch afterwards taking a farm in Milwaukee County, which he developed from a primitive condition. In 1876, Henry Stelloh entered into the manufacturing business, making sash and doors, in time developing it into a good business, which he sold. In 1894 he came to Clark County and secured a farm of 102 acres in Section 27, Pine Valley Township, only half an acre of the tract being then cleared, the rest being stump land. There was an old log cabin on the place, which he used for his first residence. The latter has since been replaced by a good eight-room house. He also built a barn 36 by 80 feet in size, and a silo 14 by 28 feet, the barn having a basement with cement floors. Both house and barn are equipped with electric light. Mr. Stelloh raised graded Holstein cattle, graded horses and some hogs, taking special pride in his cows, which were fine animals. He is a shareholder, and was formerly vice president of the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator and Lumber Yard at Neillsville, and was one of the organizers of the Elevator Company. He is also a stockholder in the Pine Valley Butter Company, of which he is also president, and in the Wausau Packing Company. As one of the prominent citizens of his township he served two terms on the township board, as supervisor, and was for six years a member of the school board. Mr. Stelloh also helped to organize the Reformed Church, which formerly had a small building in the township, but now worship in a neat edifice in town. He served as a member of its board from its organization until within the last few years. In February, 1917, he retired from his farm and bought a pleasant home in Neillsville. Mr. Stelloh's first wife, Amelia, died March 13, 1913, at the age of 62 years. Their children were: Emma, wife of Fred Zank of Pine Valley Township; Anna, now Mrs. Magnus Miller, of Milwaukee; Ella, wife of William Stockwell, of Pine Valley Township; Clara, residing at home; Henry, who lives in Milwaukee, and Conrad and Fred and Edward, who are associated together in the implement business in Neillsville, under the firm name of Stelloh Brothers. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Stelloh married Anna Rosing, who came to the United States in 1886, and who now is with him in Neillsville.

Henry Nebel, a prosperous citizen of Fremont Township, where he is engaged in dairying and raising chickens, having won success in both avocations, was born in Hanover, Germany, Oct. 7, 1880, son of William and Louise (Knigge) Nebel. The father, William, was born in Hanover Sept. 18, 1844, and there grew to manhood, being married to Louise Knigge May 20, 1870. She was born in Hanover Jan. 16, 1850, her father being a farmer. After the marriage of William Nebel he remained in his native land and farmed there for about twenty-three years. Then, in 1893, he came

to the United States, locating in Illinois, where he remained for two years and a half, working out for others. Being now ready to start in for himself, he and his family removed to Clark County, Wis., buying forty acres of wild land in Section 21, Fremont Township, on which he built a log house and barn, which are still standing. William and his wife were accompanied to this county by four children, two others having come previously. A list of their children is as follows: Bertha, now the wife of Louis Schilling, a Clark County farmer; Mary, wife of Anton Grimm, a farmer of Fremont Township, Clark County; William, who is now in California; Minnie, wife of Herman Dankmeyer, of Chili, Wis.; Henry, subject of this sketch, and Ferdinand, who resides on the home farm. Henry Nebel attended school for six years in Germany, and two years in this country—in Illinois. He remained with his father until he was 26 years old, and was then married Dec. 20, 1906, to Ida Lindow, daughter of Louis Lindow, elsewhere mentioned in this volume. After his marriage, Mr. Nebel settled on his own farm of forty acres, which he had bought a year and a half before in Section 28, Fremont Township, and here he built a seven-room house and a barn, 38 by 72 feet in size. Besides being engaged in general farming and dairying, he has a large flock, and takes pride in, of White Leghorn chickens, which he has been very successful in raising. He is also a director of the Bank at Chili; president of the local Equity Association; vice president of the Elevator Company at Chili and a shareholder in the Wausau Packing Company. As a loyal citizen of his township he has rendered efficient service as school clerk. He and his wife are the parents of three children: Freda, born Sept. 25, 1910; Mildred, born Oct. 18, 1913, and Lillian, born Feb. 23, 1916.

Timothy Fisk Lee, popularly known as "Fisk," proprietor of a 200-acre farm in Fremont Township, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., June 23, 1854, son of Aaron C. and Prudence L. (Sampson) Lee. The father, Aaron, was born in Lincoln, Vt., April 18, 1809, and his wife, Prudence, at Crown Point, N. Y., June 9, 1816. They were married April 8, 1835, and had a family of nine children, who were born as follows: Andrew J., May 16, 1837; Josephus, July 17, 1838; Ruth, Sept. 28, 1843; Chloe, Feb. 26, 1846; Wright L., Nov. 28, 1847; Eli, May 7, 1850; Augusta, Jan. 4, 1852; T. Fisk, June 23, 1854, and Orrin, Sept. 20, 1856. The son, Andrew, served as a soldier in the Civil War. Aaron C. Lee, the father, though a native of Vermont, passed nearly all his life in New York State, being a farmer and carpenter by occupation. Timothy Fisk Lee was educated in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and grew to manhood on the farm, where he remained until reaching the age of 21 years. He then rented the parental homestead and farmed for himself until 1878, when he came to Clark County, Wis., this being several years after his marriage. Here he located on a tract of wild land in Section 31, Fremont Township. There were no buildings on the land, nor were there any roads to it. He and his family made the journey by way of Humbird, from which place they went by stage to Neillsville, at the latter place being met by Ford W. Davis, who drove them to their place, having to cut a road through the woods for the last mile. For the first two years Mr. Lee rented the place, starting with one cow, and building a log

barn and frame house. He began clearing the land with a team of horses, but later traded them for oxen, which most of the early settlers used; but not being expert in handling an ox team, he went back to horses again, and in time finished clearing his land. Beginning with seventy acres, he has since increased the size of his farm to 200 acres, and has built a barn, 36 by 50 feet, and two silos, one 14 by 30 and the other 12 by 30 feet in size. He keeps pure-bred Durham cattle, Percheron horses, of which he has some fine specimens, and Poland-China hogs, and formerly he raised Shropshire sheep. Besides carrying on general farming, Mr. Lee is a stockholder in the creamery at Granton, the elevator at Chili and the packing plant at Wausau. For a number of years he has served as treasurer of the school board, and is a citizen who, by his own exertions, with the help of a good wife, has gained an honorable place in the community and achieved prosperity. Mr. Lee was married in Lawrence County, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1874, to Mary Wright, who was born in Essex County, Vt., June 5, 1854, daughter of Henry and Julia (Elliott) Wright, her parents being farming people. Her father had been first married to Mariah Elliott, by whom he had five children—Henry, Julia, Charles, Thomas and infant. By his second marriage to Julia Elliott, there were three children—Joseph, John and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have had six children, the two eldest of whom were born in New York State, and accompanied them to Clark County. The record is as follows: Ara, who married Floyd King, and has five children—Myrle, Lloyd, Lillian, Forrest and Clare; Ernest, residing in Fremont Township, who married Catherine Winsel, and has two children—Wensel and Marian; Earl, who died at the age of four months; Vinton, a resident of Neillsville, who married Anna Grade; Dale, who married Asenath Davis, and has two children—Edna and Guila; and Ruth, wife of Howard Erwin, who has one child—Beulah Lee.

Edward Schroeder, the present postmaster of the village of Granton, Grant Township, was born in Saxony Germany, Dec. 12, 1869, son of Gottlieb and Marie (Stange) Schroeder. The father, who was a mason by trade, died at the age of 50 years, when his son Edward was 4 years old. There were five children in the family—Amelia, Otto, Gottlieb, Edward and Ernest. In September, 1882, the widowed mother, Mrs. Marie Schroeder, came to the United States, accompanied by all her children, except Gottlieb, who had preceded them by six months, locating in Neillsville, Clark County, where a cousin, Carl Stange, resided. On arriving here Mrs. Schroeder bought sixty acres of land in Washburn Township, all wild except twelve acres, the tract being situated in Section 12, Township 24 West. There were several shacks on the place, and the family, having a yoke of cattle, set to work unitedly to clear and develop the land into a farm. Their supplies were obtained at Neillsville, to and from which place they were often obliged to walk. There Mrs. Schroeder died, May 2, 1917. Edward Schroeder acquired his education in Germany, except for three months during which he attended an English school here. He grew to manhood on his mother's farm and then became head sawyer in a sawmill, which position he held for ten or twelve years. Then, having purchased a farm in Washburn Township, he spent two years in operating it, improving the

place from a half-wild tract covered with stumps to a tillable farm with good buildings. At the end of that period he engaged in the lumber business in Granton as manager of the Connor Retail Lumber Company, and was thus occupied for ten years. In March, 1914, he was appointed to his present position as postmaster of Granton, in which he is serving to the general satisfaction of the public. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Neillsville, and has a wide acquaintance throughout this part of Clark County, but is a man of quiet, domestic tastes. Mr. Schroeder was first married in 18—, to Norah Cramer, daughter of Peter Cramer, of Washburn. She died in 1893, leaving one child, Norman, now a school teacher in Grant Township. Mr. Schroeder subsequently married for his second wife, Stella Babcock, daughter of Charles Babcock, a pioneer of Neillsville, where he now resides. The children of this second marriage are Charles E., Marie and Marion, all residing at home.

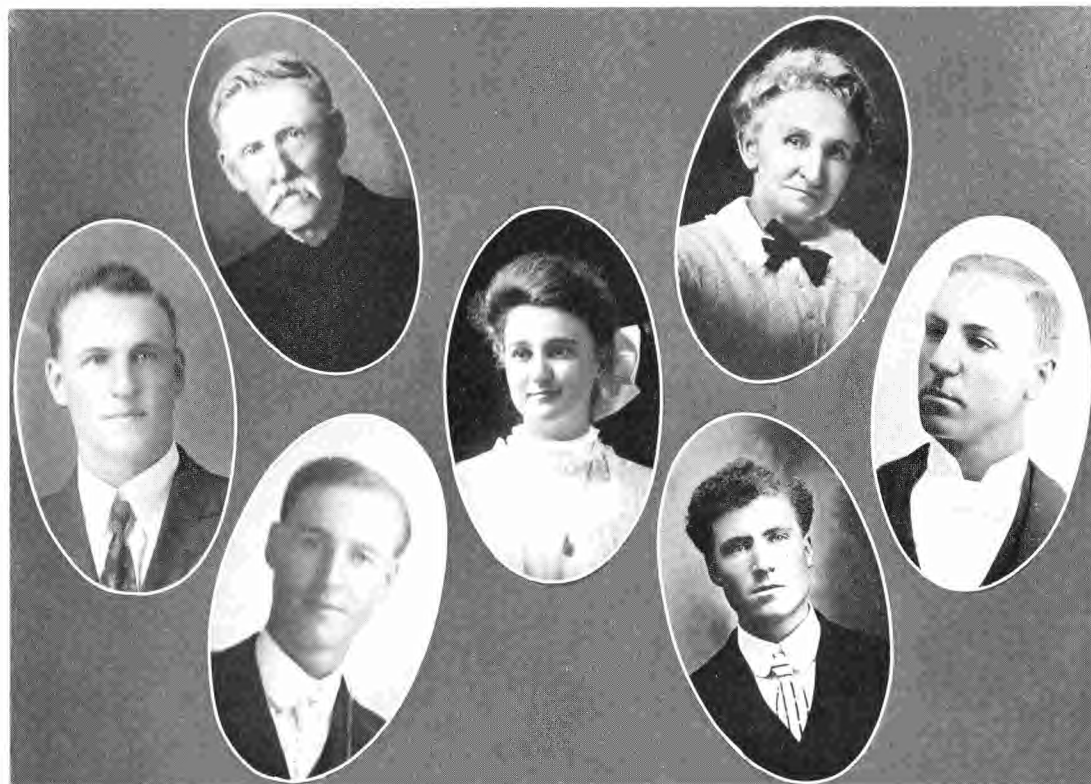
John F. Lindow, who has been engaged in agricultural work in Fremont Township for the last twenty-seven years, and has developed two good farms, was born in Calumet County, Wis., April 14, 1868, son of Frederick and Eliza (Niemberg) Lindow. Frederick, the father, was a native of Germany, born in Brandenburg. He came to the United States with two children—Augusta and William—landing, after a voyage of six weeks in a sailing vessel. Soon after reaching Wisconsin the wife died, and Frederick was subsequently married in Fond du Lac, this state, to Eliza Niemberg, who was a native of Pommern, Germany. About that time, or soon after, he drove with his family by ox team from Fond du Lac County to Calumet County, where he settled on forty acres of wild land. On this he first built a log house, later erecting good farm buildings, and increasing the size of his farm by the purchase of 100 acres more. He became a prominent man in the township, often holding local office, and services of the Evangelical Church, to which he belonged, were frequently held in his house. He died at the age of 66 years, but his wife is still living, being now close to 80 years old. Their children were: Ernest, Louis, Fred, John F., Dan, Emil, Adolph (now deceased), Martha, August and Ida. John F. Lindow acquired the elements of knowledge in the district school, and was reared to manhood on his parents' farm in Calumet County. Coming to Clark County in 1890, he bought eighty acres of timbered land in Section 34, Fremont Township, and for two years led a bachelor's life, during which time he built a frame house and log barn, beginning farming operations with a team and two cows. When ready to begin domestic life, he was married, July 26, 1892, to Ida Luckow, a native of Calumet County, Wis., and daughter of Herman and Caroline (Lopas) Luckow. He and his wife cleared the eighty acres and then, or before, bought eighty more in Sections 21 and 19, Fremont Township, which farm their son Arthur is now operating. They also built a basement barn, 40 by 70 feet, a silo, 12 by 33 feet, and a modern frame house. Mr. Lindow has attained a recognized place in the township as one of its representative citizens. He has served as township supervisor and as school treasurer, is a member of the Lynn Telephone Company, which he has served as director, and of the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, of Chili. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Church.

They have four children: Arthur, who married Esther Schilling; Amos, Clara and Ray.

Custis H. Clute, president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Greenwood, Wis., was born on a farm in Marion Township, Juneau County, Wis., the place or locality being known as Mauston, on Sept. 17, 1859, son of Dow and Mary (Chamberlain) Clute. The father was born on a farm in New York, and was a son of Jacob Clute, a farmer of that state, who was of German descent. Jacob Clute died when Dow Clute was but 3 years old, at which time Dow Clute was placed with an uncle, Jacob Towle, a man with a good military record, having taken part in two wars, the War of 1812 and the Civil War, in which latter he served from 1861 to 1865, or until its close. He subsequently became a pioneer settler in Wisconsin. Dow Clute was a child of three years when he came West with his uncle. It was a long journey, as it was made with a wagon and ox team all the way from New York State. At Milwaukee they halted to do some trading and purchase supplies, though, as the year was 1849, that place was then but a small village. They settled at or near Delavan, where, or in which vicinity Dow passed his early years. Later, he became a pioneer in Marion Township, Juneau County, starting on a wild tract of prairie land on the river, from which he developed a fine farm. For many years he was an extensive hop buyer. He was one of the prominent citizens of his township, at various times holding local office, but after spending many years in that locality, he returned to Mauston, Juneau County, where he spent his last years. He and his wife had six children, of whom Custis H. was the third in order of birth. Custis H. Clute was educated in the district school, at Mauston high school and the University of Valparaiso, Ind. For a while after beginning business life he was engaged in the fire insurance business in South Dakota. Then, returning to Wisconsin, he became connected with the machinery business, afterwards entering into real estate ventures. On Feb. 14, 1895, he located in Greenwood, Clark County, engaging in the farm machinery business. Here he soon launched out into the real estate business, in which he has since continued, at the present time holding a large amount of Clark County land. In the fall of 1912 Mr. Clute, with others, organized the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Greenwood, with 112 stockholders, principally farmers. The institution was capitalized at \$30,000, with \$3,000 surplus. The first officers were: Charles Cornelius, president; C. H. Clute, vice president; J. H. Huntzicker, vice president and cashier; Arthur Buker, assistant cashier. In 1915 certain changes took place in the official board, C. H. Clute becoming president; H. F. Stabnow and George A. Dre, vice presidents; with E. Robert Brown and A. C. Buker as cashier and assistant cashier, respectively. The institution, which is a state and county depository, has proved highly beneficial to the farmers in supplying them with funds with which to buy their cattle and stock, accepting one-half their cream checks in exchange for the amounts advanced, until paid. In this way the farmers, almost unconsciously, have acquired a good working basis, enabling them to take prompt advantage of business opportunities—a purpose which Mr. Clute had in mind from the beginning, being thus far in advance of

the government plan having the same object. Mr. Clute is also vice president of the Farmers' Co-operative Store in Greenwood, and has been a moving spirit in every new enterprise for the material advantage of the community since he took up his residence here, in which kind of work he takes a keen pleasure. He was formerly a member of the city council, but now gives his whole attention to the bank and the business enterprises in which he is engaged. Mr. Clute was married Nov. 7, 1888, to Della Babcock, who was born in Mauston, Wis., daughter of Charles and Sarah Ann (Fluno) Babcock, her father being a pioneer farmer of that locality. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Clute: Leon, now engaged in the automobile business in Greenwood, who married Tensenia Haglund, and has one child, Geraldine; Richard, who is attending the School of Pharmacy at Marquette, and Gertrude May, a graduate of the University of Valparaiso, Ind., who formerly taught school in Clark County, but now resides in Chicago.

Adolph B. Matthias, a progressive and successful farmer of Hoard Township, of which he is one of the leading citizens, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 26, 1844, son of Julius and Wilhelmina (Roggenbuk) Matthias. The parents, who were natives of Germany, came to America when young, the grandfather, Matthias, buying 160 acres of land, now forming part of the site of Milwaukee, for \$1.25 an acre. This purchase was made in 1834. The parents of our subject moved to Sheboygan County in 1853, buying a farm there, on which Julius Matthias died at the age of 75 years in 1881. His wife died in 1878, at the age of 62. They had seven children: Adolph B., of Hoard Township, Clark County; Herman, who resides at Antigo, Wis.; Otto, of Sheboygan County, Wis.; Henriette and Augusta (twins), Henriette living in Niagara, Wis., and Augusta being dead, and Wilhelmina, who lives in Sheboygan County. Adolph B. Matthias finished his schooling at Plymouth, and resided at home until 1861. He then enlisted in the Eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, being mustered in at Madison, Wis., and serving under Generals Grant and Sherman in the Army of the Tennessee. He took part in the battles of Corinth, Ft. Donelson, Vicksburg and Nashville, Tenn., being at Vicksburg at the time that city surrendered. From a private he was promoted to the rank of sergeant, and after the surrender of Vicksburg went to Mobile, Ala., among the other engagements in which he took part, being those of Missionary Creek, Mechanicsburg, Richmond and the opening of the Mississippi. In 1865 he received an honorable discharge at Demopolis, Ala., and returned to Plymouth, Sheboygan County, Wis., where he learned the blacksmiths' trade. In 1870 he came to Clark County and homesteaded 160 acres of land in what is now Section 36, Hoard Township. Here he erected a log cabin and as soon as possible secured a yoke of oxen. In 1876 he built a frame addition to his house, residing there until 1915, when he moved to his present location in Section 33. His farm consists of 200 acres in Section 36 and the forty in Section 33, his residence being in Section 33. One hundred and sixty acres of the home farm is now owned and operated by his son, Franklin, while forty acres is owned and operated by his youngest son, Adolph. Mr. Matthias has also at different times bought other tracts of land, and is one of the prosperous and enterprising farmers of his township. He is



A. B. MATTHIAS AND FAMILY

engaged largely in dairying, having been one of the first farmers in the vicinity to devote special attention to that industry. He raises Guernsey cattle, graded, and milks as many as twenty cows. On various occasions he has served in public office, having been elected school clerk in 1872 and 1880, being chairman of Hoard Township board in 1891, and a member of the board several different times. In 1891, when the township was organized, he was elected justice of the peace, and served in that office until 1915. His connection with the school board, in different offices, has lasted from the organization of the district up to the present time. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Matthias was married April 5, 1873, to Ernestena Stange, who was born in Germany and came to this country with her parents when young, the family settling in Loyal Township, Clark County, in 1871. He and his wife have five children and nine grandchildren, the children being Franklin, of Hoard Township; Alfred, of Seattle, Wash.; Emil, of Green Grove Township; Annie, now Mrs. R. H. Meyer, of Athens, Wis., and Adolph, of Hoard Township. Of those who are married, Franklin has four children—Emil, one; Alfred, one, and Annie, three.

Joseph Frank Susa, proprietor of a good farm in Section —, Eaton Township, was born in Schlossen, Germany, Sept. 26, 1857. His father was Albert Susa, and the maiden name of his mother was Hattie (or Hedwick) Kaluski. Both were natives of Germany, where they died after spending their lives as farmers. Their children were Joseph, Hedwick, Catherine, Marie, Peter, Sophia and Frank. Joseph was the only member of the family to come to the United States, which he did in 1883. Locating in Buffalo County, Wis., he worked on farms there, remaining three years on one place. On May 4, 1886, he was married to Susanna Weisenberger, who was born in Harrison County, Ind., Dec. 31, 1863, daughter of Jacob and Constina (Schunblock) Weisenberger. Her father had come with his parents to Indiana from Germany when he was 15 years old, her mother coming in similar manner at the age of two. They were married in Indiana and located in Buffalo County, Wis., in 1863, locating on a farm in the woods, there being but few settlers there at the time. Like most other pioneers, his first residence was a log house, but later he erected better buildings. Using an ox team in early days he developed a farm on which he spent the rest of his life. The nearest town was Arcadia. A Catholic in religion, he helped to build the Catholic Church at Waumandee. Mr. and Mrs. Susa resided in Buffalo County until 1895, and had three children born there—Joseph, Albert and John. In that year they came to Clark County, Mr. Susa buying 280 acres of land in Eaton Township. There was no road past the place, and the land was covered with timber, and was destitute of buildings. The last defect he soon remedied by erecting a two-room log house, 20 by 30 feet in size, and a log barn. He had brought two cows and two horses with him, together with a dozen chickens. Here he has since remained, having in the meanwhile made many improvements on his place, and also bought 120 acres more land. He now has a good brick residence of eight rooms, and a basement barn, 40 by 72 feet in dimensions, and keeps a good grade of stock. He has a large sheep range, including 100 sheep. He has served one term as a member of the school board. Mr. Susa is a mem-

ber of the Catholic Church. In addition to the children above mentioned, three others have been born to them in Clark County: Paul, Hattie and Sophia.

Martin Luther Jenkins, proprietor of one of the finest farms in Eaton Township, and a man widely known and highly esteemed for his personal qualities, was born on a farm in Jefferson County, N. Y., May 22, 1839, son of Luther and Lydia B. (Wood) Jenkins. The father, Luther, who was of Welch descent, was born in the State of New York, and came to Calumet County, Wis., in 1852, being accompanied by his wife and six children: Martin L., Raymond W., Lydia B. W., Adelaide E., George D. B. and Hannah. Two other children, Mary and Amstress, remained behind in New York. Subsequently, on the death of Mary, Amstress settled in Michigan, who married Lyman Miner, a lake captain. On locating in Calumet County, Wis., Luther Jenkins got a tract of 180 acres, to which he later added sixty more. It was all wild land, there were no buildings nor was there any road past the place. He, accordingly, built a log house of three rooms and attic measuring 24 by 28 feet, in which he and his family took up their residence. Though he started with nothing—neither stock nor implement—he soon got cows and oxen and by dint of hard work gradually progressed until in the end he had a good farm and was one of the prosperous citizens of his township. He lived to the advanced age of 84 years, his wife dying at that of 85. They were members of the Baptist Church, and in early days services were often held in his log house, being participated in by him and his family and a few neighbors, the nearest church edifice of that denomination being four or five miles away. Later, a church was erected on a portion of his farm. Among his other claims to respect, he had fought as a soldier in the War of 1812. Martin Luther Jenkins was the youngest member of his parents' family, and was 13 years of age when they settled in Calumet County. It may be mentioned incidentally that he is the only one now left. He first attended school in New York State, and later, for a while, in Calumet County, but his education was not prolonged, as, like most farmers' boys in those early days, when pioneer work had to be done, his services were needed on the farm. This he helped his father to clear and in doing so acquired a large amount of practical knowledge that came in useful to him later. At the age of 17 he began working for other settlers, helping them to cut timber and clear their farms, and this he continued to do for a number of years. His steady course of industrial activity was interrupted by the Civil War, in which he took part as a soldier of the North, enlisting at Menasha, Winnebago County, Wis., in 1861, as a member of Company C, Tenth Wisconsin Infantry, and being mustered in at Milwaukee. The regiment was sent to Louisville, Ky., and he subsequently took part in a number of hard fought battles, serving three years and two months. He was twice wounded; first at the battle of Stone River, where a bullet struck him in the left jaw, inflicting a severe wound, from which he slowly recovered in the hospital at Nashville. The family still have the bullet in their possession. His second wound, in the left ankle, was received at Chicamauga, and he spent some time in the hospitals at Chattanooga and Nashville. At the close of the war he was mustered out at Milwaukee, and returned to Calu-

met County. On Nov. 16, 1863, Martin L. Jenkins was married to Helen A. Scott, who was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1842, daughter of Ephram W. and Sarah (Averil) Scott. Her father was a native of Middletown, Vt., and her mother of Plattsburg, N. Y. They were married in New York and came to Calumet County, Wis., in 1852, with nine children: Andrew J., Miriam R., Hanah E., Mary L., Amanda S., Helen A., Henry K., Sanford and Merton. One other, Fred, remained behind in New York, and still another, Corlyn, had died in that state. Mr. Scott secured a tract of land in Calumet County and spent the rest of his active career in developing it. He died there at the age of 84 years, his wife passing away at the much earlier age of 56. They had four sons and four sons-in-law, who served in the Civil War, in which one of the sons and one of the sons-in-law were killed, the others surviving. After his marriage and return from the war Martin S. Jenkins located on a piece of wild land in Calumet County, of which he cleared about half. He then sold out with the intention of removing to the far West, there being a large emigration in that direction, but changed his mind and rented a farm in Calumet County, which he operated until he came to Clark County in 1900. Here he bought a tract of wild land of 160 acres in Section 35, Eaton Township, which forms a part of his present, though the size of the farm has since been increased to 226 acres by subsequent purchases. He and his wife had by this time three children, Ralph M., George H. and Mary A., and Mr. Jenkins rented a place to live in until he could erect a house. His history since that time has been one of steady progression upwards, and in the development of the farm his son George, who has been associated with him, has materially contributed, and now may be said to take a leading part in its management. They are raising fine Jersey cattle, the first cow of this breed having been presented to Mrs. Jenkins from the old Sawyer stock in Oshkosh, when the family resided in Calumet County. They now have about twenty cows, the average milk production of the herd being about 11,000 pounds per month, giving a test of about 5 per cent butter fat. The test of the original Jersey cow they owned was as high as 9 per cent. They also breed a good grade of Percheron and Clyde horses, and Poland-China hogs. Another branch of industry carried on on the farm by the daughter, Mary, is the breeding of Plymouth Rock, Barred Rock and Rose Comb Leghorn chickens, by which they clear \$1.40 per hen. George H. Jenkins is a stockholder in the cheese factory in Eaton Township, being also a director of the same; he is also a stockholder in the Black River Telephone Company, and in the Wausau Packing Company. Ralph M. is now a resident of Chicago. The latter married Sabina Miracle, and has one child, Helen E.

Leo Augustus Kleinschmidt, a prosperous citizen of Lynn Township, who is engaged in the pursuit of agriculture, was born in a log house on his parents' homestead in Section 1, this township, Nov. 19, 1865, son of George Kleinschmidt, his mother's maiden name being Wilhelmina Caroline Louisa Retzlaff. In his boyhood he attended the log schoolhouse in District 2, and later, when not helping to clear the home farm, worked at logging in the woods, in the winter, going on the drive in spring. At the age of 27 years he was married to Anna Barth, who was born in Calumet County,

daughter of Ernest Barth, a settler in Section 1. About the time of his marriage he got a tract of 160 acres in Section 12, Lynn Township, on which there were no buildings, though two acres of the land were cleared. On this tract he built a frame house and subsequently bought 110 acres more land. Since he came to the place he has made many improvements on it, developing it into a good farm. He keeps a good grade of stock, giving special attention to Holstein and Guernsey cattle. Mr. Kleinschmidt is also a member of the Co-operative Creamery Company at Nasonville, of which he was vice president for two years, and of the Farmers' Elevator at Chili, besides being a stockholder in the Bank of Chili. He has a good basement barn, measuring 36 by 70 feet, and his residence is a commodious dwelling of nine rooms. For the last ten years he has been a member of the township board, and was clerk of the board for three years. He served as a member of the school board twenty-five years. He is now township treasurer. His wife is a member of the Royal Neighbors connected with the camp of Modern Woodmen of America, No. 2543. They have four children: Leona, who is engaged in teaching; William H., who was educated in the district school; Lula, who is a teacher; Stella, and William H., who is serving as an apprentice seaman in the U. S. Navy.

F. Louis Kleinschmidt, a prominent citizen of Lynn Township, residing on the old Kleinschmidt homestead in Section 1, was born on this homestead Dec. 16, 1867, son of George and Wilhelmina Caroline Louisa (Retzlaff) Kleinschmidt. With the exception of a short time spent in lumbering and mill work, he has always resided on this farm, which he helped to improve, owning 120 acres of the original tract belonging to his father, and carrying on general farming with success. Mr. Kleinschmidt never cared for office, but has always done his duty as a citizen. He is a member of Lodge No. 224 of Marshfield, and Chapter No. 64, R. A. M., of Neillsville. He has never married. A genial and hospitable man, he is popular among a wide circle of acquaintances.

George Kleinschmidt, a pioneer settler of Lynn Township, now deceased, was born in Pommern, Germany, March 24, 1825. On April 25, 1850, he was married in that country to Wilhelmina Caroline Louisa Retzlaff. It was not long after their marriage—being in the early part of the fifth decade—that they emigrated to the United States, landing in this country after a voyage of forty-four days, and proceeding West to Milwaukee. Mr. Kleinschmidt was a farmer by occupation, and after coming to Wisconsin, worked on farms near Cedarburg, not many miles north of Milwaukee. The winters, however, he spent in logging. In 1856 he and his family, with two other families, left for Clark County, making the journey with wagons and ox teams. After arriving at Pleasant Ridge, Mr. Kleinschmidt had to chop his way to Section 1, Lynn Township, where he had obtained eighty acres of land. The first winter he and his wife lived with the Yonke family, and he fed the cattle on brush. He chopped ten acres of timber on the Yonke place that winter at \$10 an acre. The next spring he erected a log building on his place, he and his wife moving into it May 10, 1857. Besides their ox team they had one cow. Provisions had to be obtained at Nellisville, and carried on the back through the woods. Mr.



MR. AND MRS. GEO. KLEINSCHMIDT



LEO A. KLEINSCHMIDT FAMILY AND RESIDENCE

Kleinschmidt shaved shingles by hand and sold them at La Crosse, to which place, and to Black River Falls, he used to drive. He was often obliged to grind wheat in the coffee-mill to get flour. The first year he put in spring wheat, but the chipmunks were so numerous that they destroyed much of the grain. The mother helped to work in the fields when not busy with her household duties. The first winter a son was born, who was named Fred, and after that came other children, including Charles, who died young; Anna, who subsequently married John Barth, of Fremont Township; Leo A., now of Lynn Township, and F. Louis, on the old homestead in Lynn Township. Mr. Kleinschmidt's first wife died about 1893, and he subsequently married for his second, Mrs. Anna Gorbush. He was an active and enterprising man who in the end conquered success. Starting with eighty acres of land he in time became the owner of nearly 500 acres. He built a good ten-room residence and a barn, 38 by 72 feet in size, and when the latter burned down he rebuilt it. At various times he held township offices, being a member of the township board for many years and serving as treasurer of the district school board. He also helped to build the German Lutheran Church at Granton. Mr. Kleinschmidt died after attaining the age of 83 years, in December, 1908. His second wife died in November, 1904.

Frederick F. Kleinschmidt, a well-known farmer of Lynn Township, Section 1, is a native of this township, having been born in a log cabin belonging to the Yonke family, Feb. 18, 1857. At the time of his birth his parents had recently arrived in the county, and were stopping temporarily at the Yonkes until the father could build a log cabin of his own. He was the first white child born in the township, there being few other settlers here at the time. In the spring of 1858 the parents moved onto their own tract of eighty acres in Section 1, where they led a pioneer life for years, having to carry provisions on their backs from Neillsville. The latter place was nearly two miles away, and there Frederick F. attended school, the schoolhouse having a floor made out of split logs. Later, he pursued his studies in the log schoolhouse that stood on the old Newman place in Section 2. This had home-made benches, and there also his future wife attended school. The district had been organized by our subject's father, George Kleinschmidt, whose wife in maidenhood was Wilhelmina Caroline Louisa Retzlaff, both parents being natives of Germany. They were German Lutherans, and in early days church services were often held in their cabin. When Frederick was old enough he helped to clear the parental homestead, and later worked at logging in the winters, going on the drive in spring. In time his father gave him eighty acres adjoining the old homestead, on which he built a barn, 40 by 70 feet in size. On March 10, 1891, he married Mary Jensen, who was born in Calumet County, Feb. 5, 1873, daughter of Peter and Christiana (Peters) Jensen. The parents were born and married in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, and came as a young couple to the United States in or about 1864 by sailing vessel. They located first in Calumet County, Wis., later settling in Section 4, Lynn Township, Clark County, where the father cleared a tract of land. This he sold, buying eighty acres in Section 11, Lynn Township. He and his wife did pioneer

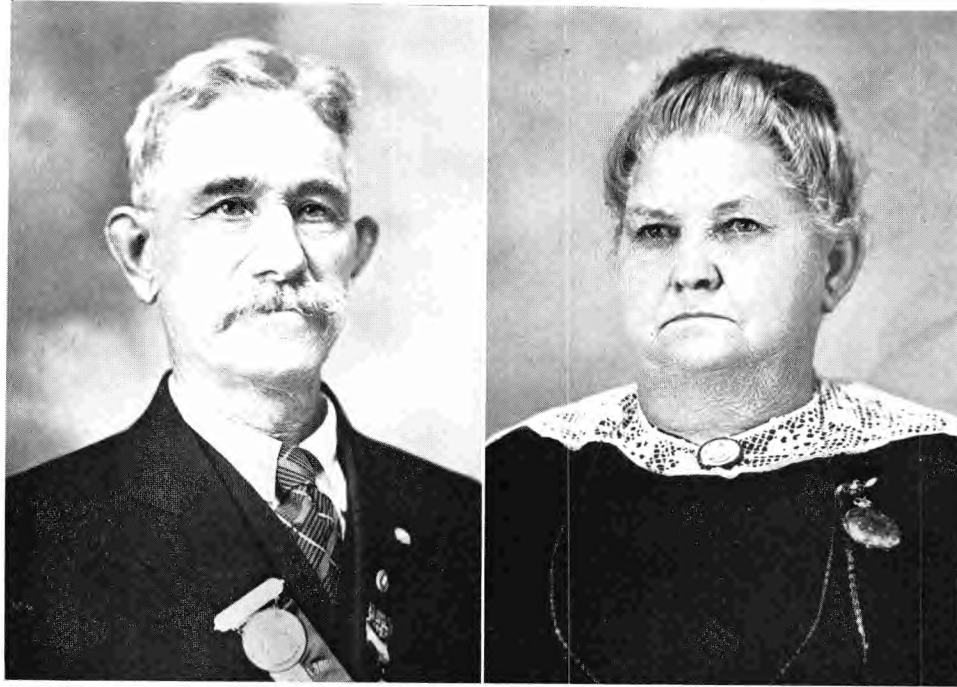
work for a number of years, using an ox team. In 1915 they celebrated their golden wedding. They had six children: Anna, Emma, Herman, Bertha, Mary and Henry. The Jensen family are German Lutherans in religious faith. Since locating on his present farm, Mr. Kleinschmidt had greatly improved it. He now owns 180 acres of land, which is largely cleared. He is also a member of the Co-operative Elevator Company at Chili. For a number of years he has served the township as supervisor. He is engaged in general farming, keeping a good grade of stock. He and his wife have had four children, one of whom, Louie, is now deceased. The survivors are Edward, Arthur and Luella. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

Carl Otto Jorenby, of Eaton Township, proprietor of one of the largest and most up-to-date farms in this part of Clark County, also president of the Eaton Center Cheese Factory, and interested in other business enterprises, was born in Green County, Wis., Sept. 27, 1890, son of Henry and Inger (Snuggen) Jorenby. The father was also born in Green County, this state, being a son of Christian and Sarah Jorenby, who came to the United States from Norway in a sailing vessel some sixty years ago, or about 1856, being seven weeks on the ocean. Christian, who was a farmer in his native land, engaged in the same occupation in Green County, his farm being situated in a wild wooded country. He started there under the most primitive conditions, the first dwelling of himself and family being a dug-out. Later, he built a log house, and afterwards a good frame residence, becoming more prosperous as the years went by, though this result was not attained save through a great amount of hard work continued over many years. His son, Henry, father of the subject of this sketch, grew up on the farm, where he now resides, after having tried various other locations. He raises high-grade Holstein cattle, is doing a prosperous business, and holds office in his township. He and his wife, Inger, have had four children, three of whom are now living—Carl Otto, Selma and Harold. Carl Otto Jorenby acquired his literary education in the common schools, and afterwards attended the College of Agriculture at Madison, where he was graduated in 1910. He had previous to this gained a fair practical knowledge of farming on his parents' homestead, on which he had been reared. After his graduation he returned home, where he remained until the fall of 1912. Then, coming to Clark County, he purchased his present farm, a tract of 560 acres, lying in Sections 29, 28 and 21, Eaton Township. Onto this place he moved as a bachelor Feb. 1, 1913. About 100 acres of the land had been cleared, there was an old barn on the place, an old, tumble-down sheep barn and a weather-beaten house. Mr. Jorenby at once got busy with the work of improvement, and by the latter part of the following year had things in such fair shape that he felt justified in beginning domestic life. He was, accordingly, married Dec. 25, 1914, to Millie Jeremia-son. Her father, a native of Norway, had come to the United States when a young man, about 1850 or 1851, landing in this country after a voyage of thirteen weeks in a sailing vessel. Settling on a tract of land in the woods of Green County, he had there developed a farm. He is still living, being now 87 years old. His wife died about two years ago. With a good

wife to aid him, Mr. Jorenby has made admirable progress. He has cleared 160 acres more land, and has built one of the largest and most up-to-date barns in Clark County. This structure measures 208 by 36 feet, being 47 feet longer than the next largest barn in the county. The basement is all cement, with antiseptic flooring of creosote blocks, under the cow stalls and with Loudon equipment throughout. The barn is entered by two driveways, and a good ventilating system has been installed. Mr. Jorenby has also built a machine shed, 120 by 24 feet in dimensions, and has remodeled and repainted the residence. He has a silo measuring 16 by 36 feet, and is contemplating the construction of two more. He has a large herd of high grade Holstein cattle, including some pure-bred sires, and milks nearly 100 cows. His horses are of the Percheron breed, and he also raises Poland China hogs and White Wyandot and White Leghorn chickens. On the building of the Eaton Center Cheese Factory he became president of the company, which office he has since retained. He was also one of the leading promoters of the creamery, which handles from 10,000 to 12,000 pounds of milk a day, and which began operations June 22, 1913. This concern pays out about \$55,000 a year to the farmers. Mr. Jorenby is also president of the Farmers' Equity Shipping Association, and a stockholder in the Farmers' Store, of which he was one of the organizers and formerly vice president. He also holds shares in the Wausau Packing Company. With the view of keeping up to date on everything pertaining to the industry, in which he is engaged, he became a member of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association, having headquarters at Madison, the object of the Association being to test seed grain and investigate all new methods in the different branches of agriculture, and so disseminate useful information to the farmers. Mr. Jorenby is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of Greenwood. He and his wife have one child—Adele Marjorie.

Henry Ferdinand Stabnow, proprietor of a good estate within the corporation limits of Greenwood, Eaton Township, it lying in Section 2, is also a prominent business man of the village. He was born on a farm in Freedom Township, Sauk County, Wis., July 13, 1860, the farm being the old homestead of his parents, Seigfried and Augusta (Saustrow) Stabnow. The parents were natives of Germany, where they were married, and where the father followed the trade of cabinetmaker. There two children were born to them, one of whom died in infancy. With the other, whose name was Herman, they left Germany in 1855, bound on a sailing vessel for the United States. On arriving in this country they made their way directly to Watertown, Wis., where they resided until 1858, and there two other children were born to them—Bertha and William. In the year last mentioned they removed to Sauk County, making the journey by wagon, and settling on a forty-acre tract of wild woodland, away from any road. On this tract Mr. Stabnow erected a log house, about 20 by 28 feet in size, and containing two rooms and a garret. He had practically nothing to start with but his hands, and knew but little of farming, but learned how to grub in his first crops, and made use of an ox team as did the other pioneers. Baraboo was the nearest market, fourteen miles away, and he often walked the distance there and back, carrying home groceries, which he had obtained

in exchange for farm produce. In time he not only cleared his original land, but purchased more until he had a tract of nearly 500 acres, and had erected good buildings on his property. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and in early days services were often held in his log house. His wife, Augusta, died about 1868, after they had had four more children, who were born in Sauk County, namely: Henry F., Minnie, Mary and Louise. Seigfried Stabnow subsequently married for his second wife Minnie Krause, who is now living on the old home farm in Sauk County at the age of over 70 years. He died in January, 1915, at the advanced age of 88. Henry F. Stabnow grew up on his parents' farm, and in his boyhood attended the district school, where he acquired the elements of knowledge. At the age of 22 years, being as yet unmarried, he struck out for himself, going to Sauk City, where he worked at the trade of carpenter. In 1883 he went to South Dakota, locating in Brown County, Portage Township, where he took a homestead of 160 acres, and also an eighty-acre tree claim. The homestead consisted of prairie land. These tracts he proved up, leading a bachelor's life there until 1886 or 1887. He married Gusta Kleinschmidt, a native of Germany, and daughter of William Kleinschmidt, who had settled in Sauk County, Wis. After their marriage he and his wife resided on his farm in South Dakota for eighteen years, during which time he brought it into a good state of cultivation. He also became one of the foremost citizens of that community, serving in various public offices. He was a member of the school board and of his township board, was assessor for a number of years and served two terms in the state legislature of South Dakota, being elected on the Republican ticket. In 1901, Mr. Stabnow came to Clark County, Wis., with the thought of being near his brother, and intending to stay only three years, but after he became well acquainted with the county he liked it so well that he has made his permanent residence here. He located first in Warner Township, purchasing eighty acres of wild land in Section 13. Of that tract he improved fifteen acres and built a house and barn on it. After living there a year and a half he sold the place and purchased his present estate, consisting of forty-four acres of good land in Section 2, Eaton Township, and within the corporation limits of Greenwood. There were no buildings on it when he came, but the land had been partly cleared, though plenty of stumps had been left. He finished the job of clearing and has erected a fine residence and barn. He has a good dairy herd of graded Holstein cattle. Mr. Stabnow is also a shareholder in the Farmers' Store at Greenwood, being elected a member of its board of directors in 1915, in which position he is still serving. He is also vice president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank. He has served four years as a member of the village council of Greenwood, was formerly assessor, and two years supervisor of the city. Two children have been born to him and his wife, Eloda and Esther. Eloda, who was graduated from the Greenwood school, was a teacher for five or six terms, following that occupation, both in Clark County and South Dakota. She is now the wife of Edgar Udyke, of South Dakota. Esther is also a graduate of the Greenwood school, and taught one term in South Dakota.



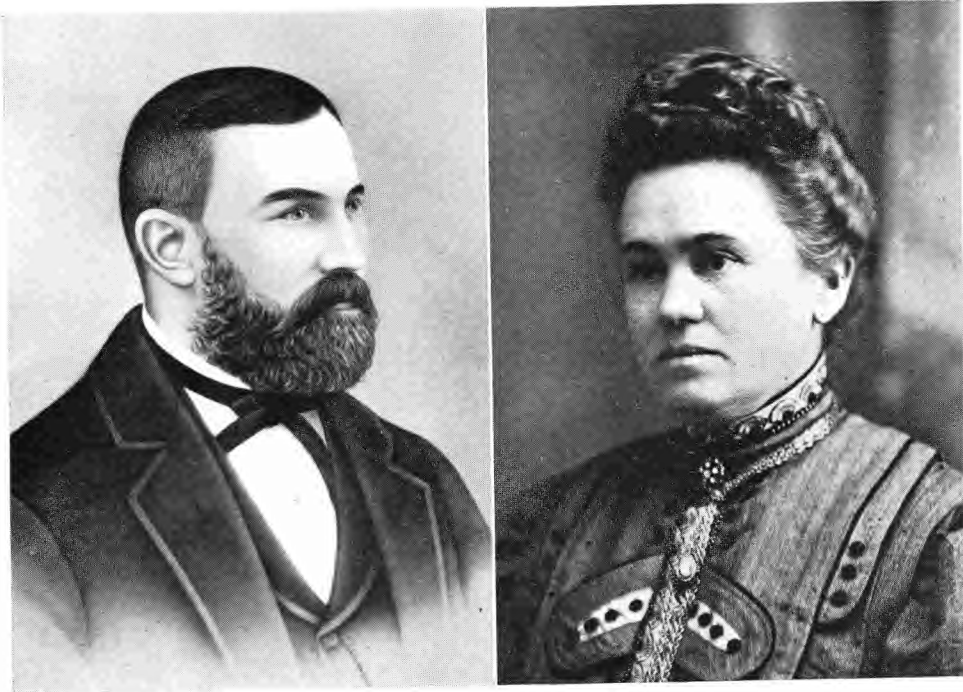
MR. AND MRS. F. M. TUTTLE

Francis M. Tuttle, a well-known timber contractor residing in Abbotsford, is an old resident of Clark County, having arrived here as early as 1872, and during most of the time since then he has been connected with the lumber business. He was born in Auburn Township, Fond du Lac County, Feb. 5, 1848, son of Sherman B. and Martha (Brown) Tuttle. The father was born in New York State, and died Aug. 25, 1892, at the age of 78 years. His wife, a native of Vermont, died in 1908. From the East they moved first to Ohio, and then, in 1846, to Wisconsin, making the journey by wagon. On arriving in Fond du Lac County, Sherman B. Tuttle pre-empted eighty acres of land, which he broke and cleared with oxen. He resided there until 1874, after which time he made his home with his son, Francis M. He was a well-to-do man, progressive and energetic, and took an active part in public affairs. In politics he was a Republican, and for a number of years served on the town and school boards. He and his wife had twelve children, of whom eight are now living, namely: Sheldon, Francis M., Sylvia, Martha, George, Jeanette, Sherman B. and Eugene. Those deceased are Henry, Melissa, Elmer and Emma. Francis M. Tuttle remained at home with his parents until he was 22 years of age. He then went to Dundee, Wis., where he engaged in business as a horse dealer. Three years later, in 1872, he came to Clark County and homesteaded eighty acres in Colby Township, on which tract he built a log house and barn and began clearing the land, a task in which he was finally successful. He remained at that location for many years, and continued to own the farm until 1913, when he sold it. In 1877, Mr. Tuttle began logging for himself. Two years later he became foreman of camp for Marshall Peterson. A year or two after that he bought the timber of the old Spaulding place and during the following three years cleared up that tract. He then moved his outfit to Ellis Junction, operating there three seasons for Butler & Mueller. In 1888, Mr. Tuttle erected a sawmill on his place in Colby Township and operated it for three years, after which he sold the outfit and bought a larger one, and for the next three years logged and sawed for the Upham Manufacturing Company of Marshfield. In April, 1907, he moved to Colby, where he resided until 1913, and while there was elected and did valuable service, both as supervisor of Colby village and alderman for several years. At the end of the period mentioned he came to Abbotsford, where he purchased a comfortable residence, and has since made his home. He has continued in the logging and sawmill business up to the present time, still taking timber contracts. Mr. Tuttle was married Oct. 24, 1871, to Barbara Shanks, who was born in Sheboygan County, Wis., July 7, 1849, daughter of Thomas and Louisa (Larrabee) Shanks. Both her parents were natives of Ohio. The father, a farmer, carpenter and millwright, and also a veteran of the Civil War, died in 1896, at the age of 76 years. The mother died in 1862, at the age of 39. Of the twelve children born to them, five are now living: Celia E., Barbara A., Mary J., Sarah and Nelson. Those deceased are Amelia, Henry, Wilson, John, Marion, Nettie and Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle have had ten children, whose record, in brief, is as follows: Thomas, born July 28, 1872, married Mertie Parker and lives at Abbotsford; Frank, born Jan. 4, 1874, is residing at home; Myrtle, born

Oct. 31, 1876, is now Mrs. Olof Olson of Neillsville; Louisa, born Feb. 21, 1878, is the wife of Harry Fisher of Black River Falls, Wis.; Roy, born Nov. 29, 1879, married Winifred Hubbel, and resides at Beach, N. D.; Martha, born April 24, 1881, is now Mrs. Erwin Gallagher of Oregon, Wis.; Sarah, born April 20, 1883, is the wife of Fred Olson of Cherokee, Wis.; Lincoln, born May 21, 1885, is now in the United States service as a member of Company B, 107th Military Mounted Police; Edwin, born April 21, 1891, married Marcelline Jacques and resides at Superior, Wis.; Edwin, a twin brother of Edwin, died in 1894. Mr. Tuttle is a member of Colby Lodge, No. 234, I. O. O. F., also of the Order of Owls and of the Guardians of Liberty. Mrs. Tuttle is a member of the Rebeckah Lodge at Colby.

Richard C. Glenzer, who, with his brother, John, is engaged in operating a profitable farm of 120 acres in Section 12, Green Grove Township, was born in Sheboygan County, Wis., Jan. 24, 1871, son of Justus and Elizabeth Glenzer, his mothers' family name being Younger. The father, who was born in Germany, came to this country when young and settled in Sheboygan County, where he engaged in farming. There also he met and married Elizabeth Younger. In 1875 they came to Clark County, Justus Glenzer buying a farm of 160 acres in Green Grove Township. He was active in local affairs, serving on the township board and as treasurer of the school board, and was a Republican in politics. He died June 15, 1912, his wife having passed away many years previously, in 1876. They had a large family of ten children—Henry, who resides in Dorchester, Clark County; Elizabeth, now deceased; August, a resident of South Kaukauna, Wis.; Mary, wife of H. Klemm, of Green Grove Township; John, who lives on the home farm; William, deceased; Barbara, widow of Fred Stacker, and residing in Colby; Fred, of Green Grove Township; Richard C., subject of this sketch, and Minnie, who is deceased. Richard C. Glenzer, in company with his brother John, acquired their present farm after their father's death, and have operated it in partnership ever since. They have made many improvements on it, building a basement under the entire barn, besides building an addition to the latter; also erecting a silo 16 by 32 feet in size, and a machine shed, hog house and chicken house. They raise Holstein cattle, milking twenty cows, and also raise such crops as hay, corn, oats and barley. Richard C. Glenzer was elected clerk of the school board in 1909 and 1912, and township treasurer in 1916. He is president of the local branch of the American Society of Equity, also of the Green Grove Farmers' Produce Company, and is a stockholder in the Wausau Packing Company. In religion he is a German Lutheran. He was married Dec. 1, 1902, to Hattie Sommer, who was born in Chicago, daughter of August and Theresa Sommer, her father being a harness maker by trade. The family moved to Colby, Wis., where they lived several years, and then Mr. and Mrs. Sommer returned to Chicago, where he died. His wife is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Glenzer have had three children—Minnie, born, Dec. 15, 1903; Richard, who died in infancy, and Reuben, born April 3, 1908.

Glen Reibsamen, cashier of the Curtis State Bank, who has had a number of years' experience in financial institutions and is a rising young business man, was born in Titonka, Kossuth County, Iowa, Oct. 17, 1883, his



MR. AND MRS. A. D. BASS

parents being Charles and Margaret (Cunningham) Reibsamen. The father, born in Illinois, in 1853, engaged in farming in Iowa, where he is still living, as is also his wife, Margaret, who was born in Ohio in 1853. They had a family of eight children: Elsie, Grace, Mamie, Ethel, Vance, Veva, Ruth and Glen. Glen Reibsamen, after attending the common schools, took a course in 1903 and 1904 at the Northern Illinois Commercial College at Dixon, Ill. He then became bookkeeper in the First National Bank at Titonka, Iowa, where he remained for three years and a half. Then, taking a land claim in North Dakota, he remained there nine months, proved up his claim and returned to Iowa, taking a position in the First National Bank at Esterville, that state. He left there three years later, after being advanced to the position of teller, and became cashier of the Le Grande, Iowa, Savings Bank, in which he had a financial interest. After remaining over a year, he sold his interest, and in 1912 came to Curtis, Clark County, Wis., and organized the Curtis State Bank, of which he is cashier. Although but a few years old, the institution has proved a success and fills an important place in the business community. Mr. Reibsamen also promoted the Reibsamen & Peterman Real Estate and Loan Company. He is a stockholder in the Curtis Produce Company, and in 1913 was elected director and treasurer of the local school board, in which office he is still serving. He is also a notary public, his fraternal affiliations being with the Elks and Modern Woodmen of America. The office of the real estate and loan company is located in the bank building, and, like the bank, the company is flourishing. On Aug. 2, 1911, Mr. Reibsamen gave up bachelor life, being united in marriage with Katherine Gilliam, who was born in Berkie, Ohio, May 4, 1882, daughter of J. B. and Liddie (Wagonlander) Gilliam. Both her parents are still living, the father being a merchant at White Pigeon, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Reibsamen have three children—Burlington, born June 9, 1912; Boneta, born Oct. 9, 1913, and Lydia M., born May 15, 1916.

Albert D. Bass, in former years a well-known and respected citizen of Mayville Township, serving in local office, was born in Canterbury, Conn., July 30, 1854, son of Charles and Waity (Smith) Bass. The father, born Jan. 15, 1825, came to Clark County from Florence, Mass., in June, 1892, locating at Curtis, Mayville Township, where he died May 1, 1915. His wife, who was born Jan. 15, 1825 (same date as husband), died July 13, 1899. Albert D. Bass came to Wisconsin in 1871, locating in La Crosse, where for eight years he was in the employ of the Hickey Lumber Company. On Aug. 11, 1881, he was married to Emma Knecht, who was born at Onalaska, Wis., Oct. 25, 1857, daughter of Gabriel and Wilhelmina (Hemel) Knecht. Her parents, natives of Germany, were married at Newark, N. J., and moved to Wisconsin in 1852. The father was born Mar. 31, 1828, and died in January, 1863; his wife, born March 27, 1831, dying Feb. 7, 1911. They had four children: Adolph, Herman, Emma and Amelia, of whom Adolph and Amelia are now deceased. After the death of her first husband, Mr. Knecht, Mrs. Knecht married for her second husband, M. J. Moore, in August, 1867, and he died July, 1917. Of this second union there was born one child, Frank, Oct. 25, 1868, who now re-

sides at Ingram, Wis. Albert D. Bass came to Curtis to live in 1881, associating with Nathan Clark in the logging and sawmill business, and he was thus engaged until the time of his death, which took place Dec. 5, 1895. He, with Nathan Clark, built the sawmill at Curtis in 1881 and in 1885 Mr. Bass later purchased his partner's interest. During that time he became a prominent citizen of the township, serving as chairman of the Mayville Township board for two years and as a member of the school board four years. He at one time had been a school teacher. He was also justice of the peace for two years and was postmaster at Curtis from 1884 to 1888 and from 1892 to 1896. He and his wife had no children. Mrs. Bass is now a resident of Curtis, where and in the vicinity she has a wide circle of friends.

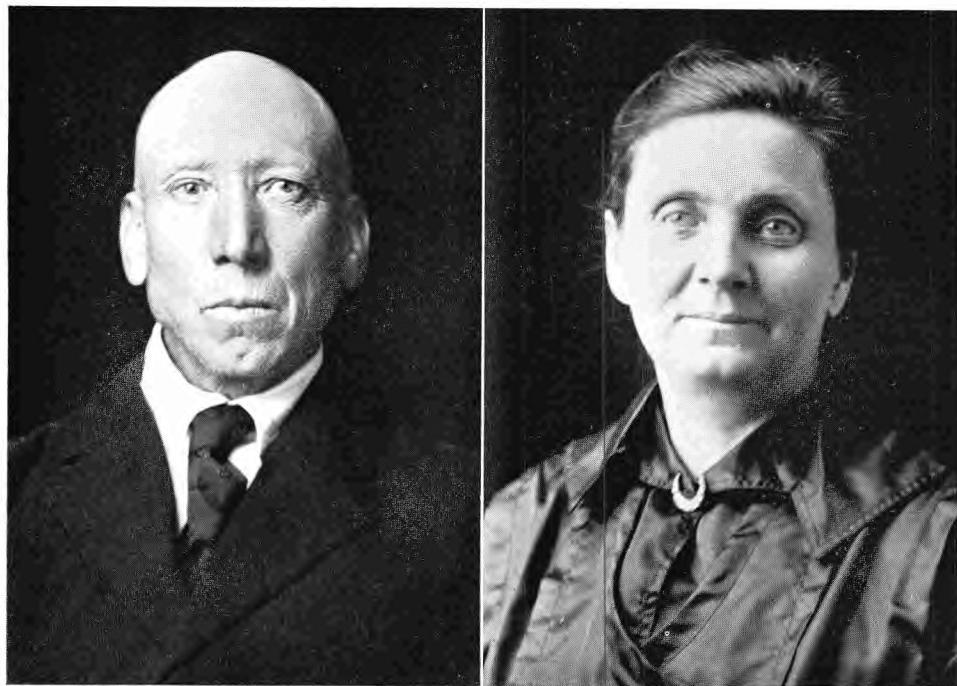
Louie Stange, proprietor of the old Stange farm in section 33, Beaver Township, was born in a log house on the farm where he now lives, Mar. 6, 1874. His parents were Charles and Wilhelmina (Arndt) Stonge, the family name having since been changed in spelling to Stange. The father, Charles, was born in Bromberg, Germany, as was also his wife, and they were married in that place. In 1867 they emigrated to the United States, accompanied by their three children, Tina, Charles and Reika. Two others, Herman and Ferdinand, had died in Germany, and another, named Minnie, died on the passage over, the voyage, lasting sixteen weeks, being made in a sailing vessel. On arriving at New York the medical inspectors, after examination of the crew and passengers, ordered the vessel into quarantine and they remained eleven days more on the water, out of sight of land. When finally released the Stange family came west to Dodge County, Wis., where Charles Stange found employment in the iron mine at Iron Ridge. Later he worked on farms in that county and three more children were born to him—Anna, Bertha and Herman. Subsequently they left there and came to Clark County, making the journey by train to Humbird, then taking the stage to Loyal, and from the latter place traveling to Beaver Township with an ox team. In the fall of that year, 1873, Mr. Stange bought a tract of forty acres in section 33, the land being covered with timber, and without buildings; neither were there any roads. The first thing needed was a residence and Mr. Stange built a log house of three rooms, measuring 26 by 30 feet. With his ox team he used a jumper, but often had to carry supplies on his back through the woods from the nearest village. The family were members of the German Lutheran Church and Mr. Stange helped to build the old log church of that denomination in Beaver Township. In time he made good progress with his farm, but his life came to a close in 1887, when he was only 53 years old. His wife died in 1906, at the age of 72. She had been a worthy helpmate to her husband, doing the spinning and knitting while he cleared the land. They had two children born in Clark County—Louie and Otto. Before he died Charles Stange had increased the size of his farm by the purchase of forty acres more, and had about sixty acres cleared. His son, Louie, into whose possession the property came, has bought still another forty-acre tract, which lies just across the road in section 34; and has cleared about twenty acres on the parental homestead, there being five

acres cleared on the more recent purchase across the road, the rest being in pasture. In earlier days Mr. Stange worked in the woods during the winters. He has always remained at his present location, and has made a number of valuable improvements, having built a brick house of nine rooms; a barn, 36 by 70 feet, and a shed, 26 by 50 feet. He raises a good grade of stock and is doing a prosperous business as a farmer. Mr. Stange was married, Nov. 25, 1908, to Martha Wolf, who was born in the province of Pommern, Germany, Sept. 11, 1888, daughter of Charles and Tina Wolf. Her parents came to the United States in 1893, accompanied by their five children—Charles, Herman, Renald, Paul and Martha. The family located in section 27, Beaver Township, but the parents are now residing in Dodge County. Mr. and Mrs. Stange have two children, Clarence and Emeline.

James Emery Merrill, a thriving stock farmer of section 4, Beaver Township, was born in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, Oct. 25, 1854, son of Elliott and Catherine (Hebe) Merrill. Elliott, also a native of Pennsylvania, was the son of James Merrill, one of the earliest settlers of Liberty, Tioga County, Pa. The family trace their ancestry back to an immigrant who came to this country on the Mayflower, early in the seventh century, and the family name is said to have been derived from a place in Scotland, called Merry Rill, which was the ancient home of the Merrills. By the father of the subject of this sketch the name was spelled Merrell. Elliott Merrill, or Merrell, served in the Union army during the Civil War, and was later a member of the Grand Army Post at Wellsboro, Pa.; also of the masonic lodge there. Coming west to Wisconsin, he settled in Jackson County, at a place in Garden Valley, six miles west of Alma Center, where he developed a farm from a tract of wild land, erecting frame buildings. He was married in Pennsylvania to Catherin Hebe, who was born in Schuylkill County, that state. They had four children: Eliza and Evelyn, who remained in the East; and Mrytie and James E. The latter first came West, and after him the parents, Eliza also coming after the death of her husband. James E. Merrill, after beginning industrial life worked in the coal mines of Pennsylvania until reaching the age of 18 years. He was then engaged for awhile in railroad work and subsequently coming West, was employed on the Omaha Railroad. He then came to Clark County and was engaged as stationary engineer by A. A. Graves of Loyal, until 1904. At that time he bought his present farm of eighty acres in section 4, Beaver Township, five acres of land being chopped. There was also an old log building on the place. Mr. Merrill built the present house in 1906, and the next year erected the barn, which measures 34 by 60 feet. Forty-seven acres of his land are now cleared and he is profitably engaged in raising Guernsey and Jersey cattle. Mr. Merrill was first married to Martha Green, daughter of Samuel Green, of Garden Valley, Jackson County, Wis., where she was born. She died at the age of 41 years, leaving six children: Harry, Wauneeta, Sam, Nettie, Percy and three others that died young. Subsequently Mr. Merrill contracted a second marriage, with Minnie Mueller, of Sherman township, of which union also six children have been born: Violet, Maude,

Fern, Lawrence, Ruby and Leland. Minnie (Mueller) Merrill died Jan. 17, 1917, at the age of 38 years.

William M. Ormond, a farmer of Weston Township, is one of the self-made men of the county, having risen from humble beginnings to a condition of prosperity through his own efforts and perseverance. He was born in Wales, Nov. 8, 1863, a son of George and Esther (Davies) Ormond. The father, a gardener by occupation, is still living in Wales, being now 82 years old, his wife having died in 1914, at the age of 80 years. They had eight children: Mary, Elizabeth, Anna, William, Florence, Emily and Fannie. Of these children, Mary, Ellen and Florence are now deceased. William M. acquired a good common school education and was associated with his father until he emigrated to the United States in 1885. Locating in Milwaukee, he stayed there about three years, doing a little painting and carpenter work and for two years being a coachman. On Nov. 22, 1888, he was married to Matilda Offerman, who was born in Milwaukee, daughter of John and Emily Offerman, her parents being natives of Germany, who were married in Wisconsin. Mr. Ormond left Milwaukee, going to northern Michigan, where he was employed for awhile as engineer in the mines. He then removed to Dodge County, where he followed painting, and at last, in 1896, came to Clark County, having resolved to take up farming. As he was \$150 in debt when he arrived here it was impossible for him to buy an improved farm, and he had to begin with wild land. For this purpose he selected forty acres in section 5, Weston Township, and, building a frame shed moved in with his wife and five children, Jesse, Florence, George, Esther and Douglas. Progress at first was very slow, as he had to work out for a living, doing carpenter work with Fred Draper of Loyal. He also spent eleven winters in the lumber camps. It was four or five years before he got a cow, securing his first team about the same time. This double acquisition was a big step in advance and things now began to move. His team of horses died in two years, however, but he got another as soon as possible and kept plodding along, making gradual progress until he had thirty acres cleared, at which time he bought eighty acres more land. It is unnecessary to trace each subsequent step of his progress. It resembled in its main features that of every other enterprising pioneer farmer in the county. It needs only be said that Mr. Ormond now has a good residence, a barn measuring 36 by 40 feet, with basement, built in 1915, his former barn, a log structure, having been 24 by 30 feet; he also has a silo, 12 by 24 feet in size, and keeps twenty-five head of cattle. These improvements have been made through his own hard work, with the aid of members of his family. He is also a stockholder in the Globe Cheese Factory. As regards public affairs, Mr. Ormond has had some experience in official life, having been school clerk and justice of the peace and is now serving in his second year as township clerk. In addition to the children already mentioned, he and his wife have had seven others, who were born on this farm—Rosa, Oliver, Charles, John, Mary, Eva and William. Two of their children are now dead, Florence and Rose.



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM M. ORMOND

L. Edgar Stowe, a well-to-do farmer of section 12, Beaver Township, was born in Wooster County, Mass., June 3, 1845, son of Sumner E. and Nancy (Faye) Stowe. Both parents were natives of Massachusetts and were reared and married there, where Sumner was engaged in farming on his parents' farm until after their marriage. After that he farmed on his own account, remaining in Massachusetts about seventeen years. At the end of that time he sold out and removed to New York State, where he bought a farm in Monroe Township, Saratoga County. There they stayed four years, by which time they had six children: Sam, Jim, John and Edgar, who were born in Massachusetts, and Charles and William, born in New York State. The family then moved to Marquette County, Wis., where Sumner bought a partly improved farm of 160 acres. He was taken sick there, however, and three years later died. His widow, with their sons, Charles and William, then returned to New York State. Sam, Jim and John enlisted in the army, the Civil War being then in progress. Sam was captured and spent eleven months in Andersonville prison, returning home a skeleton. Jim was wounded in battle and John died of disease in the service. L. Edgar Stowe, after his mother and two brothers returned East, was left alone in Marquette County, where he worked on a farm for about six months. Then he, too, returned to New York State and worked for others for about four years, subsequently coming back to Marquette County, where he bought an improved farm of 120 acres. There his mother and two youngest brothers joined him and the mother subsequently died there. His residence on that farm lasted for nine years, and there he was married, Nov. 23, to Lillian Thwing, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Rufus Thwing, a doctor, who had removed from that state to Iowa and then to Wisconsin. In 1875, L. Edgar Stowe bought 160 acres of wild land in Beaver Township, Clark County. There was no road in the vicinity, but a small log shack stood on the place and in that he took up his abode with his wife and one child, George H., who had been born in Marquette County. For several years he had to walk to Unity, Wis., for supplies, carrying them home on his back. He had no oxen at first but later purchased a team. During one winter he worked in the woods, afterwards spending two winters in the mill. He then went to logging on his own account, clearing his farm whenever he found opportunity. After ten years he built an 18-room frame house, and a barn, 36 by 112 feet, also a machine shed, 16 by 32 feet. He has now cleared 130 acres of his land and is raising Durham cattle and Chester-White hogs with profitable results. For many years Mr. Stowe has served as supervisor and pathmaster, and has also held the office of school director. He held stock in the Greenwood creamery at its organization and also helped to build the Beaver Methodist Church. He and his wife are the parents of eight children—George H., Sam D., Elbert J., Earl L., Eltha, Jane, John, and Rufus. George H., who lives in Beaver Township, married Nettie Cordel, and has four children, Morris, Owen, Forest and Mabel. Sam D. married Emma Lewis and lives in Michigan. Elbert J. married Mary Guisler, and resides in the state of Washington. His children are Leland, James and Leah. Earl L., who married Anna Litke, lives

in Beaver Township, and has one child, Howard. Eltha, now Mrs. ——— Pyatt, resides in Beaver Township, and has three children, Bernice, Clarence and Myrtle. Jane is the wife of Ned Cook of White Creek, Wis., and has two children, Francis and Raymond. John lives on the home farm. has one child, Josephine.

Jacob Lewis Roohr, a resident of Beaver Township, where he is successfully engaged in stock farming, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1848, son of George C. and Margaret Ann (Sisnault) Roohr. He was about thirty years old when he came to Clark County, where he first found employment cutting maple wood, which he sold for 75 cents a cord, receiving groceries in exchange. Sometimes he would take a yoke of steers and drive from Neillsville to Hewittville, with a couple of sacks of corn to be ground into corn meal. The father, George C. Roohr, who also came to Wisconsin, was drafted for service in the Civil War, in Company I, 27th Wisconsin Regiment, serving nine months. After the expiration of his term he enlisted for three years. He died soon after the war, in 1866. Jacob L. also enlisted, at the age of 18, in Company D, 45th Wisconsin Volunteers, at Fond du Lac, Wis., and served under General Thomas at Nashville until July, 1865, being finally injured in a train wreck. After the war he engaged in farming, an occupation with which he was familiar from early experience. Subsequently he went to Green Bay, where he was employed in the sawmill of Monroe Brothers, for five years. He then farmed in Washington County for a year, after which, in 1887, he came to Clark County, locating in Neillsville, where he resided two years. At the end of that time he began working on farms in Beaver County, and also did more farm work, and mill work. He then took charge of C. A. Youmans' farm. About 1903 he bought his present farm from B. Curtis, of Columbia County, it being then a tract of 120 acres of timbered land cut over, with no roads in the vicinity, so that he had to chop a trail to his place. He started with six head of horned cattle and four horses, and has since built a frame house and a good barn, 74 by 30 feet. His stock consists chiefly of Durham, Guernsey and Pole cattle, all of good grade. Mr. Roohr is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, formerly belonging to the post at Unity and now to that at Colby. He also belongs to the Guardians of Liberty. He was married, in 1873, to Gertrude Steele, of Green Bay, Wis., and he and his wife have ten children: George, Mary, William, Maggie, Nellie, Anna, Fred, Jacob, John and Hazel, all of whom are living. Mary is now the wife of Ernest Stowe, of Beaver. Maggie is the wife of George Sumner, of Beaver Township, and has four children: Nola, Sarah, Mary and Elnora. Nettie, who married Thomas Plumstead, died at Buffalo, N. Y., July 21, 1917, and her remains were brought home and interred in the Beaver cemetery. George, living at Colby, married Alma Sumner, and has two children, Archie and Winona. William, a resident of Beaver Township, married Lisey Rake, and his children are William, Jr., Bernice, Gertrude and Adam. Fred, also of Beaver Township, married Clara Wisnaskye, and has two children, Alice and Dorothy. Jacob married Stellie Stringem,

and resides in Beaver Township, and has two children, Melwin and Pearl Margaret.

Chester Hamilton Burgess, in former years one of the representative citizens of Beaver Township, was born in Boonville, Oneida County, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1827. There he secured his education and grew to manhood. At the age of 20 years, or thereabouts, he went to Mendon, Monroe County, N. Y., where he engaged in farming and also worked on the Erie Canal. On Jan. 1, 1850, he was married to Amy Lunt, who was born in Mendon, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1831, her birthday being on Christmas Day like his own, though with a difference of four years between their respective ages. In 1853 Mr. Burgess came west with his family to Fond du Lac County, Wis., where he bought a farm and was engaged in agriculture until 1862. In that year he enlisted in Company B, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, becoming color bearer of his regiment, and serving with distinction until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged and returned to Fond du Lac County. Immediately afterwards, however, he moved to Iowa, in which state he resided for two years, then returning to Fond du Lac County, Wis. In June, 1870, he came with his family to Clark County, making the journey directly overland with a horse team, and on his arrival here took a homestead of 160 acres in Beaver Township, consisting of wild and heavily timbered land. On this tract he built a log shanty with a bark roof and puncheon floor, and then began the work of clearing his land. This was necessarily an arduous task, but he applied himself to it resolutely and continued it through many years, also in time erecting a good frame house, barns and out buildings, until he had a well-developed and profitable farm and was recognized as one of the representative citizens of his township. For several years he rendered efficient service as chairman of the town board, by virtue of that office being also a member of the board of county commissioners. In 1913 Mr. Burgess sold his farm and with his wife took up his residence in the village of Unity, where two years later, on Jan. 12, 1915, he passed away at the ripe old age of 87 years, loved, honored and respected. His wife is now residing with his daughter, Mrs. Edward F. Bowen, at Marshfield, Wis., and has the distinction of being mother, grandmother, great grandmother and great great grandmother. During the active period of her life she was a member of the Rebekah branch of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. To Mr. and Mrs. Chester H. Burgess four children were born, two of whom, Harriet Ann, born Oct. 15, 1851, and Rosetta, born Nov. 3, 1855, each died at the age of 18 years. The two survivors are Mary Luvina and George. Mary Luvina, who was born Oct. 21, 1853, was married, July 4, 1871, in her father's log cabin, in Beaver Township, to Edward F. Bowen. They farmed in Beaver Township until about 1888, when they moved to the village of Unity, where for three years they were owners and proprietors of the Forrest House. Subsequently they removed to Marshfield, Wis., where they are now living practically retired. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen have had one child, Nettie Jane, who married Lewis Dodge, and has two children, Lisle and Evonne. Lisle married Helen Asp and has one child, Delphine. George Burgess, who was born Mar. 3, 1871, mar-

ried Clara Britten and resides in Unity village. He and his wife have two children, Doris and Mildred, of whom Doris married Albert A. Coey, Fond du Lac, Wis. The members of the Burgess family in general attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Oscar Northup, supervisor of York Township, where he is successfully engaged in general farming, was born in the log cabin of his parents in section 31, Aug. 31, 1871. The parents were Thomas and Esther (Gribben) Northup, the father being a native of Juneau, Dodge County, Wis., where he grew to manhood and was married. After their marriage they came to Clark County, journeying by stage to Sparta, and thence to Neillsville, and finally settling in section 31, York Township. Their place, which was covered with timber, was reached by a tract through the woods, but on it stood an old barn and house, and they took up their abode in the latter. Thomas was more fortunate than some of the pioneer settlers, as he had a team of horses, and with them he began the task of clearing his 40 acres of land. This task was never completed by him, however, as he died about 1883, at the age of 46 years. His wife survived him thirty-three years, dying in 1916, at the age of 68. Their children, all of whom were born on this farm, were: Charles, Mary, Oscar, Thomas and Martin, of whom Mary and Martin are now deceased. Oscar Northup attended district school in York Township and grew up on his parents' farm. When old enough he began work at logging in the woods, spending about twelve winters in that occupation, and being on the drive several springs. In the meanwhile he continued to make his home with his parents, except when he was working out, and during the summers he continued the work of clearing the home farm, his father having made but small progress with it, when called away by death. This work he finally completed, also building a house and barn, and he is now conducting a profitable farm, raising Holstein cattle of good grade, and a good breed of horses, besides other stock. As already mentioned, he is a member of the township board, at present acting as supervisor. He is a member of the Woodmen's Lodge and attends the Methodist Church. Mr. Northup was married Mar. 12, 1893, to Nellie Hannah, who was born in Christie, Clark County, Wis., daughter of Charles and Mary Ann (Boon) Hannah. He and his wife have four children, Jessie, now the wife of Wm. Plummer, of York Township; Alton, Leland and Ruth, all of whom reside at home.

George Hoeser, a prosperous farmer of section 8, York Township, was born in Bavaria, Germany, Oct. 4, 1857. His parents were John and Madeline (Cole) Hoeser. The father was born, reared and educated in Bavaria, getting a good schooling, and afterwards following the occupation of a farmer, working for his father until he was about 27 years old, which was in 1851. He was then married to Madeline Cole, who was born in Bavaria in 1829, daughter of Gustav Cole, a farmer. After their marriage he and his wife settled on their own farm of eighty acres and had four children born: Annie, Mary and Mary, second, and George. John and Madeline Hoeser never came to the United States. George Hoeser remained at home working on the farm until he was 26 years old. He

then came alone to America, settling in Jefferson County, Wis., where he worked out for about seven months. At the end of that time he bought forty acres of land in York Township, section 8, the tract being all wild land. On it he built a frame house of six rooms and for ten years thereafter worked in Heine's sawmill, which stood just across the road, where a settlement had sprung up known as Heineville. For a part of each year he worked on his farm, gradually clearing and improving it. In 1888 he married Barbara Gates, a native of Bavaria who had come to Clark County with her father and mother and four other children, Annie, John, Joe and Teris, in 1886. Mr. Gates was a farmer who had settled first in Jefferson County, staying there two years. On arriving in Clark County he bought forty acres in York Township, where he settled, subsequently buying forty acres more. After their marriage Mr. Hoeser and wife located on his farm in York Township, and continued the work of clearing it. At that time he had one team of horses but no other stock or implements. He has since increased the size of his farm by buying forty acres more, and has built a barn, 35 by 80 feet in size, besides making other improvements, and now has a well-equipped and profitable farm. He and his wife have reared eleven children: Rose, Bertha, Otto, Annie, Mary, Frank, Sophia, Theresa, Kate, Joseph and Lena.

Edward George Purkis, a well-to-do farmer of Unity Township, of which he is a well-known and popular citizen, was born in Hampshire, England, Dec. 8, 1863, son of Edward George Purkis, Sr., his mother's maiden name being Mary Ann Osey. The father died in England at the age of 42 years, when the subject of this sketch was about 15, and the latter, who was his parents' only child, at the age of 20 emigrated to Canada, going to Toronto. For a year or so he worked on farms in that locality and at the end of that time came to Wisconsin and has resided ever since within a few miles of Unity, Clark County. Here he followed the most usual occupations, logging in the winter, going on the drive in spring and working on farms in the summer. After awhile he was joined by his mother, who is now living in the village of Unity, being 76 years old. She, like her husband (who was son of George Purkis), was a native of Hampshire, England. In 1898 Edward G. Purkis purchased a tract of eighty acres of land in section 11, Unity Township, Clark County. It contained eighty acres and was covered with stumps and timber, but there was a house and barn on the place. This place he set to work to develop and has now cleared sixty acres, having the rest in good pasture. He is giving his chief attention to dairying, having been one of the leaders in that movement, and raises Holstein cattle. He is also a director of Unity Cheese Factory, which he helped to start, and he helped to organize the Unity & Southwestern Telephone Company, of which he is secretary and manager, and which concern has now been running ten years with good success. Aside from these activities Mr. Purkis served twelve years formerly as school clerk, and for the last ten years has been clerk of Unity Township. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' Lodge and Encampment at Unity. Mr. Purkis was married July 3, 1885, to Laura Gregerson of Marathon County, Wis., daughter of Mads and Anna (Lar-

son) Gregerson, natives of Denmark, who came to America in 1879, and settled in Unity Townuship, Clark County, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Purkis are the parents of five children, Edward G., Jr., Bessie, William, Clyde and Frank, of whom the two last mentioned are residing at home on the farm. Edward G. Purkis, Jr., who is an engineer on the "Soo" Line, and resides in Chicago, married Kate Smith, and they have three children, Claude, Orlin and Arnold. Bessie, who for ten years was a school teacher in her home district, is now Mrs. Thorwald Jacobson, of Milwaukee. She has two children, Gordon and Laura. William and his wife Elsie reside in Milwaukee.

Edward Begley, Sr., a farmer of York Township, owner of 400 acres of land, is a man who has attained his present prosperity by long, continued industry and perseverance. He was born in Ontario, Canada, Dec. 23, 1850, on the farm of his parents, Thomas and Abbie (Lintz) Begley. The father, Thomas, was a native of Ireland, and his wife of Canada, her parents being from New York State. They were married in Canada, where Thomas followed farming, and where he died when the subject of this sketch was one of two years old, leaving besides Edward another son, William. His wife remained a resident of Canada. Edward Begley, after his father's death, lived with his maternal grandfather, John Lintz, who was a farmer in Ontario. He had but little opportunity for attending school, but of farming he acquired a competent knowledge. At the age of 19 he came to Wisconsin, with the expectation of working in the lumber camps of Clark County. In the winter of 1869, however, his first winter in the county, he was employed in the Hotel Begley at Greenwood, the proprietor of which was a distant relation of his own. The next spring he made a trip to the Michigan pine woods, where he worked for a year and a half, after which he returned to Canada. Three or four years later he came back to Clark County to go into the woods and found employment driving a team at the landing. After working in the woods from four to six years, he decided to engage in agriculture, and accordingly secured eighty acres of land in section 19, York Township. About the same time, or Oct. 4, 1876, he was united in marriage with Eliza McKimm, who was born in Ontario, Canada, Sept. 24, 1853, daughter of Samuel and Isabelle (Courtney) McKimm. He and his wife then began domestic life on his present farm, which, however, was not yet a farm, the land being wild and covered with timber and there not being even a road past the place. Their first residence was a log house, 16 by 24 feet in size, and containing two rooms, which stood a few rods northwest of the present brick house. They had neither stock nor implements, but the second year they got a cow. It was four or five years, however, before they got a yoke of steers. Neillsville was their market and source of supplies and they both often walked to and from that village, taking butter and eggs, and receiving about eight cents a pound for their butter, having to take payment in groceries. For flour and pork they had to pay cash. As time went on Mr. Begley made gradual progress with his farm. For a number of years he raised sheep, his wife spinning the wool and knitting socks, mittens and caps for the boys. Their clothes were also home-



MR. AND MRS. DANIEL B. VAUGHAN

made, though for these they bought the cloth. As already mentioned, Mr. Begley gradually increased his land holdings up to 400 acres, and also gave all his children a good start in life. In 1896 he built a brick house of seven rooms, and among his other improvements are a barn, 30 by 72 feet, and another 36 by 50 feet. He raises a good grade of Durham cattle and Norman and Percheron horses, besides good Poland-China hogs. He and his wife are the parents of five children: George, who lives in section 18, York Township, married Bertha Head, and has two children, Blanche and Archie; John, of section 17, York Township, who married Mary Buddinger; Howard, of section 18, this township, who married Sadie Barton, and has two children, Thelma and Russell; Edward, residing at home, who married Marian Holt, and has one child, Ernest; and Grace, who is unmarried, and lives at home.

Daniel B. Vaughan, in former years an esteemed resident of Unity Township, but now passed away, was a man of New England origin, having been born at Underhill, Vt., May 10, 1837, son of Francis and Charity (Shaw) Vaughan. The father, a shoemaker by trade, was born, reared and married in the state of New York, he and his wife then moving to Vermont, where he engaged in farming. Six children were born to him and his wife in the Green Mountain State—Sophronia, Mary, Loraine, Daniel, Charity and Lucia. After a residence there of about twenty-five years, Francis Vaughan returned to New York and there bought a farm, which he turned over to his son Daniel B. The latter, after residing on it a short time, enlisted, Aug. 29, 1862, in Company B, 118th New York Infantry, being mustered in at Plattsburg. After arriving in the South he was taken sick with typhoid fever and upon his recovery was sent home on a furlough. At that time, July 17, 1863, he was married to Sarah Jane Terry, a native of Janesville, N. Y., who was born Feb. 3, 1844, but whose father, Orville Terry, was then a physician in Redford, that state. After his marriage Mr. Vaughan returned to the army for his discharge, which was received Sept. 9, 1863, and he then returned to the farm in Clinton County, town of Saranac, N. Y., where he and his wife resided four years. There two children were born, Francis and Frederick. In 1867 Mr. Vaughan joined the strong tide of emigration westward, settling at Sun Prairie, Dane County, Wis., where he bought forty acres of improved land. His residence there lasted thirteen years, during which time the family circle of himself and wife was enlarged by the birth of six more children, Lillian, Charles, John, Ralph, Mary and Nellie. On Oct. 12, 1880, the family, now numbering ten members with the parents, moved to Unity Township, Clark County, Mr. Vaughan here purchasing eighty acres of wild land from the railroad company, for which he paid \$2.00 an acre. A frame house, 24 by 16 feet, was erected in which the home was established, and Mr. Vaughan then began the work of clearing the land. On this place the youngest child, George, was born. By the time of his death in 1903, Mr. Vaughan had cleared about forty acres, built a fourteen-room residence and two barns, and was successfully engaged in general farming. His useful activities were not confined to his own immediate interests, for he took part in affairs of a more public nature, acting as

justice of the peace and clerk of his school district. As a member of the Methodist Church, he was also active in religious matters, helping to build the first Methodist Church in Unity village, and also in Colby, New Hope and Beaver, being superintendent of the Sunday school for twenty years in Unity. The record of his family, in brief, is as follows: Francis died at age of 1 year; Fred married Alice Near, and now resides at Yankton, S. D. He has four children, Lyle, Verda, Charles and Fred. Mary married Arthur Lawson, and resides at Cullman, Alabama, and has eight children, Ruth, Dorothy, Corda, Dan, Thomas, Orville, Charles and Fred G. Ralph married Margaret Darling, and is now a resident of Ocean Springs, Miss. Nellie, who is the wife of Rev. W. J. James, resides at Rewey, Wis., and his children are William, Donald and Ralph. George, now a Methodist minister, was born in Unity Township. He married Beatrice Bly and they live at Patch Grove, Wis., having one child, Ellen. Charles, John and Lillian are residing at home. The mother, Mrs. Sarah Vaughan, is still living on the old homestead in Unity Township, and is a lady highly esteemed and of wide acquaintance.

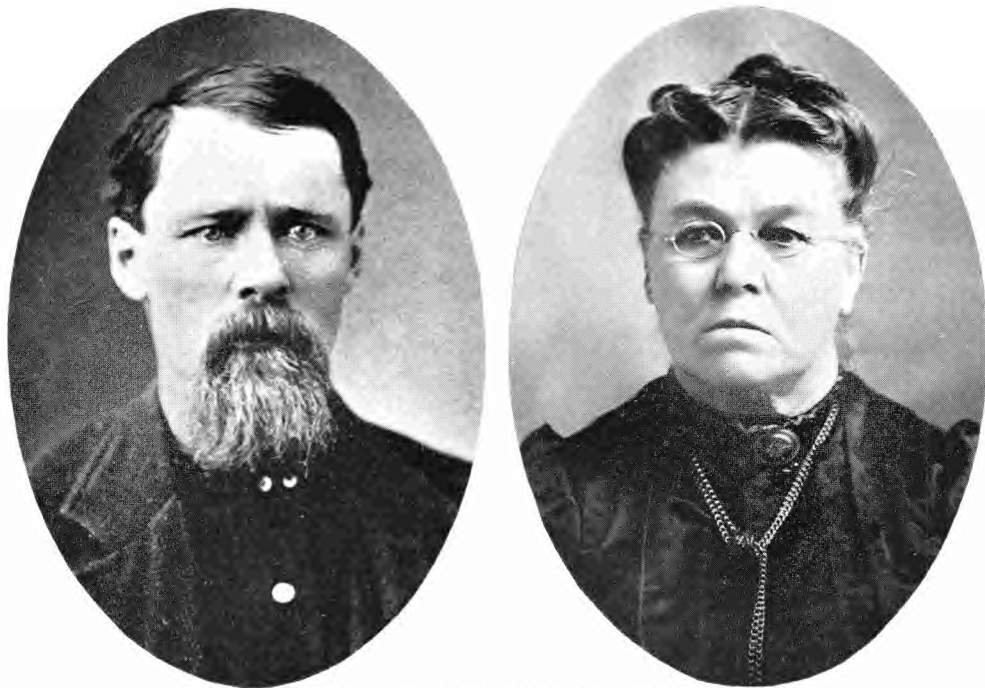
Adonijah Benedict, an early settler, and in former years a prominent citizen of York Township, but now deceased, was born on a farm in New York State, about 1836, a son of Solomon and Emory Benedict. His father, Solomon, was an early settler of Fond du Lac County, Wis., where he was offered land at \$5 an acre on the site of what is now the thriving city of Fond du Lac. When he arrived there he was accompanied by his wife and three children, two others being born to them there. Their family then consisted of two sons and three daughters. Solomon secured a tract of land in the timber, about thirty miles from Sheboygan, which was his nearest market. He had nothing but a yoke of oxen and often walked to the market town with produce on his back, bringing home his supplies in the same manner. Starting with an old log building, he finally cleared and improved his farm and was one of the respected citizens of his locality. He was an ardent member of the Methodist Church, helping to build the church edifice in his vicinity and in early days religious services were often held in his log cabin. His death took place when he was 63 years old, his wife having previously passed away. Adonijah Benedict grew to manhood on his parents' farm in New York. After removing to Fond du Lac County, Wis., he continued in agricultural work, buying a place of his own of 20 acres, on which he put up a frame building. He was married in Fond du Lac County, in 1852, to Clarissa Bryant, daughter of Albert and Luvisa Bryant, and they took up their residence in the frame dwelling he had erected. While engaged in clearing his farm, the Civil War broke out, and he and his brother William Edgar, enlisted, Adonijah becoming a member of Company A, 21st Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers. This was in 1862, and he served three years, during which time he was made prisoner and afterwards paroled. The brother William also served three years in the war. Adonijah had left his wife and three children at home, the latter being Sanford W., Adelbert R., and Charles H. On his return he ran a steam engine for awhile in Fond du Lac County, and then, in 1873, removed with his family to Clark

County, having at this time one more child, Frederick. They drove from Fond du Lac County by sleigh, it being in the winter time, and in two days arrived in York Township, locating at York Center, where the store and town hall now stand. There he got forty acres of wild land, with no road leading to it. The family took up their residence in an old shanty while Mr. Benedict built a log house, which was set back on the hill in the center of his tract. The next summer he bought a cow, having none the first summer, though he had started with \$50 in money; he also had his sleigh. For some time he worked in the lumber woods with oxen he had got by trading, receiving the oxen and cow for his team of horses. There he lived for a number of years, clearing his forty acres, and building the brick house now standing on the site of the old log structure. He then sold out his farm and bought the store at York Center, also conducting the post office there, which had first been established in his own house. It was he and Silas Wilcox who got the Wilcox post office established. He was also township assessor for four years, chairman of the township board four or five years and justice of the peace for ten or twelve years, besides serving as an official of his school district, which he helped to establish. Later he sold the store to William E. Benedict, his grandson, who now conducts it, being also township clerk. Mr. Benedict was also a leading man in the Methodist Church, helping to establish the church of that denomination in York township, and to organize the Sunday school the first summer he was here. He died at the age of 72 years, in November, 1908, having been a widower for some eight years before his death, his wife having passed away in 1900, at the age of 65. He was a man who always took great interest in the development of the township and its prosperity, supporting the construction of roads and bridges and other public improvements, and it will be many years before he and his good wife are forgotten.

Sanford William Benedict, an official of York Township, where he is successfully engaged in agriculture, was born in Fond du Lac County, Wis., Nov. 20, 1853, on the farm of his parents, Adonijah and Clarissa (Bryant) Benedict. He was reared in Fond du Lac County and was 19 years old when the family came to Clark County. Here he went into the lumber woods, working there in the winter, but residing at home the rest of the year until he struck out for himself. This he did finally by securing a piece of land adjoining his parents' farm on the east, it being a tract of forty acres, all wild. After a year, however, he sold it and moved to his present location in section 9, York Township, it also being a tract of forty acres of wild land. On this he built a log house, 16 by 24 feet in size, which stood on the site of the present eleven-room residence, and which contained only two rooms. He was married, July 1, 1878, to Margaret Lawrence, who was born in Sheboygan County, Wis., daughter of Harvey and Sophronia Lawrence. Her father died in the Civil War from disease contracted in the service. Her mother was a daughter of Anson Windsor, who with his family, settled in York Township, Clark County, where he cleared a farm. After their marriage Sanford W. Benedict and his wife began domestic life on his land, and which he started to develop into

a farm. At first they had nothing but their hands to depend on, and it was two years before they got an ox team. Their crops were grubbed in and Mr. Benedict exchanged his labor for the use of a team, so was not able to put all of his time on his own farm. In time he got the forty acres cleared, however, and gradually accumulated more land, which he has given to his sons. He now has good barns and other buildings and is proprietor of a flourishing and profitable farm. One of the prominent citizens of his township, he has served eighteen terms in the office of assessor, was chairman of the township board two years, justice of the peace several years and a member of the school board. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Benedict have four children: William E., who resides at York Center; Merle, who married Nora Judd, and has one child, Harvey; Belle, wife of Guy Smith, residing three miles east of Loyal, who has five children, Isabella, Violet, Robert, Glen and Eugene; and Rollie, a resident of York Township.

Cullen Ayer, formerly for many years one of the leading spirits of Clark County in the activities of lumbering and farming, but now deceased, was born in Somerset, Maine, March 2nd, 1841, son of Jonas and Leah (Nutting) Ayer, the parents being natives of the same state and county. Jones Ayer was a farmer by occupation, but in 1845 he removed with his family to Iowa County, Wis., and for several years thereafter was employed in the lead mines at Mineral Point. Iowa County was then sparsely settled and the family had to endure many privations and hardships usually experienced in pioneer settlements. In 1868 they removed to La Crosse County, Wis., where the father died in 1874. In politics he was originally a staunch Whig, but subsequently joined the ranks of the Republicans. His wife survived him about eighteen years, passing away in 1892 at the age of 81. They were the parents of twelve children: Jane, Ellen, Leah, Sophia, Cullen, Owen, Jonas (1), Jonas (2), Elizabeth, Esther, Caroline and Augusta. Cullen Ayer was but a child of four years when his parents settled at Mineral Point, Wis., and there he received his education and grew to manhood. At the age of 17 years he began logging on Black River and was engaged in that line of business and in farming until 1912, meeting with great success. As his means increased he invested in land until he owned 840 acres in sections 7, 17, 18 and 21, Unity Township. It was in 1871 that he settled on his farm in section 18, this township, and here he cleared 170 acres and established his home, becoming one of the leading farmers in the township. It was no light task to bring this land into condition for the plow and reaper, but energy, perseverance and determination finally overcame every obstacle. Starting in life, as did Mr. Ayer, with no capital, the success that crowned his efforts manifested in a high degree his commendable qualities. Politically Mr. Ayer was identified with the Republican party. During the Civil War he was in the government employ in the Quartermaster's Department. For seventeen years he rendered valuable service as chairman of the town board, by virtue of that office being also a member of the county board, on which he also served efficiently. Before his death, which occurred Sept. 30th, 1912, he had given to each of his sons eighty acres of land,

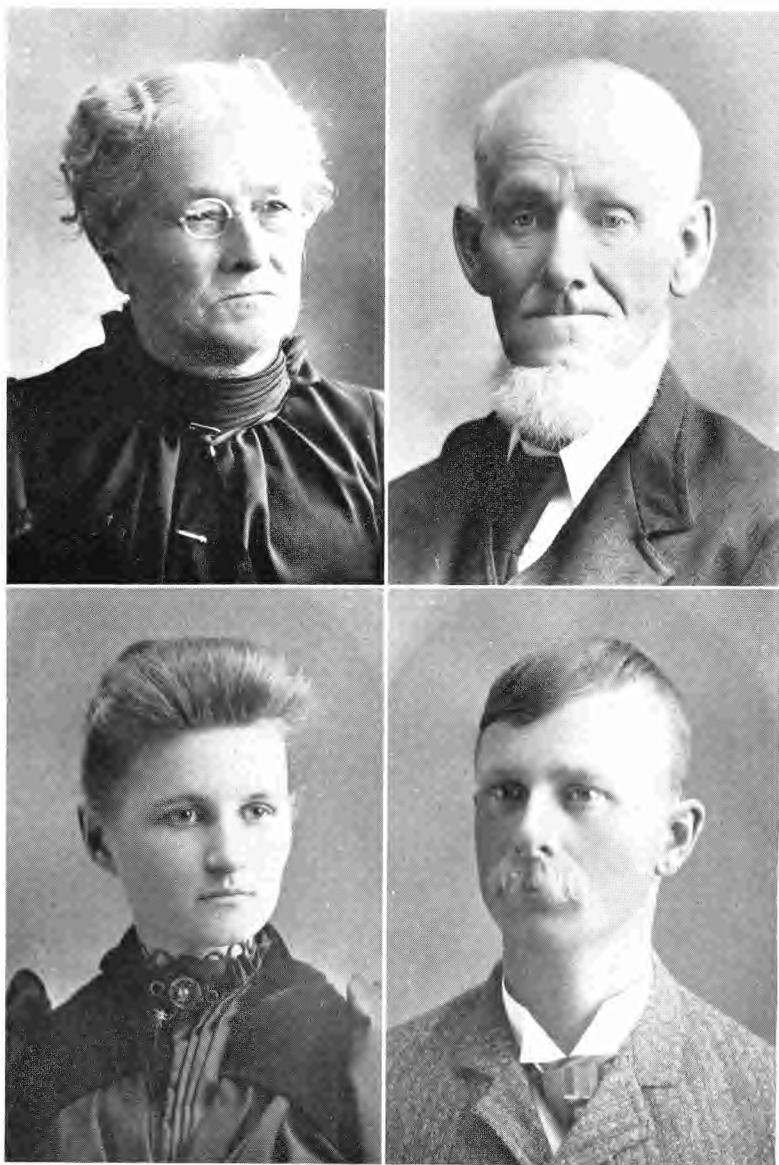


MR. AND MRS. CULLEN AYER

and still had 400 left. Mr. Ayer was united in marriage, Aug. 8th, 1864, to Mary J. Lampshire, of Mineral Point, Wis. Mrs. Ayer was born in England, Feb. 16th, 1847, a daughter of Henry and Catherine (Harris) Lampshire, also natives of that country. They emigrated to America in 1848, settling at once at Mineral Point, Wis., where they resided for many years. Mr. Lampshire died in Colorado about 1902. Mrs. Lampshire died at Mineral Point, Feb. 16th, 1916, aged 88 years. Mr. and Mrs. Cullen Ayer became the parents of eleven children, of whom the following is a brief record: Edgar, born Feb. 28th, 1867, at Onalaska, La Crosse County, Wis., came with his parents to Clark County, in 1871. He attended the district school and the Unity village public school, and grew up on the farm, always making that his home, but like most young men of his day he followed the logging industry during the winters for several years. He helped to manage the home farm, becoming one of the representative citizens of Unity Township, which he served as chairman of the board of supervisors for three years, also being school clerk for nine years. He has remained single, and in 1914 he and his mother moved to Unity village, where they now reside. Cullen Ayer, Jr., born Jan. 22nd, 1871, is also single and is now engaged in ranch farming in South Dakota. Frank Ayer, born Dec. 11th, 1873, died Aug. 2nd, 1881. Jonas Ayer, born Jan. 15th, 1876, is proprietor of a hotel at Spencer, Wis. He married Emma Raabe. William Ayer, born Oct. 2nd, 1877, lives on a farm in the town of York. He married Ella Nice. Lenard Ayer, born May 18th, 1879, is single and lives in Abbotsford, this county. Mary J. Ayer, born Jan. 17th, 1881, was married May 6th, 1905, to William Cammers, and they live in the township of Beaver. Owen Ayer, born Sept. 18th, 1883, is single and is a lumber grader at Rhinelander, Wis. Belva Ayer, born Dec. 17th, 1884, is now Mrs. Truman Loney, of Buffalo Springs, N. D. Kate Ayer, born Jan. 16th, 1886, is now Mrs. Morgan Schjonnemann, of Brighton Township, of Marathon County, Wis. Adelia Ayer, born May 1st, 1888, is the wife of Arthur Wishnosky, of Unity Township. Walter Ayer, born May 17th, 1891, married Esther Witlinger and they reside in Unity Township.

Charles Buddinger, proprietor of an excellent farm in section 17, York Township, was born in Mt. Carmel, North Cumberland County, Pa., May 5, 1864. His father was Anton Buddinger, a carpenter who had come to Mt. Carmel from the province of Baden, Germany, where he had been born and reared, and where he had learned and worked at his trade. Anton came to the United States in 1860, when 40 years of age. He had been married in Germany in the early forties, at the age of about 24 years, and had resided in his native land for about sixteen years after his marriage, during which time he and his wife had eight children born to them—stepbrothers and sisters of the subject of this sketch. Anton's first wife died about two years after their arrival in this country, and two years later, about 1863, he married for his second wife, Mary Boyer, mother of Charles Buddinger. Anton then settled in Mt. Carmel, Pa., where he did carpenter work in and about the mines for about fifteen years. He then went to Iowa, where he bought eighty acres of prairie

land, which he farmed for about three years, at that time using oxen. Next he moved to the vicinity of Lake Superior, in Wisconsin, finding employment as carpenter in the copper mines. After being thus occupied for eight years he returned to Pennsylvania, where he continued to follow his trade, dying in Mt. Carmel. His children, in addition to the children of the second wife were: John, William, Peter, Davis, Paul, Lizzie, Mary and Rose. Charles Buddinger remained with his father until the latter's return to Pennsylvania. He was then 11 years old, and, leaving the family, he went to Manitowoc, Wis., where he found work on farms. At the age of 15 he was put on a salary of \$30.00 a year, and put \$15 of his first year's pay out on interest at 10 per cent. He worked on the farm until he was about 20 years old, and then began working in the woods near Wausaukee. He also worked in the lime kiln at Brillion, Wis., for eight years, being foreman six years. It was while engaged in this work that he met and married Emma Fisher, a native or resident of that place, who at the time was working in the boarding house being conducted for the convenience of the logging woods laborers, she being paid only 50 cents a week and her board. Mr. Buddinger was then 27 years old, and for eight years after his marriage he was foreman of the logging camp in that vicinity. He then bought forty acres in section 17, York Township, Clark County, the tract being all wild land. He had a team of horses and with the aid of his brother built a log house and barn. For some time he carried all the water he and his wife needed for a distance of a quarter of a mile, as he at that time had no well dug. He also cradled his grain, as there was no other way to harvest it. Twelve years or so after coming to Clark County, his wife died, after a happy married life of twenty-one years, and a year later, Jan. 13, 1909, he married Mrs. Minnie Kauffman, daughter of Christian and Augusta (Lauterbach) Kauffman, her father being a carpenter who had come from Altenburg, in the province of Thuringer, Germany, where he followed the trade of a carpenter, and where she was born. Mr. Kauffman had settled on a tract of eighty acres in Grant Township, building a log house and barn and clearing his land with a team of oxen. He and his wife had four children, who were all born in Germany, and who were, for the most part, reared in Clark County, namely, Alvenia, Minnie, France and Olga. The daughter, Minnie, had two children by her first marriage, Ernest and Frances. As Mrs. Buddinger she became the mother of three others, Carl, Bernice and Beatrice. The year after his second marriage Mr. Buddinger built a nine-room brick house. He had already a barn, 36 by 70 feet in size, which he had erected in 1903, and later, in 1911, he built a machine shed, 24 by 70 feet. When Mr. Buddinger first settled on his farm, there was no road and the price of farm produce was so low that it is a wonder how anyone had the courage to cultivate the land. Eggs were about eight cents a dozen, pork two and a half cents a pound dressed, beef one and a half cents dressed, potatoes ten cents a bushel and oats ten to fifteen cents a bushel, while as to butter, though the farmers in some localities got ten cents a pound for it, Mr. Buddinger says he could not sell it for wagon-grease. Since then a great change in conditions has taken place, culminating in the present



MR. AND MRS. SYLVESTER P. PEASE
MR. AND MRS. SYLVESTER PEASE

era of high prices. Mr. Buddinger bought his farm for \$700 and now values it at \$10,000, most of the increased value, however, being due to the work he has done on his place. He has attained a recognized place in the community as one of its successful men, and one, moreover, who takes an interest in everything calculated to benefit his township, or the county in general.

Byron L. Bassett, a well-known farmer of York Township, was born in Mayville, Dodge County, Wis., Nov. 20, 1863, son of Edwin B. and Mary (Furlong) Bassett. The father was a native of Massachusetts and the mother of Ireland, the former being a farmer, who located at Dundee, Wis., from which place he removed with his family, about 1870, to Neillsville, Clark County. Without stopping there long he began farming at Spencer, where he remained for some years, finally locating in section 9, York Township, on a tract of partly improved land. There he remained, except last few years of his life spent with his son Byron, until his death. His wife died in Fond du Lac, Wis. Byron L. Bassett attended school in Spencer, and in both Beaver and York townships. He grew to manhood in York Township and when strong enough began working in the woods with the logging gangs, which occupation he followed for twenty winters, during one winter of which he conducted a camp for Mr. Simmons. In 1879 he bought his present place in section 9, York Township, having been saving money for such a purpose ever since he was 16 years old. The tract was perfectly wild and there was neither a road nor trail to it. Here he erected a barn and started improvements, and then, being ready to enter upon domestic life, was united in marriage with Carrie Gardiner, a native of Canada, whose father, Wolf Gardiner, was a pioneer in section 8, York Township. After his marriage Mr. Bassett built a frame residence on his land, a building that he has since enlarged. His tract consisted of forty acres and he had a yoke of oxen and two cows. He often walked to Neillsville and back, taking produce or bringing supplies. His subsequent career has been one of steady progress and he now has eighty acres of land cleared by his own work and has a good basement barn, 36 by 66 feet in size. Mr. Bassett raises a good grade of stock and is doing a profitable business as a farmer. He has held office as a member of the school board. His wife died Mar. 29, 1904, at the age of 34 years. She left four children: Alma, who married Michael Beaver, and has three children, Catherine, John and Louise, all residing with Mr. Bassett; Sylvia, wife of Ed Pagelsdorf, who has two children, Carroll and Harold; and Vivian and Clayton.

Sylvester Pease, a thriving farmer of York Township, who has won success through hard work and in spite of severe discouragements, was born at Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan County, Wis., Feb. 5, 1857, son of Sylvester P., and Murcy (Tracy) Pease. The father, a carpenter by trade, was a native of Vermont, as was also his wife. They came to Wisconsin in 1848, but it was not until 1872 that they settled in Clark County, locating at York Center, Mr. Pease working at his trade in the vicinity. After awhile he bought forty acres of land in section 21, which he later sold, buying a tract of the same size half a mile south in section 22, which

was covered with timber. This latter he improved, building a frame house and log barn and developing a farm on which he and his wife resided until his death at the age of 73 years, his wife dying at the age of 85. Sylvester Pease was educated in Plymouth, Wis. After leaving school he took up farming as a regular occupation. On Nov. 10, 1873, he arrived in Neillsville, Clark County, after a three-days' journey by rail from Plymouth, the last part of which, however, was made by stage from Hatfield to Neillsville. From the latter place he walked to his father's homestead in York Township. Although early in the last month of autumn, the snow was already a foot or eighteen inches deep. From that time on for a number of years, he assisted his father in clearing the home farm during the summers, working in the woods in winter. The year 1891 saw him make an independent start in life. On March 10, that year, he was married to Ida Baumann, who was born at Watertown, Wis., daughter of Emil and Leria (Moser) Baumann. Her mother died in 1876, and her father now resides in North Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Pease resided on the home place for four or five years and then, in 1896, located in Section 29, York Township, on a tract of forty acres, of which two acres were cleared. There were no buildings on the place, but Mr. Pease soon built a log house of one story and three rooms, 16 by 26 feet in size, and also a log barn. He had one horse and a sow. In time he got the forty acres entirely cleared up and built a frame house of eight rooms and other buildings. In the fall of 1913 he had three barns filled with hay, one 20 by 18 feet, another 18 by 24 feet, and the third 16 by 24 feet. On the last days of October they took fire and were all destroyed with their contents, causing him a great loss. In the same fall, after the disaster, he built a frame barn 32 by 44 feet in size, not full cement basement, a granary 16 by 20, and a hen house 16 by 12 feet. He raises a good grade of stock. Mr. Pease was treasurer of the Hawk Cheese Factory for one year. He is a member of the Woodmen and of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He and his wife have had three children: Pearl, who married Emil Leupke, of Weston Township, and has one child, Maynard; Asa, who died at the age of 23 years, and Emil, residing at home.

Oscar F. Jahr, a prominent farmer of Section 25, York Township, is a native of Clark County, having been born in Grant Township, July 23, 1876, son of Bernard and Augusta (Drescher) Jahr. The father was born in Saxony, Germany, Aug. 30, 1849, and his wife in the same German state or province, July 3, 1851. Bernard came to the United States at the age of 2 years with his parents, the father was Christian Jahr, they settling in Washington County, Wis. Their voyage to America was made in a sailing vessel and lasted six weeks. Locating in the woods, the father built a log house and barn and began to make improvements, having at first nothing but his hands to work with. They were in Trenton Township, and Milwaukee was the nearest market, to which they often walked for supplies. Bernard Jahr left there for Clark County in 1871, and after arriving here worked out for a year or so, finally buying a piece of land in Section 21, York Township, the tract consisting of eighty acres. His father, Christian, remained in Washington County. The latter was twice married, Bernard

being a child of the first marriage, of which the other children were Emil, Lena and Alfred. By the second wife there were seven children. There were no roads to the place on which Bernard settled. Before his marriage he erected a log shanty of two rooms, 18 by 26 feet in size, into which he later moved with his wife, Augusta, who had come from Germany with her parents, Herman and Anna Drescher, at the age of 19 years, they locating in southern Wisconsin in the vicinity of some of Mr. Drescher's relations. Afterwards they came to Grant Township, Clark County, where Mr. and Mrs. Drescher made their permanent home. When Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Jahr began domestic life on the farm they had neither implements nor stock, and it was a year or more before they got an ox team. Accordingly, he had to grub in his first crops, and like most of the other early settlers, he worked in the woods in the winter, clearing his farm in the summer. He had to walk to and from Humbird, Neillsville and Marshfield, carrying supplies on his back. That place was his home for the rest of his life, except for a few years which he spent in York Township with his son, Oscar, where he died at the age of 63. He had cleared and otherwise improved his eighty-acre farm and for a number of years was a prominent man in his township, serving as assessor several times and as school clerk several years. In religion he was a German Methodist, and in early days church services were often held at his log house; after the church was built he was one of its trustees. His wife, who is still living, resides at Granton, being born July 30, 1851. Their children, all of whom are living, are: Oscar, Frank, Lena, Edwin, Wesley, Clara and Albert. Oscar F. Jahr in his boyhood attended district school in Grant Township, and grew to manhood on his parents' farm. Later, he worked out on farms by the month and in the woods in winter. He also learned the mason and carpenter trades, and worked at them when he could find employment. After some years thus spent, he bought his present place, an eighty-acre tract in Section 25, York Township, and, building a part of the present residence, lived a bachelor's life here for five years, during which time he also put up some other small buildings. The land when he moved onto it was all wild, and a road was cut only a part of the way, he having to cut a trail to his building site. He had an ax, which had been thrown in as a part of the bargain when he bought the land, but before he married he got a horse team and one cow. The event referred to—Mr. Jahr's marriage—took place May 19, 1904, and united him with Mary Schaeffner, who was born in Neillsville, Wis., daughter of Edward and Paulina (Zipfel) Schaeffner. Her father was born in Frankfort, Germany, and her mother in Saxony, that country, they being married in Milwaukee. Mr. Schaeffner had come to America when a young man, and for some time worked in a general store, Milwaukee, later becoming its owner. He also became manager of a large farm. There his first wife died and he subsequently contracted a second marriage in Milwaukee. Coming to Clark County, he settled on a small farm near Loyal, where he died at the venerable age of 91 years. His second wife still resides in Loyal. They had eight children: Edward, Mary, Hannah, William, Martha, Charles, Clara and Helen, all of whom are living. As Mr. Jahr prospered he built a good house of ten rooms and a basement barn, 36 by 60 feet, and his farm is now

well improved. He is engaged in raising Guernsey and Durham cattle, a good grade of horses and Poland-China hogs, besides White Leghorn chickens. All the farm, except a small wood lot, has been cleared by his own labor, and he, himself, with his father, did all the carpenter and mason work on the place. He and his wife have three children: Ernest, Esther and Wesley.

John Vandeberg, a well-known farmer of York Township, residing in section 21, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 4, 1858. His father was Chris Vandeberg, and his mother's maiden name was Johanna Wilhelmina Beyers. Both parents were natives of Holland, where they were married, coming to the United States as a young married couple. On landing in this country after a nine weeks' voyage, they proceeded to Milwaukee, where Chris Vandeberg worked at whatever he could find to do. After a while they went to Fond du Lac County, where they rented a farm, but later they bought a tract of land four miles west of Waupun, on which Mr. Vandeberg built a log stable and a board shanty, and in time he cleared up his place and erected good buildings on it. His wife died, leaving six children—John, Garrett, Abram, who died at the age of six years, Abram (second), Johanna and Dina—and he married for his second wife Wilhelmina Terbeest, also a native of Holland. Of this union there were seven children, William, Herman, Chris, Wilhelmina, Cynthia, Christina and Jennie. John Vandeberg acquired his education in the district school and gained a knowledge of agriculture on his father's farm, subsequently working for two years on a farm in the vicinity of the Vandeberg homestead. At the end of that time he came to Clark County, where he found employment in the woods at lumbering from February to May, afterwards buying his present farm in section 21, York Township, which consisted of sixty acres of wild land on which there were no buildings. In July of the same year he was married to Lillie I. Lawrence, daughter of Horace and Lorinda (Windsor) Lawrence, who were pioneers of York township. For a residence Mr. Vandeberg built a frame shanty, 14 by 16 feet in size, which he has since remodeled into a good farm house of nine rooms, but the first year he and his wife lived in a rented log house in the vicinity. He has cleared the farm by his own labor and made various improvements on it, having erected, besides his dwelling, a basement barn, 36 by 70 feet in size, and a silo, 16 by 24 feet. When he began the work of cultivation he cradled his grain by hand and exchanged his labor for the use of a team. He first raised Durham cattle, which he has now crossed with Holsteins, also raising full-blooded Poland-China hogs and a good grade of horses. He has increased the size of his farm to 140 acres and has helped to establish his children in homes of their own. Mr. Vandeberg has served as treasurer of York township and as supervisor, and has also been a member of the school board for twenty-four years, during twenty-one of which he served as treasurer and three as clerk. He is a member of the Lynn Fire and Tornado Insurance Company and was treasurer of the local telephone company. He and his wife have had five children: Alvin, residing in York Township, who married Julia Ziemba, and has two children, John and Chester; Horace, who married Fern Alton, also resides in York Township, and has two children, Bernice

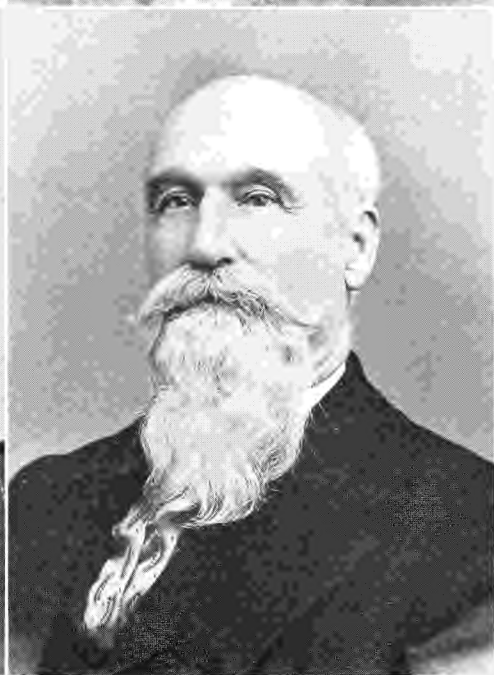


JOHN VANDEBERG AND FAMILY

and Harold; Manley, now deceased; Ida, the wife of Edward Voigt, and residing on the home farm, who has one child, Mervin; and Ruth, also residing on the home farm. Mrs. Lillie Vandeberg was born in Sheboygan County, Wis., Jan. 11, 1867, the scene of her birth being a log house on the farm of her parents, Horace and Lorinda (Windsor) Lawrence. Her father died in York Township, Clark County, May 22, 1889, at the age of 51 years, Lorinda, his first wife, having died at the age of 33 years, in York Township, May 8, 1875. He had been a farmer in Sheboygan County, and he and his wife had five children, born in that county, George, Ida, Burton, Lillie and Melvin. After coming to Clark County the family located in section 21, York Township, where Mr. Lawrence took up a tract of wild land, building a log house and barn. There he subsequently erected good buildings and passed the rest of his life. After the death of his first wife he married for his second, Edna Smithers, of which union ten children were born: William, Lois, Orin, Roy, Floy, Earl, Ethel, Olive, Carrie and Horace. Mr. Lawrence was a member of the Methodist Church. His daughter Lillie (Mrs. Vandeberg) went to live with her uncle and aunt, George and Sarah Lindsley, in whose home she grew to womanhood. She attended school in Fond du Lac and Clark counties.

Robert Burnett, one of the best known citizens of Unity Township, who came to Clark County as early as 1871, and has resided here many years, though absent for awhile, was born in Catteraugus County, N. Y., June 26, 1849. His parents were Benjamin and Mary (Summerville) Burnett. The father, Benjamin, was born in the old seaport town of Yarmouth, England, April 6, 1819, and was there reared and attended school. Subsequently coming to the United States with his father, he worked in his brother's tailor shop in New York City for a short time and then set up in business for himself in the same line of industry. On Oct. 29, 1836, he was married in New York City to Mary Sommerville, who was born in Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, 1819, her father being a carpenter who had helped to build the first capitol of the United States. After their marriage Benjamin and his wife resided for some years in New York City, where they had two children born, Mary Anne and Mary Jane. The father's health failing, he gave up his trade and bought an improved farm of eighty acres in New York State, on which he and his family settled. There they resided until 1852, during which time the family circle was widened by the birth of five more children, Margaret, James, Katherine, William and Robert. In the year last mentioned a western migration was decided on, and the township of Auburn, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, welcomed the Burnett family as new acquisitions to its population. They had come by train to Milwaukee and thence by wagon and ox team to the township. There Benjamin entered upon the task of clearing forty acres of wild land, beginning without any stock but his ox team, though he bought a cow later. A log house and barn were the first requisites, and these he erected. From that time until 1862, a period of about ten years, he was engaged in clearing his land and developing a farm. His labors were interrupted by the Civil War, for on Jan. 1, 1862, he became a member of Company G, 14th Wisconsin Infantry, being mustered in at Fond du Lac. Going South, he took

part in the sanguinary battle of Shiloh, in which his regiment was almost annihilated. He was then detailed to the regimental hospital, and was subsequently mustered out at Camp Randall, Ohio. He returned to his farm, but his health had suffered from the hardships through which he had passed, and he was never able to work again. In 1866 he sold the place and moved to Osceola Township, Fond du Lac County, where he died Mar. 23, 1894. His wife survived him ten years, dying April 6, 1904. Robert Burnett was educated in Fond du Lac County, where he worked on the farm until reaching the age of 22 years. He then came to Clark County, arriving in Neillsville, Nov. 20, 1871, as he says, "the poorest man that ever blew in," having but two cents in money. The most available occupation at that time of the year was logging, and he accordingly engaged with Kater & Hubbel to work on Poplar River during the winter. The next spring he entered the employ of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, helping to cut the first tree where the village of Colby now stands, the place being known as Station No. 51. After being thus employed for but six weeks, Mr. Burnett took up a homestead of fifty-four acres in Marathon County, Wis. On that place he built a log shack and cleared two acres of the land. He then went to Fond du Lac County for the harvest, returning to Clark County in time to take part in the winter logging. In this way he earned his living for two years, and on his second return to Fond du Lac County, was married, Sept. 30, 1873, to Mary Parrot, at Campbell's Port, that county. She was the daughter of John Parrot, a farmer there, but was born in Massachusetts, coming to Fond du Lac County, Wis., when a child. After his marriage, Mr. Burnett brought his wife to the homestead in Marathon County, where they lived for two years. He bought a cow and a yoke of oxen, but often had to carry supplies on his back from Loyal, Wis., a distance of ten miles. For sixteen winters he worked in the woods. After residing five years on his Marathon County homestead, he sold it and bought his present place in section 26, Unity Township, Clark County, which he obtained from an old soldier. There was a small log house on the land, but no clearing. The tract consisted of eighty acres, of which he has since cleared about sixty acres. In 1887 he built a ten-room brick house. He has built two barns, one in 1879, measuring 36 by 49 feet, and the other measuring 28 by 54 feet. Aside from his farming interests he helped to start the Romeo Co-operative Cheese Factory in Unity Township, and to build the Baptist Church in Spencer, and the Scandinavian, Lutheran and Methodist churches in Unity; also the Methodist Church in section 32, Unity Township. Mr. and Mrs. Burnett have been the parents of six children: Adel, Mabel Mary, Viola, Esther, Robert Irwin and Werdon. Adel, who is the wife of William Sook, resides in Spencer and has four children, Madeline, Lola, Keith and Gordon. Mabel M., who married Burk Hamm, lives in Boston, Mass., and has one child, Beulah. Viola, who is now Mrs. Frank Page, and a resident of Menasha, Wis., has two children, Myrtle and Olive. Esther is the wife of John Mace and lives in Spencer, Wis. She has had five children, Lester, Morris, Mabel, Gerald, and Lucille (now deceased). Robert Irwin, who married Matilda Martin, resides in Marathon County, Wis., and has one child, Pearl. Werdon resides at home.



MR. AND MRS. JESSE LAWRENCE
MR. AND MRS. GEORGE LINDSLEY

George Lindsley, in former years one of the leading citizens of York Township, was born in Jefferson County, New York, July 11, 1832, son of Elijah and Harriett (Webster) Lindsley. The father was a native of New York State and the mother of Connecticut, and they were farmers by occupation. George was one of the youngest in their family of thirteen children, and was sixteen years of age when he accompanied his father to Wisconsin, the latter having become a widower. Elijah Lindsley located in Fond du Lac County, where he engaged in farming. George soon struck out for himself, and on April 15, 1856, was united in marriage with Sarah Lawrence, who was born in Jefferson County, New York, in 1840, daughter of Jesse and Almeda (Benedict) Lawrence. Her parents were natives of the same state, the father of Lewis and the mother of Oswego County. Coming to Clark County about 1875, they settled in section 21, York Township, on a piece of wild land past which there was a trail or footpath. Here Mr. Lawrence built a log house, and having traded the horses with which he had driven into the township for oxen, he set to work to clear his land, of which he had a large tract. The rest of his life was spent in that employment until he finally died at the age of 66 years, his wife dying some ten years later at the age of 72. They were both members of the Methodist Church, and he served for some time as a member of the school board. In 1880 Mr. Lindsley and his wife located on the farm that had been opened up and improved by her father, driving across the state with a horse team and bringing stock with them. They reached York Township about Oct. 15, 1880, after a hard trip, and Mr. Lindsley at once began farming and continuing the work of clearing the unimproved land. The substantial brick house now standing on the place was erected by him. This farm was his home until his death at the age of 69 years, Aug. 8, 1901. He had become a well-known and popular resident of the township, and he served for a number of years as a member of the township board, of which he was chairman one term, also being a director on the school board. He was a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted in 1862 in Company A, 32d Wisconsin Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and after the surrender of Lee and Johnston, took part in the Grand Review at Washington. His wife still resides on the homestead in section 21, York Township. They were the parents of three children: Eugene, Ernest and Harriet. Eugene, who is now a resident of South Dakota, married Clara Breckenridg, and has two children, George and Harry. Ernest, who is a minister in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, married Ella Livingston and has one son, Clare, now in Lansing, Mich. Harriet is the wife of Abel Turner, of the town of York, Clark County, and has had eleven children, of whom two, Price and Birdene, are now deceased. The living are Mabel (wife of Emil Schoenfeld), Grant, George, Clayton, Myron, Victor, Harriet, Orvill and Wilber. All except Mabel are living on the old homestead. Their oldest son works the place, while the father and second son work at carpenter work. The mother still lives in the old home.

Myron W. De Lap, a well-known citizen of Abbotsford, is a native of Wisconsin, having been born at Monroe, Green County, Jan. 16, 1851, son

of John W. and Elizabeth (Nice) De Lap. The father, born June 7, 1829, was a farmer in Green County, for many years, and for several years a merchant at Melville, in this state. A Republican in politics, he took an active part in local affairs, was prominent in his community, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is now residing at Boscobel, Wis. His wife, who was born Mar. 29, 1829, died May 6, 1883, leaving five children: Melissa Amelia, Myron Webster, William Elizabeth, John Fletcher and Charles Wesley. The present Mrs. De Lap was formerly Mary Bush. Myron W. De Lap left home in 1889, going to Marshfield, Wis., where he worked in a furniture factory until 1892. He then went to Abbotsford and was in the employ of the "Soo" Railroad for five years as night agent, afterwards five years as cashier, and later for two years in the despatcher's office. He left the railway company to become postmaster at Abbotsford in 1909, serving in that position until 1913. In March, 1913, he began business in Abbotsford as a shoe merchant, in which enterprise he was successful, his store having been the only one exclusively confined to that line of trade. As a resident of Abbotsford he has spent a number of years in public office, his service including fourteen years on the school board and three years as village clerk, in which latter office he is still serving. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and for many years has been Sunday school superintendent. He is also a Mason, being a member of Blue Lodge, No. 298, of Abbotsford, in which he has passed through the chairs; and of Camp No. 17, Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. De Lap assumed the responsibilities of domestic life on Jan. 16, 1872, when he was united in marriage with Laura E. Taylor, born in Grant County, Wis., June 6, 1853, daughter of James L. and Catherine (Cook) Taylor, and this union has been blessed with two children, Lottie May and Laura Elizabeth, the former of whom is the wife of C. E. Crockett, of Stevens Point, and has had one child, Mildred Esther, who died in September, 1910, at the age of 5 years, and the latter of whom lives at home. James L. Taylor was born in Kentucky, Mar. 9, 1825, was reared in Indiana, came to Wisconsin as a young man, and for many years followed his occupation as a cooper. He served in the Civil War with Company F, 7th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, lost his leg in the Battle of the Wilderness, and was confined for a time in Libby Prison. He died Nov. 24, 1887. His wife was born in Canada, June 8, 1827, and died April 8, 1886. Their children were: David Andrew, Laura Etta, Mary Amelia, James Leslie, Edgar B., William Albert, George Eli and John Frederick.

Benjamin Franklin Nutting, an elderly resident of the village of Loyal, where he and his wife are much esteemed, has been a resident of Loyal Township since 1867, and for many years lived an active and somewhat strenuous life, first as lumberman and afterwards as a pioneer farmer. He was born in the township of Madison, Somerset County, Maine, Jan. 1, 1840, son of Josiah and Abial (Ames) Nutting. Both parents were natives of Maine, in which state they were married, residing there subsequently for about twenty-four years, Josiah working at farming and shoemaking. Four children were born to them: Josiah Marshall, James Melvin, Chandler Baker and Benjamin Franklin (subject of this sketch). After the death of



B. F. NUTTING, FAMILY AND DESCENDENTS

his wife, Abial, Josiah Nutting came to Clark County, Wis., and here contracted a second marriage. His son, Josiah M., died in Maine. James M., the second son, came west a few months after his father, and the third son, Chandler B., joined a Maine volunteer cavalry regiment and served through the Civil War. In the fall of 1860 B. F. Nutting came west alone, locating in La Crosse, Wis., where he was hired as a lumberman to work in the woods. In this kind of work he was engaged for thirty winters, taking part in twenty-six spring drives. At the age of 27 he was married to Josephine Hayden, daughter of William D. and Naomi (Lawrence) Hayden, the marriage taking place July 30, 1867, in Skowhegan, Maine, he having made the trip East for that purpose. Returning to Wisconsin with his wife, Mr. Nutting bought 120 acres of wild land in Loyal Township, Clark County, also buying a small house, which he moved onto the place. This farm he developed during the summers, getting his supplies from La Crosse. During the twenty-two years that he spent on it he cleared about sixty acres, built an addition onto the house and erected a barn, 40 by 60 feet. He raises cattle, sheep, hogs and horses. In 1901 he bought a residence in the village and moved to town, where he and his wife are now living in the enjoyment of a well-earned competency. On July 20, 1917, they will celebrate their golden wedding. While on the farm Mr. Nutting served for a number of years as a member of the township board, and as a good citizen, he has always taken an interest in all measures for the benefit of the community in which he resides. He and his wife have three children: Clifford H., William J. and Dumont H. Clifford H., born in Maine, married Lottie Demouth and lives on a farm in Clark County. He and his wife have four children—Erma, Robert, Reuben and Emma. William J., who was born in Beaver Township, Clark County, married May Smith and resides in that township. He has two children—Naomi and Rudel. Dumont H. married Flossie Greeley and resides in Butternut, Wis. His children are: Franklin, Mildred, Ronald and Josephine. While in the township Mr. Nutting served as a member of the town board. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Greenwood. Mrs. Nutting, at one time, was a member of the Rebekah Lodge. The family church is the Methodist.

Cortez O. Graham, now living retired in the village of Unity, after a long and successful career as an agriculturist, was born in Albion Township, Calhoun County, Mich., July 29, 1848, son of George W. and Lucinda (Wood) Graham. Both parents were born in New York State of Scotch ancestry, but from an early age resided in Michigan, where they spent the rest of their lives. They had nine children, of whom Cortez O. was the second in order of birth. He acquired his education in the common school of his district—a log structure 12 by 16 feet in size. At the age of 17 years, in September, 1865, he went to Minnesota, where he spent four years engaged in farm work. In 1870 he came to Clark County to procure a homestead and located on a tract of eighty acres, the south half of the northwest quarter of section 14, Unity Township. This land formed part of the wilderness, being covered with timber, and there was no road in the immediate vicinity. In the following year, 1871, he built a log house and began clearing his land with an axe as his sole implement. It was several

years before he got an ox team, which he raised from calves. Before becoming their happy possessor he had provided himself with a wife, being married, Mar. 30, 1872, to Aselia Clarisy Brown, who was born in Freeport, Ill., May 4, 1857, daughter of Obadiah and Ellen (Cuber) Brown, who came to Clark County, in the same year as Mr. Graham, settling in the same township. On their farm in Unity Mr. and Mrs. Graham lived for forty-two years, during which time he worked hard erecting good buildings and improving the property, and becoming widely known as a successful farmer and stock raiser. For thirteen years he held office as town treasurer, after which he was assessor for a number of years, besides being a member of the school board of his district. At the end of the long period mentioned he and his wife retired and took up their residence in the village of Unity, where they have a comfortable home and enjoying the fruits of their former industry and thrift. They have been the parents of ten children: Aurilla E., who died at the age of 15 years; George A., Charles O. and Jess R., who are living in Canada; Jennie, a twin sister of Jess, who is now Mrs. Joseph Christman, of Tony, Wis.; Elnora D., wife of Harly Thayer; an infant who died unnamed; Bessie B., now Mrs. Max Danberger, of Danalda, Can.; Lucy C., who died at the age of 12 years, and Cortez E., who died an infant of three and a half months. Mr. and Mrs. Graham have also twelve grandchildren.

Charles Franklin Anderson, a well-to-do resident of Unity village, is a man who has achieved success through energy and perseverance, overcoming many obstacles on his road to fortune. He was born in Sheboygan County, Wis., Nov. 25, 1856, son of Thomas and Lucy (Ross) Anderson. The father and mother were natives of England and Pennsylvania respectively, and were married in Sheboygan County, this state, where they engaged in farming. Thomas Anderson was still a young man when he passed from this life in August, 1864. His wife remained on the farm for many years after his death, and then moved to Kenosha. She died at Milwaukee in 1901. Charles Franklin Anderson, in his boyhood, attended the public schools of Sheboygan County. Coming to Clark County at the age of 16 years, he here became connected with the milling business, being employed by D. J. Spaulding for seven years at Unity. He then removed to Dorchester in the northern part of the county, where he became head sawyer for O. D. Van Dusen in the latter's lumber mills, retaining this position for ten years. In 1884 Mr. Anderson, then 28 years old, purchased eighty acres of heavily timbered land in section 8, Unity Township, and went to work with a will to improve it. His method was deliberate and effective. He first cut over one acre, hauling the logs and wood back out of the way, and then, working late at night, he burned the brush. His next work was to dig a cellar and erect his first house, a small frame structure, in which he took up his abode. There, in time, he built up a good farm, clearing all his land except a ten-acre tract, which he left for wood. He also made additions to his house and constructed good out-buildings, including one of the best barns in the community, measuring 40 by 70 feet over full basement, the basement wall being nine feet high and two feet thick. On this farm he continued to reside and prosper, becoming recog-



A. A. Gross

nized as one of the township's leading farmers. In 1912 Mr. Anderson sold his farm and purchased a twenty-acre tract of land within the village limits of Unity, and on this he is now erecting a fine bungalow of cement blocks, of the cobble-stone pattern outside, and with modern improvements throughout, including electric light, furnace heat, where he and Mrs. Anderson will spend the afternoon of life amid the comforts which they both so hard and earnestly worked for. For nine years Mr. Anderson rendered efficient service as clerk of School District No. 1, Colby and Unity. He was united in marriage, Sept. 22, 1878, at Unity village, to Lucy Jane Brown, who was born in the state of Michigan, Aug. 19, 1862, daughter of O. M. and Ellen (Cuber) Brown, her parents being early settlers in Clark County. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have been the parents of five children, Leon B., Earl F., Nellie I., Edward M., and Florence I. Leon B., who was born Dec. 29, 1880, died Dec. 5, 1881. Earl F., born Nov. 28, 1883, died May 10, 1912. He was united in marriage to Nellie M. Morgan and had two children, Vera O., aged 12 years, and Charles E., aged 10 years. Nellie I., born Oct. 13, 1886, is now Mrs. William Morgan of Unity Township, and has one child, Lucille, now eight years old. Edward M., born Mar. 10, 1889, is manager of the grocery department of a large store at Phelps, Wis. He married Gertrude Neldberg and they have two children, Willis E. and Ralph E. Florence I., born Aug. 22, 1890, is the wife of Gustav Dallman of O'Bleine Township, Marathon County, Wis.

Obadiah M. Brown, better known to his old time friends in Unity Township as O. M. Brown, was a well-known and respected resident of Clark County from 1870 until his death, on Jan. 17, 1898. He was born at Seneca Falls, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1828, and as a young man came west, residing for some time in Jackson County, Wis. At Albion, that county, he was united in marriage, Sept. 11, 1855, with Ellen Cuber, who was born in Bohemia, Mar. 4, 1832, and had come to America at the age of 18 years, locating at Black River Falls. On Nov. 29, 1862, Mr. Brown enlisted in Company M, First Michigan Cavalry, with which regiment he served until May, 1865, when he was discharged by reason of disability. In 1870 he came with his family to Clark County, locating in the town of Unity, where he engaged in farming, and was thus occupied until 1898. He then retired and with his wife took up his residence in the village of Unity, on the Marathon County side. A year later he was called to the great beyond, leaving behind him the memory of a man of high moral worth who had won the esteem of a wide acquaintance. He had served efficiently as justice of the peace and those who knew him best enjoyed his quiet humor and recognized his innate principles of rectitude and his natural kindness of heart. After Mr. Brown's death his wife's health gradually failed and on Mar. 12, 1903, she passed away at Lacota, Mich., where she was spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. C. H. Nelson. Mr. and Mrs. Brown had seven children, those now living, in addition to Mrs. Nelson, being Mrs. C. O. Graham and Mrs. C. F. Anderson, both of the town of Unity, and J. H. Brown of Brownsville, Tenn.

A. A. Graves, a prominent resident of the village of Loyal, who for many years has been closely identified with the manufacturing and other

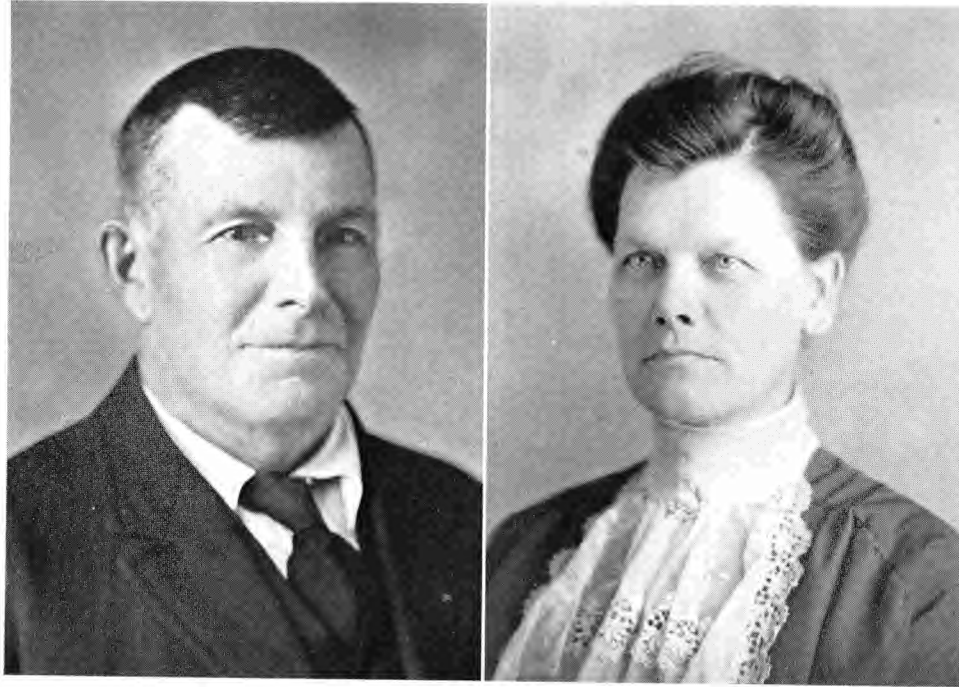
business interests of this part of Clark County, was born at Wautoma, Wis., May 14, 1857, son of John and Lytenia (Caldwell) Graves. The father was born in England, coming to the United States with his parents when six months old. They settled in New York State, where John was reared and educated and where he subsequently married Lytenia Caldwell. For three years after his marriage he remained a resident of that state and there two of his children were born—Hulda and Dwane. At the age of 35 years he set out for the West, coming with his family and driving a team all the way. On arriving at Iron Ridge, Wis., he halted and bought a piece of wild land, being the first settler in that place. There they resided for about eighteen years, during which time they had another child born to them, whom they named Rosella. By the end of the period mentioned he had made good progress in the development of his farm. He then removed to Wautoma, where he preached for a year, being a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and it was while living there that the subject of this sketch was born. Subsequently John Graves returned to his farm, but in 1866 he sold it and came to Loyal, Clark County, buying 320 acres of land in sections 15 and 16. All the land in Loyal Township was then covered with woods, and the nearest neighbors of the Graveses were the families of W. J. Hallett and E. Borden. Seeing opportunities in the lumber industry, Mr. Graves erected a sawmill, which he conducted alone until about 1876, when he took his son, A. A. Graves, in as partner. They put in a big stock of lumber and were prepared to do a rushing business, when ten days later the mill burned. The subject of this sketch then put up another mill, which he operated for about twenty-eight years. For some years this was a saw band, excelsior and heading mill, and the heading mill is still in operation. As early as when he was 14 years of age, A. A. Graves hauled goods between Loyal and Black River Falls. As a young man he had conducted a general store in Loyal, now the store of B. W. Colby, which he later sold to John Wiric and William Mulligan. He built, and for six years operated, a grist mill, which he afterward sold to Ed Murphy. This mill burned down in 1913. Mr. Graves is also a stockholder in the State Bank of Withee and in the Mercantile State Bank of Minneapolis, and is president of the Loyal State Bank. He owns 640 acres of land in Loyal Township and in 1890 he built a fine residence in the village of Loyal, which village he is now serving as a member of its board of trustees. On Sept. 1, 1878, Mr. Graves was married to Isabelle Hallock, whose father, William, was then a blacksmith. The children born of that marriage were: Elva, now Mrs. R. M. Jenks, of Loyal; Maude, who married John Jones and resides in the South; and Blanche, who is the wife of Dr. M. Magonigal of Loyal. In 1882 Mrs. Isabelle Graves died and in 1886 Mr. Graves married for his second wife, Dolly Mulvey, whose father, John Mulvey, was a wagonmaker in Loyal. Though Mr. Graves has met with reverses in his business career, he has on the whole been successful and is numbered among the prosperous citizens of Loyal village and township. He has taken an active and useful part in the development of the county and has made many warm friends and acquaintances.

Mathias Meyers, proprietor of Clover Leaf Cheese Factory, in Worden Township, Clark County, is a man who has won high reputation in the cheese-making industry, and is doing a successful business where he is now located. He was born in Sheboygan County, Wis., Sept. 24, 1883, son of Peter and Catherine (Kleinhans) Meyers. Both the father and mother were born and reared in Germany and came to this country with their respective parents when young. Peter Meyers, who was one of the pioneer cheese makers of Sheboygan County, in 1884, moved to St. Anna, Wis., a village situated not far from Fond du Lac, where he engaged in the cheese business, conducted a creamery and also a store and saloon. At one time he opened a cheese factory in Calumet County, this state. He retired from active business life in 1909 and is now living at Kiel, Wis. His wife died in 1907 at the age of 62 years. Their family consisted of seven children: Lena, now Mrs. Joe Turba, of Kiel; Maggie, who resides in Chicago; John, a jeweler at New Ulm, Minn.; Mary, wife of Nick Gregoire, of Sheboygan County, Wis.; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Konz, and Annie, wife of John Stemper, both of Sheboygan County, and Mathias, subject of this sketch. Mathias Meyer learned the art of cheese-making from his brother John, in his father's factory, and acquired a thorough knowledge of it. In 1910 he came to Clark County and in 1911 bought out the interests of Frank Pritzel, then proprietor of the Clover Leaf Factory, which he has since conducted himself with profitable results. That he is well qualified to succeed in this business is evidenced by the fact that he has in the past won various prizes for excellence in this branch of industry. These prizes include two gold medals, one of which was awarded to him Jan. 10, 1912, at Milwaukee, for the best cheese made, and the other received in 1916 at Stratford, Wis., from the Central Wisconsin Cheesemakers' and Buttermakers' and Dairying Association. In 1909 he also carried off the second prize, a silver cup, given by the Wisconsin Cheese Makers' Association at Milwaukee. The Butter, Cheese & Egg Journal, of Wisconsin, issue of Jan. 14, 1914, mentions the remarkable record of Mr. Meyers as being highly commendable, and speaks of his average of 93.9 covering a period of six years' exhibitions at Madison. In 1916 his score at the Chippewa Falls Fair was 94.25, and he has also scored highly in other places in Wisconsin, as well as in other states. In 1917 he won first premiums at the Wisconsin State Fair, the Indiana State Fair, and the Chippewa Falls Fair, and third prize at the Missouri State Fair. The Clover Leaf Cheese Factory was started in 1895, by Frank Pretzel, the building being erected that year, and since Mr. Meyers became proprietor he has made a number of improvements. In addition to the factory there is a two-story residence on the ground. In 1917 the factory received over two and a third million pounds of milk. Mr. Meyers was married Jan. 20, 1913, to Mamie Boll, who was born in Calumet County, Wis., Mar. 11, 1890, daughter of Gabriel and Magdaline (Peters) Boll. Her father, who was a farmer, died in June, 1916, at the age of 67 years, and her mother in 1913, at the age of 66. Their children were: John, Kate, Joseph, Antoin, Bertha, Rosa, Anna, Mamie and Tena. Mr. and Mrs. Meyers are the parents of two children: Dorothy, born Nov. 9, 1913,

and Irene, born Mar. 21, 1915. The family faith is that of the Catholic Church.

George Castner, a progressive farmer of Loyal Township, was born in a log cabin on his father's farm in section 22, this township, April 28, 1864. A memoir of the father, John Castner, appears elsewhere in this volume. George remained on the parental farm until reaching the age of 14 years, when, being a strong and energetic boy, he went to work in the lumber camps. His strength and vigor increased with exercise; he developed into a strong and hardy man and today shows effect from the hard work he did in lumber camps, in railroad construction work, and on the farm. He was first married, Aug. 23, 1886, to Lillian Nutting, daughter of Charles and Cordelia (Gilman) Nutting, and who was born in Randolph County, Wis., Jan. 18, 1859. The Nutting family trace their ancestry back to John Nutting, who came from England in 1636. The Gilmans are of Welch ancestry and their genealogy has been traced back to the year 926. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Castner, with his wife, located on a wild tract of land in section 27, Loyal Township, beginning its improvement with a team of horses, aside from which they had nothing but their hands. There they resided nine years, Mr. Castner putting up good buildings and having fifty-five acres cleared when he left the place. During this time he was also engaged as a contractor in the logging industry, his camps being located in Loyal Township and on Black River and near Rhinelander. After that he engaged in railroad contract work in various places, including Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Montana and British Columbia, from which last place he returned to Loyal Township and purchased the old homestead of his father, where he was born, which was then owned by Daniel Mack, his maternal grandfather. On this he now resides, and here he has built a good ten-room house, a barn, 36 by 100 feet, and a silo, 16 by 34 feet. He raises good stock, keeping high grade Guernsey and Holstein cattle, and using a milking machine. In addition to this farm he owns another in Loyal Township. His first wife, Mrs. Lillian Castner, died Dec. 31, 1895, leaving four children: John, Cora, Ethel and Frona. The three daughters have all been teachers. Mr. Castner married for his second wife, Nettie Wicker, the date of their union being Jan. 28, 1903. She was born in Neburg, Wis., Aug. 2, 1868, daughter of William and Emeline (Young) Wicker, who, at an early day, settled in Colby, Marathon County, where they were pioneer farmers. Her mother still resides there, but her father died at the age of 54 years. Of Mr. Castner's second marriage three children have been born: Jeanette, Edith and Valda.

Jacob Henry Etta, proprietor, with his two sons, Elmer and Oscar, of the flour and feed mill at Loyal, Clark County, was born on the farm of his parents, Andrew and Esther (Reynolds) Etta, in Arbun Township, Fond du Lac County, Wis., Mar. 11, 1858. The father came to the United States from Germany in 1848 with his parents, he being then a boy of 16 years. After spending forty days on the ocean in a sailing vessel, they landed in this country and proceeded to Fond du Lac County, where they settled. Andrew subsequently struck out for himself and engaged in steamboat work, visiting points in Ohio, in which state he was subsequently mar-



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE CASTNER



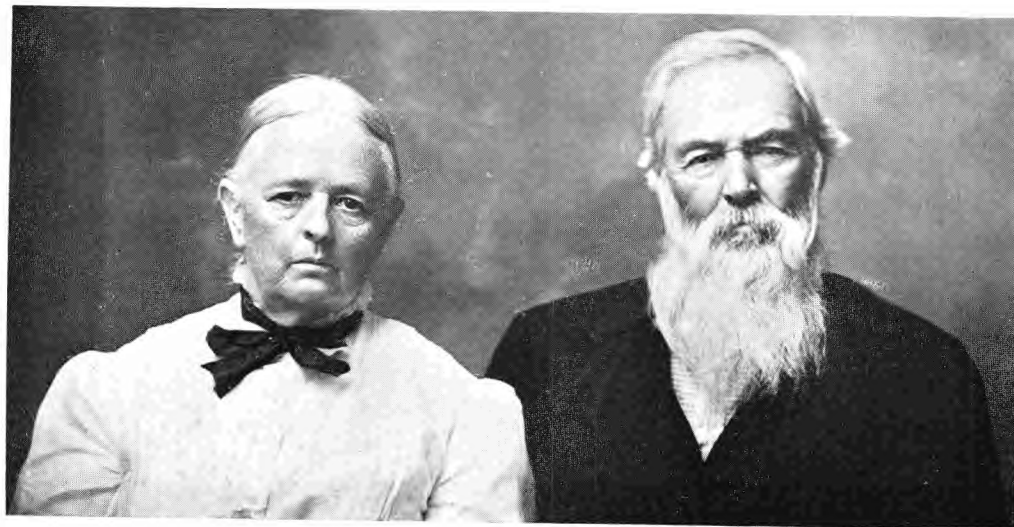
C. B. ESSELMAN AND FAMILY

ried to Esther Reynolds, who was a native of that state. Returning to Fond du Lac County with his wife he took an eighty-acre tract of land and began pioneer farming, later buying twenty acres more. His farm lay in the forest and he had to perform years of hard labor in clearing it, using the customary ox team in early days and erecting a log house for a residence. He often had to carry flour twelve miles through the woods on his back and he and his wife suffered many hardships until prosperity gradually smiled upon them. They were religious people and attended the Methodist Church, though she had been brought up in the Presbyterian faith. Their children were: Jacob H., Jane, Thomas, Elizabeth and George, all of whom are now living. Jacob H. Etta acquired his education in the common or district schools. In 1882 he came to Clark County, and at Spencer engaged to work for Joe Marsh at Blakesley camp and Mapleworks, and was in his employ for two winter months, or until the camp broke up, when he went to Fargo, N. D. Returning subsequently, he again entered Mr. Marsh's employ at Heathville, as cook, and worked for him, and for William Rose at Spokeville, for two years. He then came to Loyal and took up the carpenter's trade, which he had previously learned, and followed it here and in the vicinity, building many of the houses and the majority of the business blocks in Loyal. After being occupied in this manner for some years, Mr. Etta bought eighty acres of wild land in Sherman Township, built log buildings on it and began the work of clearing the land. After two years on this place, however, he returned to Loyal and in 1891, with his brother Thomas, started a shingle and planing-mill, which they operated together until 1911, when the partnership was dissolved, and Jacob H. started for himself in the flour and feed business. In 1913 he took his two sons, Elmer and Oscar, into the business and built his present three-story mill, 32 by 52 feet in ground dimensions, which he and his sons are successfully operating. In 1901 he erected a storehouse, 24 by 50, with full basement and store room, with living rooms up stairs. Under the name of J. H. Etta & Sons, the company does a general milling business, and manufactures strictly pure buckwheat and wheat flours. Mr. Etta has served as a member of the village council, and has attained a position as one of the most substantial citizens of the village. His fraternal relations are with the Woodmen, the Beavers and the Equitable Fraternal Union. Mr. Etta was married July 4, 1888, to Anna Stange, a native of Germany, and daughter of Charles and Minnie (Arndt) Stange, of Clark County. He and his wife are the parents of six children: Elmer, Oscar, Esther, Mabel, Maud and Florence. Oscar is in the United States service with the band of the 127th Regiment National Guard; Elmer was elected treasurer of Loyal village in 1917; both are graduates of Wausaw College. Esther is the wife of Harold Stabnow, of Greenwood. Mabel is a student at the State Normal School at Oshkosh. Maud and Florence are at home.

Clemens B. Esselmann, proprietor of an excellent farm of 200 acres, in section 29, and eighty acres in section 20, Loyal Township, is a native of Germany, having been born in Munster, Westphalia, May 13, 1866, the son of H. Clemens and Anna (Bushman) Esselmann. The father was a farmer, who was born, reared and married in Germany. After his mar-

riage he and his wife resided for four years in Munster, where two children were born to them—Sofia and Clemens B. In 1867 H. Clemens, with his family, came to the United States, locating at West Bend, Washington County, Wis., where they resided eleven years, and while there five more children were born—Anna, Herman, Dena, Josephine and Mary. The family then came to Clark County, and here H. Clemens Esselmann bought 160 acres of land in section 28, Loyal Township. Most of it was wild, but there was a small frame house on the place and a log barn and he at once began the work of improvement. This place was his home for thirty years, during which time he cleared all the land and built a thirteen-room brick house and a barn 40 by 76 feet. In 1908 he sold the place and moved to Marshfield, where he died only three weeks later, at the age of 74. His wife, born Sept. 25, 1844, is still living there. They had three more children, who were born in Loyal Township: Gusta, Amelia and Louis. Clemens B. Esselmann remained on the home farm until he was about 32 years old. After his marriage he settled on forty acres of land in section 29, Loyal Township. The tract was mostly timber land, but had some improvements on it. Building a brick house and a small barn, he began the hard work of clearing, which in time he accomplished. He then bought 160 acres more in section 29, where he built two barns, 96 by 32 feet, and 96 by 36 feet in size, respectively; also two silos, one of 160 tons and the other of 100 tons capacity. He also enlarged his house to sixteen rooms, and having cleared the 160-acre tract, he bought eighty acres more, of which he has since cleared fifty, so that his farm now contains 250 acres of cleared land and thirty acres uncleared. Here he does general farming, raising thoroughbred Holstein cattle. Mr. Esselmann also helped to organize the North Star Creamery. He served as township clerk about five years and has also been school treasurer. Aside from his farming interests he holds stock in the Citizens State Bank of Loyal, and has served as one of its directors since its organization. Mr. Esselmann is a member of the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Esselmann married Barbara Christman, born in Wisconsin, Mar. 3, 1874, daughter of Balthaser and Caroline (Winterhalten) Christman, and they have three children, Joseph, Roselind and Dorothy, all living at home. Balthasar Christman, the son of Conrad Christman, a native of Germany, was born, reared and married in Wisconsin. For a time he conducted a store and saw and stave mill in Hewett, Wood County, this state, and later came to Loyal in this county, where he engaged in merchandizing and milling and secured farm land. He and his good wife are still living in that place.

John Castner, one of the notable pioneer settlers in Clark County, now living retired in the village of Loyal, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, July 27, 1835, on the farm of his parents, John and Maria (Sabens) Castner. The father, whose native state was New Jersey, had lived for some time in the state of New York before coming to Ohio and was there married. He was an exceptionally strong and robust man and was a blacksmith by occupation. He had taken up land in Ohio when that state was but sparsely settled and with a team of oxen he had broken his land, built a log house and for years lived the life of a pioneer farmer, finally clearing



MR. AND MRS. JOHN CASTNER

his place and developing a good farm. He and his wife had five sons, two of whom—Jacob and William—were born in New York State and the other three—George, John and Stuart—in Ohio. John Castner, in his boyhood, attended school in his native state of Ohio. At the age of 18 he left home and worked out for three years on farms in that state. In 1855, having attained his majority, he came to Clark County, Wis., soon after locating in Onalaska, where he worked in a mill one year, receiving \$20 a month, and subsequently going into the woods, for which work he got \$26 a month. He was on the drive on the Mississippi River two springs, receiving \$2.50 a day. September 17, 1859, he was married to Lydia Mack, whose father, Dan Mack, a farmer, had come to Wisconsin from Canada, where Lydia was born. After his marriage Mr. Castner bought eighty acres in section 27, Loyal Township, the land being all wild. On this tract he built a log house and barn and began pioneer farming, working at other jobs from time to time as he had need. Among other things he helped to cut the main road from Loyal to Greenwood. After remaining on his land for four years, he removed to Monroe County, where he bought eighty acres of open land, which he broke, staying there four years also. Then he returned to his original homestead in Clark County, which place was his home subsequently for forty-one years—from 1869 to 1910. During that time he cleared eighty acres, with the help of oxen and horses, working on the farm in the summer and in the woods in the winter. He had the first trading camp on Black River, at Eau Claire. He hauled his supplies from Black River Falls and West Salem, Wis., bringing in a year's provisions at one time. Transportation was difficult, as he had to ford all rivers and there were no roads worthy of the name. The easiest money he ever made was when he killed twenty-one deer in eight days, which he shipped to Chicago, receiving \$126 in return. He used a double-barrel musket, for which he paid \$46. This he ruined one day when he came unexpectedly upon four bears. He shot at the biggest one, aiming at the heart, and she charged him. Taking aim again, he pulled the trigger and the gun only snapped, so he was forced to use it as club, killing the bear, for which he got \$7. In those days Mr. Castner was a great hunter when he had nothing else to do, and often furnished the neighborhood with venison. After he had made some progress on his farm he built a four-room frame house and a barn 36 by 46 feet; also a granary and numerous other buildings. He raised Holstein, Jersey and Red Poland cows, as well as sheep, and in course of time became one of the prosperous farmers of his township. In 1902, Mr. Castner bought a home in the village of Loyal, where he has since resided. His wife died Sept. 20, 1914. While residing on the farm, Mr. Castner served for many years as justice of the peace and at different times held the offices of school clerk, treasurer and director. Although now 82 years old, he is still hale and hearty and able to enjoy the comforts of life, which he has the means to do through his many years of industry and thrift. He had thirteen brothers and sisters—Jacob, William, Mary, Elizabeth, Phoebe, Paulina, Jane, John, Margaret, George, Nancy, Eliza, Caroline and Stewart. He and his wife had eight children—Mary, George, Frona, Albert, Alfred, Albina, Daniel and Frank—of whom the following is a brief record:

Mary is now Mrs. Willis, of Park Falls, Wis., and has four children—Pearl, Ruby, Eva and Lea. Of these children, Pearl married a blacksmith at Battle Creek, Mich., and Eva became the wife of a Mr. Robarg, of Park Falls, Wis.; George, who first married Lillian Nutting, lives on the old home farm. He married, secondly, Nettie Vicker. He had four children by his first marriage—Cora, John, Ethel and Frona, and by his second marriage, three—Edith, Jeanette and Valda. Frona (daughter of John and Lydia Castner) is now the wife of Dr. J. L. Bradford, of La Crosse, Wis. Albert married Maude Davis and resides in Clark County. He has six children—Jessie, Russel, Hazel, Forest, Harry and La Follette. Alfred married Martha Davis, of Loyal, where he and his wife reside. Albina is the wife of William Dutcher, and lives at Rapid River, Mich. They have five children—Royce, Elsie, Viola, Delbert and Ethel. Daniel married Dolly Miligan, and they have five children—Glen, Elva, Claude, Alice and Inez. Frank, the youngest child, died at the age of five days.

William Harding, a pioneer, was born in St. Johns, N. B., Jan. 25, 1821, the son of Abel G. and Ann (Nace) Harding, the former of whom was born April 11, 1799, and died April 3, 1881, and the latter, of whom was born Feb. 23, 1799, and died Nov. 20, 1888. Abel G. Harding, hotelkeeper in New Brunswick, removed with his family to Wisconsin, locating at Racine, and it was there that his son, William, grew to manhood and received his schooling. The latter subsequently engaged in the lumber business, which in those days was a highly flourishing industry, and it was that occupation that brought him to Clark County, where he employed sometimes as many as 150 men. For a number of years he made his home at Necedah, Juneau County. In 1873 he located on a forty-acre tract of land in Section 10, Fremont Township, then a wilderness, and with the assistance of his sons, George and Roswald, erected on it a log shanty of one room, into which he moved with his wife and family. He and his wife then had nine children—Ida, George, Roswald, Edith, William, Homer, Edward, Abel and Henry. Two others, Dana B. and Agatha L., were afterwards born on the place. William had brought two cows with him from Necedah, but had no team nor any farm machinery. The journey from their old home in Necedah, a distance of over 100 miles, was made in the winter, through the woods, and they had arrived in a wagon, or other conveyance on December 27. The Rollins family lived a little to the north, and the home of Thomas Taxbox, where they ate their first supper after arriving, was just across the river. The next summer he began the work of clearing the land. Supplies had to be carried from the logging camps down the river. The first crops were grubbed in, but Mr. Harding soon got an ox team, using a jumper instead of a wagon. The woods were then infested by wolves, who would sometimes disturb the family by howling around the cabin at night, occasionally climbing onto the roof, and often trying to rob the family of its food. Soon after coming here William Harding began logging again, operating on contract throughout Clark and Wood counties, his sons in the meanwhile clearing the farm. In 1877 they built a two-story house of hewn logs, which was regarded as the finest in the county at that time, and which is still standing. William Harding and wife were members of the Presby-



MR. AND MRS. LEVI M. LEROY

terian Church, Mrs. Harding being also a Sunday school teacher, and religious services were often held in both of their log cabins. Mrs. Harding also spun and carded wool, and made stockings, caps and mittens for the family. During one entire year they had so little wheat that they could only make eleven loaves of white bread, and had to use corn meal. With the assistance of the sons progress was made on the farm, and in time a barn 40 by 50 feet was erected. William Harding became a prominent citizen of the township, serving as a member of the side board, as assessor and treasurer, and for many years as a member of the school board, helping to organize the school at Heathville, two and a half miles northwest, the first building being constructed of logs and having board seats. He had served one year in the Civil War as a member of Company I, Third Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and belonged to the Grand Army Post at Marshfield. He was also more or less active in politics and several times was sent as a delegate to political conventions. After a long, active and useful career, he died at the age of 82 years, April 4, 1903. His wife, Sarah Tarbox Harding, the date of whose birth was April 25, 1836, passed from this life about four years before her husband, on Jan. 27, 1899. They had lived in happy wedlock for over forty-seven years, having been married Dec. 4, 1852. She was a daughter of Byron Tarbox, a lumberman who, in early days, coming West from Maine, located at Quincy, Wis. Though she and her husband have both passed away, they played well their part in life's drama, and their memory will remain green for many years to come.

Abel Nace Harding, a thriving farmer of Fremont Township, of which he is also a prominent citizen, was born in Adams County, Wis., Aug. 20, 1869, son of William and Sarah (Tarbox) Harding. Abel was a child of about 4 years when the family came to this locality from Necedah, Wis. When a little older he attended the log schoolhouse and grew to manhood on his parents' farm, of which eventually he became the owner, but subsequently sold. He bought a tract of forty acres across the road, erected some good buildings, and then sold. Then he bought his present place of forty acres. It was then covered with timber and destitute of buildings, but out of the wild tract he has made a good farm, having cleared the land and built a barn 24 by 72 feet in size, a silo 12 by 26 feet, and a good frame house. He raises a good grade of stock, and is doing a successful business. Both as the son of an old pioneer, and as a man who has himself shown forceful and reliable traits of character, he is widely known and respected, and has served in public office, as a member of the township side board and also of the school board. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Harding married Edith Peck, a native of New York State, and daughter of Archelaus and Abbie (Drake) Peck, who came from that state to Nasonville, Wis., where they engaged in farming. Mr. Drake is now making his home with his son-in-law, Mr. Harding. Mr. and Mrs. Harding have five children—Chester, Abel, Joy, Harold and Gertie.

Levi M. LeRoy, who has been connected with the agricultural interests of Loyal Township since 1866, and is now one of the most elderly residents of the township, as he is one of the best known and respected, was born in Ulster County, N. Y., June 7, 1828. His parents were Josiah and

Julia (Mackey) LeRoy, the mother being of Scotch ancestry, and the father, as it is supposed, English. When he was 6 years old his parents moved to Dutchess County, N. Y., where he resided until he was 22 or 23 years of age. He then went to Columbia County, that state, and was employed for some years there in an agricultural machine shop. In 1862 he enlisted in Company 8, New York Sharpshooters, and was in the service three years, but spending only a year and a half as a soldier, the rest of the time being employed in the railroad shops at Nashville, Tenn. On being mustered out he returned to his native state, where he remained until the spring of 1866. He then came to Clark County, Wis., locating on his present place in Section 23, Loyal Township. In 1859 he had been married in New York State to Maggie Simpson, who accompanied him, and who was his faithful helpmate for many years, dying in 1910, at the age of 74. They drove to Clark County from Iron Ridge with an ox team, and on their arrival took up their residence on their land, the tract consisting of eighty acres, covered with timber. John Graves was one of their nearest neighbors, and Rastus Mack lived about half a mile south of them. In addition to their ox team they had brought with them a cow. They often walked to Neillsville for supplies, or drove their ox team there hitched to a "jumper." Mr. LeRoy built a log house, 18 by 20 feet in size, and containing two rooms, it being located a little south of his present residence. The frame house he erected years later. His first barn was also a small log structure. In time he got his land well cleared and improved, well supplied with all necessary buildings, his present barn being 112 by 40 feet in dimensions. He has also two silos, which were built by Fred Garvin. He and his wife had no children of their own, but adopted a girl, Edith, who is now the wife of Fred Garvin. Mrs. Garvin died in 1917, leaving an adopted son, Levi. In early days Mr. LeRoy served as chairman of the township board, being the second to hold that office, and he was connected with the school board for many years. He also assisted in organizing the Methodist Church, of which he was one of the first members. He has had a long, active and useful career, and is now in his declining years, enjoying a comfortable prosperity.

Fred Rahn, a farmer of Section 2, Hoard Township, who has attained prosperity after many years of hard toil, having developed a good farm from the wilderness, was born in Germany, Oct. 28, 1855, son of Ferdinand and Augusta (Klug) Rahn. The parents came to America with their family in 1873, locating in Milwaukee, where they resided three years. Then they removed to Clark County, settling on the northwest quarter of Section 2, in what is now Hoard Township, but which was then a part of Mayville Township. The land was covered with timber and their first dwelling was a log house, which Ferdinand Rahn erected. He died in 1880 at the age of 68 years, after having cleared fifteen acres of his land. His wife died in 1896, when 69 years old. They had four children—William and Emily, who are now deceased; Fred, subject of this sketch, and Albert, who resides in Hoard Township. Fred Rahn homesteaded his present farm of eighty acres in 1877, it then consisting of a tract of wild land. For some time he had no team to work with, but made the best progress he could,

his farm improving from year to year. His first dwelling was a log cabin, in which he resided for a number of years. In 1909 he built his present frame house of eight rooms, and now has a barn 40 by 64 feet in size, and a granary 16 by 24, all built of lumber from the farm. The latter is now well developed, and for a number of years has been conducted on a profitable basis, Mr. Rahn raising hay, oats, barley and corn. He also breeds mixed cattle, milking twelve cows, and raises some sheep and Berkshire hogs. Through his own labors he has carved a comfortable and attractive home out of what was formerly a wilderness, and takes rank among the progressive and successful farmers of his township. He has done good service for several years as a supervisor of his township, and also for several years as director of School District No. 1, in this township. Mr. Rahn was first married in May, 1885, to Dora Ackerman, who was born in Germany and came to America with her parents in 1881, they settling in Taylor County, Wis. She died Feb. 2, 1886, leaving one child, Elizabeth, who married George Olson, and now lives in Montana. On June 15, 1888, Mr. Rahn married for his second wife Carrie Kinow, who was born in Germany, and with her sister settled in Pleasant Valley Township, Eau Claire County, Wis. Her parents, Christ and Frederika Kinow, died in Germany. Three children have been born of this second marriage: Emma, now Mrs. Clinton Young, of Stanley, Wis.; Elsie and Fred, who reside at home. Emma has two children, Bernice and Donald.

Dr. William J. Frank, one of the leading dentists of Clark County, located at Thorp, was born at Pepin, Pepin County, Wis., March 15, 1879, son of William and Johannah B. (Elk) Frank. He attended the public schools of his neighborhood and the High School at St. Paul, and was graduated from the dental department of the Northwestern University at Chicago with the class of 1901. Thus prepared he directly opened an office in Thorp, and has since been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession, having a constantly increasing patronage. He also has a branch office where he goes once a week. He is the only dentist in this immediate vicinity, and has built up a considerable clientele in village and country, having won a reputation for skilful and conscientious work. His professional standing is shown by his membership in the dental societies of Eau Claire and Chippewa counties, and in the Wisconsin State Dental Association. His fraternal relations are with the local Masonic lodge, of which he was Master three times, and is now secretary. When he filled the chair of Master he was the youngest to hold that office in the State of Wisconsin. In 1907 he was elected as director of the Thorp board of education, and is still serving. Dr. Frank was united in marriage June 24, 1903, to Grace Boardman, of Thorp, Wis., daughter of Ephraim A. and Savilla (Fults) Boardman, and they have four children—Maxine, Kathro, Jane and William J., Jr. William Frank was born in Germany, and came to America at the age of 27 years, shortly afterward marrying Johannah B. Elk, who had come to America before her future husband, at the age of 25 years. For seven years after their marriage they lived in New York City, where he was connected with the gas business. Then they came to Pepin County, this state, and purchased a farm. They soon became numbered among the sub-

stantial and leading people of their neighborhood. After a long and useful life they passed away, he in 1907 and she in 1916. They were the parents of five children—Emma, who is now Mrs. Jacob Franck, of Pepin, Wis.; Herman, who resides on the old homestead in Pepin County; William J., a dentist of Thorp; Leona, now Mrs. Frank Sherman, of Grand Rapids, Wis.; and Jennie, a trained nurse, residing in Minneapolis, Minn. Ephraim A. and James S. Boardman are appropriately mentioned elsewhere in this work, as pioneers and leading citizens of Thorp, which they founded. Ephraim A. and Savilla (Fults) Boardman had eight children, of whom there are living Anson, Grace and Melvin.

Edward W. Romaine, one of the earliest settlers in Beaver Township, but now deceased, was a man well known throughout Clark County, and held in high estimation. He was born in Paterson, N. J., Sept. 6, 1840, and when only 10 years old accompanied his parents to Fond du Lac County, Wis., where he attended country school and grew to manhood on the farm. There also he was united in marriage Dec. 25, 1862, to Celia Roscoe, who was born in Milwaukee, Jan. 5, 1844. She had received a good education and before her marriage was a school teacher. In 1864, Mr. Romaine enlisted as a private in Company C, 14th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. It was in 1868 that he became a pioneer of Clark County, he and his brother Frank, with their families driving overland with an ox team from Fond du Lac County. Each took a homestead of 160 acres in Beaver Township, they being among the first settlers there. Edward W. Romaine's land was heavily timbered, which meant years of hard work for many hours a day, but he was not a man to be daunted by difficulties. Immediately he set to work on his task, which he kept up with a firm will and determination. The erection of a log cabin and stables first occupied his attention, after which the clearing of the land was begun. His persistent energy in time brought due reward, and he found himself the owner of a well cultivated farm, with a fine frame house and a complete set of barns and outbuildings. There he carried on general farming for a quarter of a century, and became prosperous. In 1893, owing to the poor health of Mrs. Romaine, he moved with her to the village of Loyal, where he made his home until his death twelve years later, which came unexpectedly. Accompanied by his wife and daughter, Jessie, he was on his way to the Portland Fair, anticipating a pleasant trip, and stopped off at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, to visit his daughter, Mrs. C. M. Ransimer. Shortly after his arrival there he was taken ill and fourteen days later expired, July 29, 1905. His remains were taken in charge by the Odd Fellows' lodges of Coeur d'Alene and Spokane, and returned to Loyal, where the funeral was held at the residence of his son-in-law, Charles H. Brown. They were afterwards taken to Neillsville, where he now rests beside his son Robert. Mr. Romaine was an honored member of Hercules Lodge, No. 181, I. O. O. F., of Greenwood; also of the G. A. R. Post. During his active career he had been closely identified with the affairs of Clark County, serving in many offices of public trust, including that of Deputy Sheriff, and his public career was marked by energy, efficiency and fidelity to duty, while his amiable characteristics made him personally popular. To him



MR. AND MRS. EDWARD W. ROMAINÉ

and his wife five children were born: Edith D., who is now Mrs. C. M. Ransimer, of Lewiston, Mont.; Mary E., wife of Charles H. Brown, of Loyal, Wis.; Leah E., now Mrs. John Graves, of Spencer, Wis.; Jessie I., who is the wife of Robert Eunson, of Lewistown, Mont., and Robert E., the only son, who died in 1881. Mrs. Celia Romaine, beloved by her children, is now spending the afternoon of life in quiet and comfort, and though some memories of the past are sad, they are not unhappy, for her duties as wife and mother were faithfully performed and have brought their own reward.

Charles H. Brown, president of the Citizens State Bank of Loyal, Wis., and also connected in an official capacity with other important enterprises, is widely known as a public spirited citizen, and as one of the leading business men of Clark County. He was born in the village of Fort Ann, on the Hudson River, in Washington County, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1855. His parents were Charles D. and Lucy (North) Brown, the father, a native of New York, and the mother of Vermont. Charles D. Brown was a driver on the old Erie Canal, following that occupation until about 1858, when he came West to Wisconsin, locating on a tract of land in Hartford Township, Washington County, where the early home of the family was a log house. Their supplies had to be obtained at Milwaukee, thirty-five miles distant, to which they drove with an ox team. There the father spent the rest of his life engaged in clearing and developing his farm. During the latter part of the Civil War he served in the 52d Wisconsin Volunteers. Charles H. Brown, who was only 3 years old when his parents settled on their farm in Washington County, Wis., was there reared to manhood, attending the district school, and later the high school in town. At the age of 18 he began teaching, and in 1873 came to Clark County and taught school in Unity Township. Subsequently, he went to other parts of the state, and became connected with the sewing machine business, in which he got his first experience as a salesman. From that line of industry he passed to the lumber business, and for some time was engaged in selling lumber on the road. Afterwards he became a real estate dealer, and in that capacity handled some extensive transactions. During all this time he was gaining experience and developing into an able business man. In 1901, foreseeing a good future for Clark County, he located in Loyal, where for about ten years he conducted the Daisy Meat Market. His eyes were open to other opportunities, however, and from time to time he handled considerable land, some of it becoming his own property. Thus, among his present interests are lands in Dakota and Montana, which have proved a profitable investment, and which include a cattle ranch of 1,100 acres at the foot of Snowy Mountains, in Fergus County, Mont., on which he is raising Pole Angus beef cattle. He has also two fine farms in Loyal Township, Clark County, which he is developing with the aid of his sons, Halbert and Harry. On Dec. 20, 1909, Mr. Brown took advantage of another good opportunity when he inaugurated the Citizens State Bank of Loyal, becoming its first vice president. Later, upon the death of Michael Doyle, he succeeded to the presidency. The present vice president is B. W. Colby, and the cashier, Harry Haeslett. The bank is a successful institution, and has a capital stock of \$25,000, with a surplus of \$6,000, and on Dec. 31, 1917, showed un-

divided profits of \$410.05, and deposits of \$297,514.93. The value of its building and fixtures is over \$5,000. Mr. Brown is also president of the Clark County Telephone Company and agent for the Northwestern National Insurance Company of Milwaukee. He served as president of the village board for five or six years, during which time the electric light and water power plant was installed. Mr. Brown was first married to Jane Ferguson, by whom he had two sons, Halbert and Harry, who are now engaged in breeding Berkshire swine and Percheron horses on their father's farms in Loyal Township. Halbert, who operates a farm of eighty acres, married Elsie Fauss. Harry, who operates a farm of 160 acres, married Lottie Swarthout, and has four children—Edith Jane, Mary Louise, Charles Halbert and Harry Edward, the two last mentioned being twins. Mr. Brown's second marriage was to Mary E. Romaine, daughter of Edward Romaine, a pioneer of Clark County, who settled in Section 35, Beaver Township. Mr. Brown belongs to the Masonic Blue Lodge at Greenwood, and to the Chapter at Neillsville. His career has been one of steady progress and achievement, and he is widely recognized throughout this region as a man of sound business judgment, incorruptible integrity, and loyalty as a citizen.

Conrad G. Frantz, a prosperous farmer and respected citizen of Pine Valley Township, was born in a log house on his parents' homestead in section 23, this township, Dec. 11, 1856, the parents being George and Barbara Frantz, the pioneer. His early years were spent in pioneer farming, as he helped his father to clear the farm, driving an ox team. At the age of 20 years he struck out for himself, and, having had some experience in lumber camps, in which he had been employed when only 14 years old, he took up that occupation, working in the woods and on the river driving logs, and being foreman both in camp and on the drive. For six years he was in the employ of the Lloys & Gullon Lumber Company, and for two winters worked for Anson Green. He also drove logs for Mr. Coleman of La Crosse, and, when only a boy, for Chauncey Blakeslee, on Cunningham Creek. In the meanwhile he had located his present farm in section 26, consisting of 120 acres, covered with timber and without buildings. On this he erected a log house, which is still standing, and a log barn. On Aug. 17, 1880, he was married to Christine Weisner, who was born in Wisconsin, Oct. 24, 1861, daughter of Fred Weisner, a farmer of Wood County. His wife assisted him to build the log house and he began the work of improvement with an ox team. Since then the farm has been increased to the size of 200 acres and is well improved, Mr. Frantz building a twelve-room house of stone and lumber, in 1905. Among his other buildings are a barn, 40 by 70 feet in size, built in 1903, and a silo, 14 by 32 feet. He raises a good grade of stock and has been successful in his operations. Aside from his farming interests he is a shareholder in the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator and Lumber Company of Neillsville, and a director in the Pine Valley Butter Company. In township affairs Mr. Frantz was side supervisor for several years, and in 1910 was elected chairman, being appointed in 1911 and re-elected in 1912, since when he has served continuously. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' Lodge, No. 198, a



EBENEZER BORDEN FAMILY AND RESIDENCE

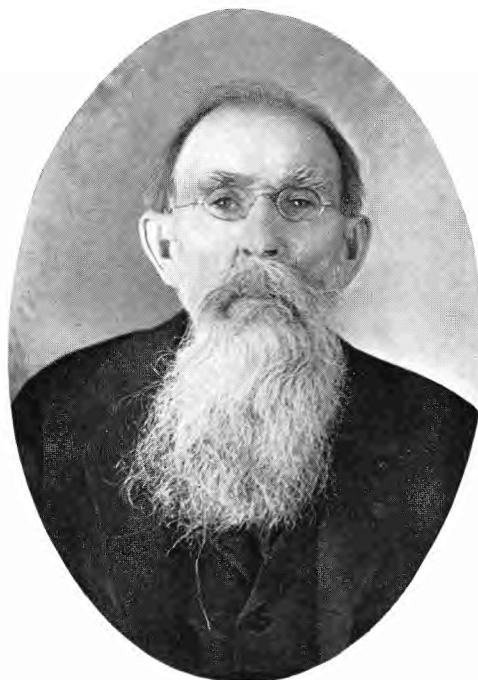
Neillsville, and the Encampment at Merrilan, and of the Equitable Fraternity Union. He and his wife are the parents of five children: Bessie, who graduated from Neillsville high school, was a teacher, and is now the wife of E. J. Roethe, of Fennimore; Robert, who resides at home; Ben, a graduate of the Neillsville high school and of business college, and now associated with County Judge O. W. Schoengarth; George, who, after graduating from the Neillsville high school, graduated from the University of Wisconsin in the class of 1917, and Gladys, who, after graduating from the Neillsville high school, is now a teacher.

Wyatt Borden, who resides on a farm on 160 acres in section 21, Loyal Township, and is engaged largely in the production of maple sugar, also keeping stock, was born in Jackson County, Wis., July 21, 1858, son of Eben and Catherine (Hallock) Borden. The father, Eben, was born, reared and educated in the Green Mountain section of Vermont, in the locality made famous by the exploits of General Stark and Ethan Allen during the Revolutionary War. When 25 years old he caught the Western fever and, leaving his native state, settled in Dodge County, Wis., where he stayed for about a year. He then removed to Jackson County, this state, and there married Catherine Hallock, a native of Canada, and daughter of a blacksmith, who had come from Canada to that county. Eben then bought eighty acres of wild land on a bluff in Jackson County, and for about two years engaged in logging on Black River. During this time he, with some other men, had set up a boiling pot in a grove of about 800 maples in section 21, Loyal Township, Clark County, and there he settled, moving his family onto the land. They sold their sugar so low as six cents a pound that time. The homestead act made it necessary for him to take up 160 acres to make good his title, which he did, putting up an eight-room house and log barn and also breaking a little land, but his principal occupation was the operation of the sugar camp. At that time he used to go to La Crosse for supplies, carrying them home on his back. He had oxen and later traded in Neillsville. He and his wife had eleven children: William, Herbert, Norma, Watson, Ruth, Myra, Marian, Edna, Florence, Lillian and Wyatt. Wyatt Borden remained at home until he was 21 years of age and then took up a homestead in Jim River Valley, Brown County, S. D., where he resided seven years. Much of his time, however, was spent around Fort Siston in carrying despatches and watching the Indians to see that they did not leave their reservation. At the end of that period he returned to his father's homestead where he has since remained, except for two winters which he spent on the farm of a brother at New Port, Ore. He still carries on the sugar-making industry, established by his father, producing about 2,000 pounds a year. He also raises Guernsey cattle and formerly raised Shropshire sheep, carrying on that industry for thirty years. He has built a barn 42 by 50 feet on his place and made other improvements, his operations all proving successful. Mr. Borden has never married. Eben Borden died in 1913, at the age of 84 years. Catherine Borden, his wife, died 1912, at the age of 76 years. They had lived to celebrate their golden wedding.

John D. Lyons was born in Pennsylvania, and there became a mill worker. As a young man he was married in New York State to Lucy A. Partloe, of Rochester, New York. In 1869, with their two children, Alida and Albert, they came west by train to Madison, Wis. Driving with a horse team and covered wagon, they came from Black River Falls to Neillsville and thence to York Township, where they put up at the house of a relative, James Corzett, who had located in section 32 the previous year. Mr. Lyons soon took an eighty-acre tract of land, devoid of buildings on the Steven's Point road, in section 5, Grant Township. He now had no team, neither any cow, but the latter he soon procured. Like practically all the pioneer settlers he had to work in the woods for a number of winters, but he finally succeeded in clearing up his farm, erecting good substantial buildings on it, and became quite a prominent man in his township. He was postmaster of the Wells post office, which was located in his own house, and was also a leader in the Methodist Church, known as Visgar Church, which was located on the southeast quarter of section 32, and which he served as trustee. He died in 1889 at the age of about 62 years, having been born May 19, 1827; his wife, born Oct. 8, 1830, died March 27, 1902, at the age of 71. Their son, Albert, is now a resident of Loyal, Clark County. The daughter, Alida, is the wife of M. C. Redmond.

John Redmond, the pioneer, and his wife, Livonnia (Boynton) Redmond, came to Clark County from Maine, in 1867, accompanied by eight children: Mary, Marcellus C., Greenleaf, Charles, Ellen, Elmer, Emma and Anna. There were two other children not of the party: George K., who was married and lived in Hudson, Wis., and Celestia, who had married in Maine, in which state she always resided. Ellen died in 1869, on the farm. Striking the Mississippi River at La Crosse, they took a boat from that place to Hudson, Wis., remaining there one year, then returning by boat to La Crosse, taking the train there to Sparta, thence coming overland from Sparta to Clark County. For two years they resided at Weston Rapids and then, in April, 1869, came to York Township, where Marcellus secured forty acres of land on which the family made their home. Two years later he got forty acres more in section 32. All of it was wild land, there being not a tree cut. Neither were there any roads when they came, and they had to cut their way in. For their first residence they built a shanty of three rooms, that they covered with scoops. The second year they got a cow and a yoke of oxen, but their supplies had to be carried from Neillsville, the trip both ways being made on foot. Deer were plentiful, however, and furnished them with venison. Gradually the land was developed, new buildings were erected and the family became favorably known throughout the community. John Redmond died in February, 1902, at the age of 80 years, and his wife in 1904, at the age of 78. They were worthy people, who had performed a useful part in life, and gained the esteem of all who knew them.

Marcellus C. Redmond, for several years manager of the Clark County Farm in York Township, is a man of extended experience in various branches of agriculture. He was born in Somerset County, Maine, July 24, 1851, son of John and Livonnia (Boynton) Redmond, and came to Clark County with



MR. AND MRS. JOHN F. BRASIER

the other members of the family in 1867, subsequently assisting his parents in developing the farm. As a young man he found employment in the camps and on the spring drives, conducting a camp for several winters in the woods, and taking part in drives on O'Neills Creek, Rock Creek and the East Fork of Black River. Thus things went on until Sept. 4, 1879, when he assumed the responsibilities of domestic life, being united in marriage with Alida Lyons, born in Erie County, N. Y., daughter of John D. and Lucy A. (Partloe) Lyons. The wedding ceremony was performed on the farm of her brother Albert, who then rented the land now forming the county farm. The young man and his bride then took up their home in a log cabin which he had built on his father's homestead. After the death of his parents, he bought their forty acres and added forty acres more to it, farming the entire eighty acres. He erected some good buildings, and developed the place until the whole eighty acres were cleared. On this place he made a specialty of Shorthorn cattle, Poland-China hogs, and Shropshire sheep, and was breeding into a Hackney strain of horses. He was a stockholder and member of the board in a cheese factory which later burned. Several years ago, Mr. Redmond sold the place and went to Neillsville, where he lived a year and a half, it being his intention to retire. He was, however, persuaded to accept the management of the county farm. Under his charge a fine herd of Holstein cattle, a good drove of thoroughbred Berkshire swine, and a good number of full blooded Percheron horses were developed. He built several buildings, including an ice house and silo, and cemented the barn, house and chicken house. Mr. Redmond is a stockholder in the Co-operative Elevator Company at Neillsville, of which he was one of the organizers, and also has shares in the First National Bank of Neillsville. Fraternally he is a member of the M. W. A. at Neillsville. Mr. and Mrs. Redmond have been the parents of two children, Lyle and Harold, both of whom are now deceased. Lyle, who was born Sept. 29, 1884, was killed by the kick of a horse, Sept. 19, 1894. Harold, born Mar. 7, 1896, died from a gunshot wound, July 23, 1911. The family faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John F. Brasier, formerly identified with the agricultural interests of Loyal Township, but now passed away, was born in Toronto, Canada, June 1, 1834, the son of John and Elizabeth (Pegg) Brasier. The father was a native of Nova Scotia and a farmer by occupation; his wife was born in Pennsylvania. They were married in Canada and five children were born to them there: Charles, Sarah, Elizabeth, William and John. In 1856 they settled in Hartford, Washington County, Wis., taking a farm on which the father subsequently died. John F., the subject of this sketch, was educated in Canada and accompanied his parents to Wisconsin. He was 15 years old at the death of his father and subsequently remained on the home farm until he was 25. He then went to Sheboygan County, where he bought 160 acres of wild land. He had a team of oxen and a cow and he built a log house and barn. After living on the place a year, his mother joined him. December 25, 1862, he was married to Mary A. (Shaver), daughter of James and Charlotte (Gordon) Shaver, the father being a farmer born and reared in New York State, who had come to Sheboygan, Wis., from

Buffalo, N. Y. After Mr. Brasier's marriage he and his wife settled on the farm in Sheboygan County, and resided there subsequently for twenty-three years. During that time he cleared about seventy acres of his land. About 1880 he sold the place and came to Clark County, stopping in Loyal Village, where he bought 160 acres of land in section 21, Loyal Township. Of this tract fifty acres were cleared and a house stood on the place. Mr. Brasier immediately started to clear the rest of the land, which in time he accomplished, also building an eight-room house. He raised Jersey and Guernsey cattle, of a good grade, and became recognized as one of the successful farmers of his township. As a citizen he also stood high in public esteem and in response to a general desire, he served as pathmaster of the township and also as a member of the school board. After residing on his farm until 1898 he moved to town, dying there Feb. 2, 1911. During his years of retirement he kept a few bees in order to have some light occupation. Mr. Brasier was a Civil War veteran, having enlisted in 1863, in Company I, First Wisconsin Infantry, his service being mostly in Georgia. His wife is still a resident of the village of Loyal. They had a family numbering ten children, of whom the following is a brief record: Jennie, the wife of Thomas Philpott, lives in Neillsville, and has three children, Ralph, Lacey and Alpha. Robert resides at Chippewa Falls. Phoebe and Charlotte are dead. Harriett is now Mrs. Fred Fisher of Battle Creek, Mich., and has four children, Maude, Ernestine, Gertrude and Richard. Emily is the wife of William Huffman, of College View, Neb., and has one child, Kathleen. Albon married Pearl Allen, resides in Loyal Township, and has three children, Gerald, Thelma and Burle. Lloyd is deceased. Olive is now Mrs. John Irvine of Neillsville, and has three children, Eula W., Donald and Evelyn. Ray, who is principal of schools at Crandon, Wis., married Catherine Potts, and has three children, Mary, Margaret and Francis G.

William Pottinger Budge, a well known and progressive farmer of York Township, familiar by former experience with pioneer conditions in this section, was born about fourteen miles from Kirkwall, in the Orkney Islands, off the coast of Scotland, Aug. 12, 1840. His parents, William and Jane (Pottinger) Budge, were natives of Scotland and lived and died in that country. The father was twice married, the subject of this sketch being the only child of the first marriage, while by William Budge's second wife, whose maiden name was Jessie Laird, three children were born, Andrew, James and Maggie. Only two members of the family came to America, William P., and his brother Andrew, who died in Dickenson, N. D., in the spring of 1888. William P. Budge preceded his brother, landing in Canada in 1858, after a voyage of thirty-two days. He had received some schooling in his native land and had been industrially active both in farm work and on the water. After arriving in Canada he found work on a farm and was thus occupied for two years, after which he spent five winters in the timber woods. In the fall of 1865 he went to Michigan, where he engaged in lumbering, remaining in that state until 1867, when he came farther west to Wisconsin, the first summer being employed on the farm of Robert Ross, below Neillsville. In the same year he bought eighty acres in the eastern half of section 35, York Township, and in the following year pur-



MR. AND MRS. PETER RAHM

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES RAHM

chased another eighty acres in the western half of the same section, all of it being wild land, and there was no road past his place. On this place he did some chopping but did not carry his improvements much farther, or take up his residence until 1875. In the meanwhile he continued to work in the woods during the winter, going down on the drive to the Mississippi River and working on the booms during the summer. The first building he erected on his farm was a log barn, and in 1875 he put up a log house, 18 by 28 feet, with three rooms. His early work of improvement was done with the help of the usual ox team. The clearing of the farm was a long process and took a number of years to accomplish; but he finally developed a good farm, raising the usual crops and keeping Shorthorn cattle, of as good grade as possible. Among his other improvements he built two good barns, with basements, 40 by 60 feet, and 20-foot posts, and a barn, 28 by 38 feet with 18-foot posts; also two silos. Of a progressive nature, he always sought to have the best facilities for his work and adopted new methods whenever he saw any merit in them, and as a result he advanced in prosperity. In 1913 he sold his farm and retired to Granton to enjoy the fruits of his long career of industry. Mr. Budge has never married. He professes no religious creed, but adheres to the Golden Rule, and few men in his township are more respected and esteemed.

Charles Rahm, proprietor of the "Pioneer Stock Farm," in Sherman Township, and also, as a member of the firm of Rahm Bros., engaged in the warehouse business at Loyal, is well known throughout Clark County, both as a successful agriculturist and stock raiser and an enterprising business man. He was born in Germany, July 1, 1879, son of Peter Rahm, but his education was acquired in a district school in Sherman Township, this county, where his parents had settled on coming from Germany. About 1910 he took over the old homestead of his father and has since increased its size by buying eighty more acres, the whole constituting what is now known as "Pioneer Stock Farm." The buildings and equipment of this farm are thoroughly up to date, the former including two barns, one 40 by 80 feet and the other 36 by 80 feet; also two silos which he has erected, one 14 by 32, and the other 12 by 28 feet. He has as part of his equipment a milking machine, and an electric light plant, the latter having been installed at a cost of \$1,000. His stock consists of Holstein cattle, graded horses, Poland-China swine and Shropshire sheep. Mr. Rahm, in addition to his farming interests, owns the elevator at Loyal and erected the new elevator at Granton, this county. With his brother August, the firm being known as Rahm Bros., he has a warehouse and three acres of land in Loyal. Under good management all these various enterprises are flourishing, and he is also doing a large business in the purchase and sale of wood, which he began buying in lots of one car load some twelve years ago. As an earnest member of the German Lutheran Church, he donated the land for the church and cemetery of that religious organization in Sherman Township, and served on the building committee which had in charge the erection of the church edifice. In many other ways he has manifested his public spirit and shown that he takes a warm interest in the welfare and development of the community in which he resides. On Sept. 19, 1917, Mr. Rahm

was united in marriage with Mary Muller, who was born in Sherman Township, Clark County, daughter of Carl Muller, a pioneer settler here. Mrs. Rahm formerly taught school in Sherman, York and Loyal townships, and was a teacher in the Sunday school of the German Lutheran Church in the same township. She also was one of the leaders founding the Young People's Association of Veefkind, of which society she held the position of president for many years.

Peter Rahm, who died on his farm in Sherman Township, July 22, 1912, was an early settler here, and a man who had done good pioneer work in developing a farm from the wilderness. He was born in South Germany, near the French boundary line, June 24, 1836. In June, 1863, he was married in Germany to Elizabeth Lutz. For a number of years after their marriage he and his wife continued to reside in their native land, and there four sons and three daughters were born to them, namely: Edward, Phillip, Charles, August, Bertha, Lena and Anna. In 1880 the family emigrated to the United States, landing at New York and traveling west to Sheboygan, Wis., where they resided for one year. They then came to Sherman Township, Clark County, Mr. Rahm buying eighty acres of land of William Haas, which had been the old Taylor homestead. As an improved tract it was provided with a log house and barn. As a part of the bargain Mr. Rahm also got an old ox, which, together with a cow constituted his original stock. The road was then only turnpiked for eighty rods, the rest being corduroy. When not engaged in improving his farm Mr. Rahm did various other kinds of work to earn money for the current expenses of his family. Among other things, he hauled lumber for Joe Marsh before the railroad was built, and then made a trip with logs to the old Upham switch. He also hauled staves and later shingles to Mapleworks, now Granton. His wife often walked to Spencer with butter and eggs, bringing back domestic supplies, and at times he, himself, would make the trip with his team of oxen for which he had to carry feed to give them on the journey while they rested at frequent intervals. His first reaper was bought from Charles Cornelius of Neillsville, who was then in the implement business. Mr. Rahm in time acquired 120 acres of land and built a barn 36 by 80 feet in size. He always kept good stock, raised the usual grains, and became prosperous. He never cared for public office, but was an active member of the German Lutheran Church in his neighborhood. A strong, rugged man, he plowed all the land broken on his farm, continuing that hard work even at the age of 74 years. His wife died Aug. 5, 1917.

George M. Albright, who is assisting to develop the agricultural resources of Loyal Township, having a good farm in section 25, was born at Dingman's Ferry, on the Delaware River, in Pike County, Pa., Aug. 15, 1862, son of John and Julia (Hover) Albright. The father was a native of Holland, in which country the family name was spelled "Albrecht," and when five years old he came with his parents, Joseph and Mary Ann Albrecht, to the United States. Joseph, who was a wheelwright and blacksmith by trade, homesteaded a farm in Pike County and spent the rest of his life there. They had come to this country at an early date, as he took part as a soldier in the War of 1812-15, with Great Britain. The



GEORGE M. ALBRIGHT AND FAMILY

children in the family were: Timothy, Andrew, Henry, John, Jeanette, Hannah and Rosa. John Albright, when he grew up, became a blacksmith and cabinetmaker, and remained in Pennsylvania. His wife, Julia, was born in that state and was a daughter of Gilbert and Maria Hover, also natives of Pennsylvania, the Hovers being of Dutch, or Holland, ancestry, the immigrant ancestors being Joseph and Sarah Maria Hover, who came directly from Holland. John Albright and wife had three children: George, Josephine and John. George M. Albright was the only member of the family to make his permanent home in the West. His educational opportunities were not large, but he attended district school about four months in the year and worked on his grandfather's farm until he was about 17 years of age. After that he was engaged in railroad construction work, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, for about five years, finally becoming extra foreman. In 1885 he came to Wisconsin to work as head sawyer for Joe Marsh, of Clark County, and remained in his employ in that position for sixteen years. Afterwards he worked four seasons for H. A. Bright, at Bright, this county; two seasons for Peter Fritz at Unity; one season at Ogemah for the Ogemah Lumber Company and one season for the R. Connor Company. When 26 years old he had bought a tract of land of eighty acres, with seven acres cleared, located in section 25, Loyal Township, and he now moved onto it and began farming operations. There was a log house 14 by 18 feet, and an old log barn on the place, and with buildings he started in. His history since then has been one of progress and increasing prosperity. He has now about fifty-five acres under the plow, with seven acres of timber, the rest being pasture land. Good buildings have been erected and the farm presents a thrifty and well cared-for appearance. Mr. Albright raises full-blooded Holstein cattle and a good grade of Morgan horses. He has been clerk of school district No. 5 for twenty-five years and has served four years as township treasurer. His fraternal society affiliations are with the Masonic lodge at Greenwood and the Modern Woodmen of Loyal. On Feb. 3, 1884, Mr. Albright was united in marriage at Camp-town, Pa., to Addie R. Allen, who was born in Bradford County, that state, May 11, 1859. She was a daughter of John and Esther (Taylor) Allen, her father being a farmer by occupation. He enlisted for service in the Civil War, was orderly sergeant of Company A, 141st Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, when 36 years old, leaving a wife and three children—Watson R., Addie R. and William H. His wife subsequently married his brother, Jerry, a farmer, who also served in the war, as a member of the same regiment. They located in Loyal Township, Clark County, in 1897 and resided at the home of the subject of this sketch, where he died at the age of 65 years. His widow, Mrs. Albright's mother, is still living on the homestead, being born April 6, 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Albright have four children: Bernard, who is now located at Bay Point, Cal.; Marion, who is the wife of Herbert White, of Loyal, and has one child, Areen; Leona, who resides at home, and Allen at home. Leona and Marion have both been teachers, and all the children have been well educated.

Benjamin F. Frasier, in former years a well-known agriculturist of Beaver Township, and for some years manager of the county farm, was born in Auburn Township, Fond du Lac County, Wis., Nov. 23, 1857, son of Ransome and Mary Ellen (Romaine) Frasier. The father, Ransome, was born and married in Wisconsin. In 1863 he set out to enlist for service in the Civil War, but at Madison he took the measles and died. The subject of this sketch was at that time only 6 years old and his parents' only child. He and his mother went to live with her parents, Ben and Charity Romaine. He was sent to school, but began working on farms in summer when in his fourteenth year, continuing his studies, however, during the winters until he was 18. On Feb. 12, 1879, he was united in marriage with Rosa Roscoe, a native of Washington County, Wis., whose father, James Roscoe, a farmer, had removed to Fond du Lac County. Mr. Frasier had by this time procured a farm of his own, and he and his wife resided on it for two years at the end of which time they removed to Clark County. Here they settled on a farm in Beaver Township. It contained 160 acres, of which fifteen acres had been cleared, and a log house stood on the place, into which they moved. A short time afterwards, however, a new schoolhouse was built and Mr. and Mrs. Frasier took the old schoolhouse for a residence. Mr. Frasier spent the summer time in improving his farm, working out during the winter. After a residence of twenty-seven years on the place he had cleared sixty acres of his land, built a brick house and two large barns. The latter burned down, however, and were replaced by a basement barn. In 1906 Mr. Frasier was chosen by the county board of supervisors to superintend the county farm. He held that position for four years, and died after resigning it, June 16, 1910. By industry and perseverance, backed by intelligence, he had gained a prominent place in the community and was universally respected. In 1905 he helped to organize the Lynn Fire Insurance Company, and was a director of it for nine years and treasurer two years. He also served four years as chairman of the Beaver Township board, by virtue of which office he became a member of the county board. His wife now resides in the village of Loyal, the farm now being occupied by their son, John R. The latter, who was born in Auburn Township, Fond du Lac County, April 25, 1880, came to Clark County with his parents at the age of two years, and was here educated. He has always resided on the farm on which he now lives. He married Myrtle Miles, May 19, 1901, and they have five children: Benjamin, Mildred, Nora, Iva and Rosa.

George Jenks, a well known and respected farmer, operating 160 acres of land in sections 16 and 17, Loyal Township, one mile west of Loyal Village, was born on a farm in Lyden Township, Lewis County, N. Y., June 24, 1844. His father was William Jenks, a native of that county and of English descent, who married Mary Ann Kent, their children being: Lester, who died young; Savillian, George and Sarah. George, who, like his father William, became a farmer, married Mariah Millard, a native of Pennsylvania and daughter of Francis and Betsy (Davis) Millard, and they settled in Jefferson County, Wis., on an improved farm on which they resided for some thirty-six years. There all their children were born, namely:



R. M. JENKS

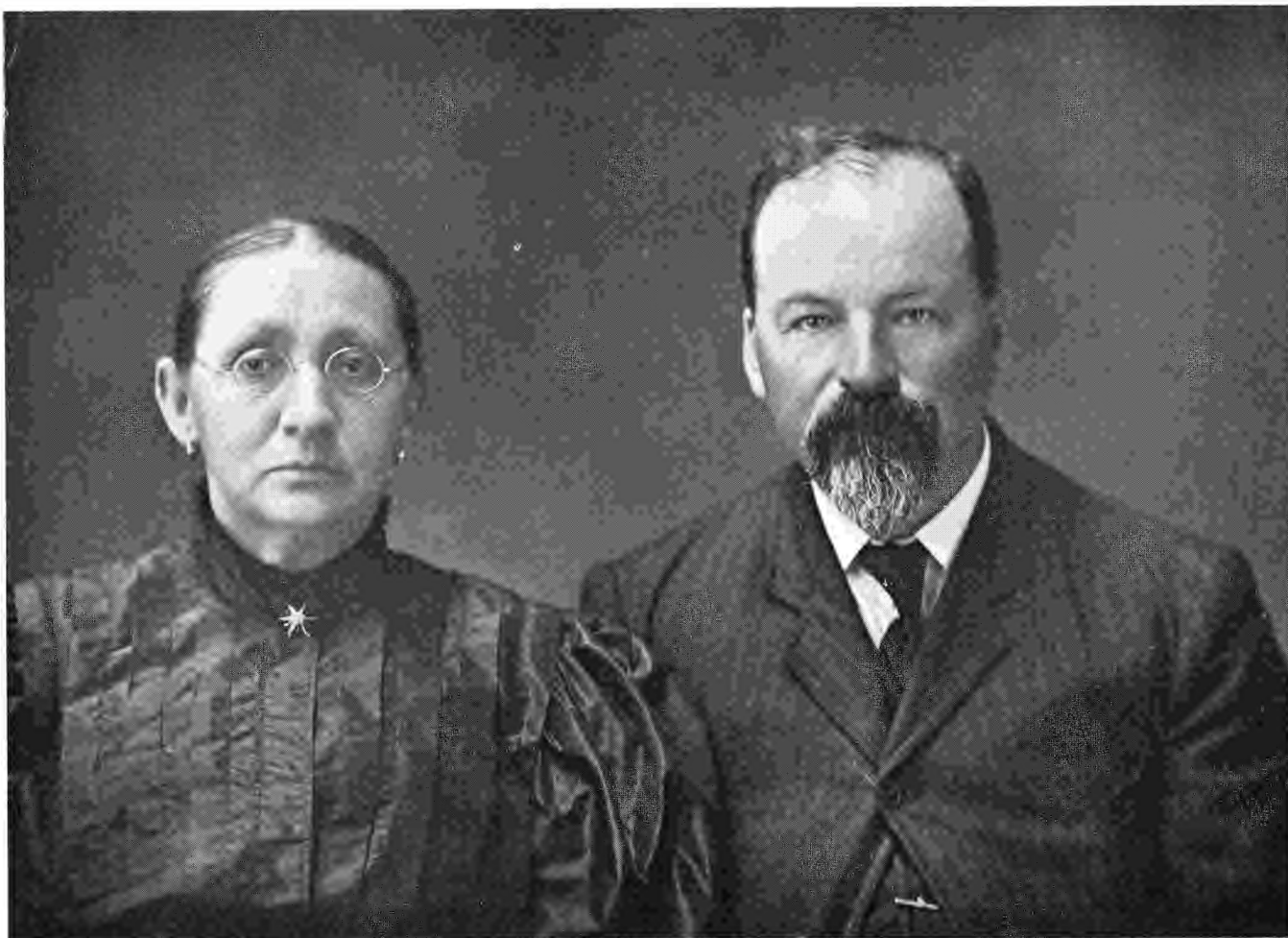
John K., now deceased; Romeyn M., now a prominent citizen of Loyal, Clark County; Arthur H. and Carrie. About 1899 Mr. Jenks removed to Lake Mills, Wis., where he made his home for thirteen years. Then, in 1912, he came to Loyal, Clark County, where, as already mentioned, he is engaged in farming, raising good Holstein cattle. With his son Arthur, he organized the Jenks Dairy Company, of which he is still a member. Formerly he took a prominent part in the Grange movement and served on the school board of his township, and later for several years was a member of the City Council of Lake Mills, Wis. He was also a member of the Good Templar organization, and belongs still to Lake Mills Lodge, No. 97, I. O. O. F.

Romeyn M. Jenks, cashier of the Loyal State Bank, who has been actively connected with financial interests in Clark County for a number of years, was born on a farm in Aztalan Township, Jefferson County, Wis., June 4, 1877, son of George and Mariah (Millard) Jenks. His early education was acquired in the district school and was supplemented by a full course at the Lake Mills high school, from which he was graduated in the class of 1896. After teaching school for a year and a half in his home county, he became interested for a short period in creamery work. In 1898 he came to Loyal, Clark County, and purchased the Loyal Separator Association Creamery plant, which he conducted, himself, for one year, and later was in partnership for two years with his brothers, John K. and Arthur H. In 1901 the business was sold to the Dodge Creamery Co., and still later it was purchased by George Jenks and his son, Arthur H., who took control of it. In the following summer, 1901, Romeyn M. Jenks entered the Lawrence Bros.' private bank at Loyal. The next year he went to Montana, looking up mining interests and while there became interested in lumbering on the Pacific Coast, being for awhile connected with the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company. After this he went to Cour d'Alene, Idaho, where he intended to associate himself with the Big-4 Lumber Company. While there, in 1903, he received an offer to become assistant cashier of the Loyal State Bank then being organized. Accepting the position, he at once returned to Loyal and took up his new duties. At the annual meeting in 1905 he was tended the position of cashier, which he accepted and has since retained, having performed its duties ably and conscientiously in every detail, and demonstrated his sound and thorough knowledge of financial affairs. Aside from his excellent record in connection with the bank, Mr. Jenks has taken a lively and beneficial interest in all movements for the moral or material betterment of the town and county, his action in such matters having been at times in the capacity of a public official. He has served on the village board two terms and on the county board one year, and has also been supervisor of the village of Loyal and a member of the board of education, serving thirteen years out of the twenty that he has resided here. It was during his service on the latter board that the school building was remodeled and improved, and while he was a member of the village board the electric light plant and water system was installed. He was a member of the Good Templar Lodge, at Lake Mills, Wis., for six years and at Loyal, Wis., for three years. He

is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Greenwood, also belonging to the Woodmen, Maccabees and Beavers. All in all he is one of the busy and useful citizens of Loyal, where he is highly respected. Mr. Jenks was united in marriage, May 4, 1904, to Elva Graves, daughter of A. A. and Isabelle Graves, of Loyal. Mr. and Mrs. Jenks are the happy parents of five children: Isabel, Millard, Rachel, Alice and Gertrude.

George Green, an esteemed resident of the village of Loyal, who has passed fifty years of his life in this locality, was born in Hampshire, England, Jan. 20, 1844. His parents, James and Martha (Andrews) Green, were dairy farmers who died in their native land, and who had four children: Ellen, George, Anna and Elizabeth. George was the only member of the family to come to the United States. In 1862 he landed in Canada, where he worked on a farm and remained until 1865, when he came to Wisconsin, locating at Iron Ridge, Dodge County. There he found employment in a saw-mill, but came in the following spring to Clark County and settled in Loyal, which, however, at that time contained only one log house, owned by A. A. Graves. Mr. Green went to work at once chopping timber and clearing land and that fall got a tract of 160 acres of his own, all wild land, located in section 34, two and a half miles south of Loyal. On this he built a log house, 14 by 20 feet, containing one room, in which he lived a bachelor's existence. He had practically nothing but his hands with which to begin the work of improving his farm, and was obliged to walk to Neillsville and back for supplies, carrying flour home on his back, an experience common to many of the pioneer farmers in this region. It was not until 1870 that he got his first team, previous to that exchanging work with his neighbors, another early custom. On Mar. 19, 1871, his bachelor life came to an end, as on that date he was united in marriage with Mary E. Taylor, and they began housekeeping in the log dwelling. By that time he possessed a cow, which was another stepping-stone on the road to success. After clearing up part of his farm Mr. Green sold it and went farther west, remaining away for several summers. He then resumed his residence in Loyal, finding employment in Grave's sawmill and also clerking for awhile. He served as postmaster of the village during President Harrison's administration and in 1901 was appointed postmaster under President McKinley, retaining the office until December, 1913, after President Wilson's election. He then became assistant postmaster, which position he still holds. Mr. Green is in comfortable circumstances, the result of his former industry and thrift. In early days he served the township as assessor and was township clerk or village clerk for eighteen years. In politics he has always been identified with the Republican party. He and his wife have had four children: Daisy, now the wife of S. H. Garvin, residing at Spokane, Wash., and who is the mother of four children: Mattie, wife of L. J. Randles of Marshfield, and who has four children: Lottie, now Mrs. Richard C. Diekow, of Beloit, Wis., who has one child, and James, who is deceased.

Baultes Christman, vice president of the Loyal State Bank, proprietor of the Christman Stave and Heading Factory, and a leading citizen of Loyal Village, was born in Hartford Township, Washington County, Wis., Mar.



MR. AND MRS. B. CHRISTMAN

10, 1849. His parents, Conrad and Barbara (Freummel) Christman, were natives of Germany, who came to America in 1847, and who, on locating in Hartford Township, Washington County, engaged in farming, first buying forty acres of school land, all of which was wild. Later Conrad Christman purchased other land until he owned 170 acres. He cleared it from the heavy timber, broke the land, erected a good residence and out-buildings, and there followed general farming until 1898, his death occurring in the following year, 1899. His wife did not long survive him, passing away in 1901. They had a family of seven sons and three daughters, namely: Joseph, Baultes, Phillip, Barbara, Peter, Anna, Anton, Nicholas, John and Kate. Baultes Christman acquired his education in the public schools of Washington County, and grew up on his parents' farm, where he made his home until 1870. His time during this period was not all spent in farm work, however, as, when not quite 17 years old he went to work in the stave and heading factory at Hartford village. In 1870 he took up his residence in Hartford, continuing to work in the factory until 1883, when he removed to Allenton, Washington County, and was for three years foreman in the J. B. Kern Stave & Heading Factory there. In 1886 Mr. Christman purchased the stave factory at Allenton, with its equipment, and moved the plant to Hewitt, where he continued the business under the firm name of Ruplinger Bros. & Co., he, himself, however, being the principal owner and manager. After conducting the business at Hewitt successfully until 1891, he came to Loyal and, together with John Ruplinger, M. Ruplinger and William Utmyer, started what is now the Christman factory and mill—a stave and heading factory and sawmill. In 1901 Mr. Christman purchased the interests of the other partners and since then has been the sole owner. For awhile formerly he also conducted a mercantile business in Loyal, and was successful in that, as he has been in his manufacturing enterprises. He also owns large farms in Clark County, one of 240 acres in Beaver Township, and one of 220 acres in Loyal Township, which are conducted under his own management, together with that of his three sons; and in addition he has some village property. These varied interests, and his high character for enterprise and business integrity, have made him one of the representative men of Loyal Village, in the public affairs of which he has long taken an active and beneficial part, having served on the village board most of the time since the village was organized, and having been one of the aldermen from the time of its organization up to 1910. He was then elected president of the village, in which office he has since served efficiently and to the satisfaction of his fellow citizens. Mr. Christman was also one of the organizers of the Loyal State Bank, and became a member of its first board of directors, serving as such until he was elected vice president in 1916, succeeding Dr. James Richmond, deceased. He is a member of the C. K. W., and both he and his family of the Catholic Church. Mr. Christman was married Jan. 30, 1872, to Caroline Winterhalter, who was born in Addison County, Wis., Nov. 8, 1848, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Saukreiter) Winterhalter. Her parents were natives of Germany who came to America when young people and were married in Massachusetts, from which state they came to Washington County, Wis., in

1847, settling on a farm. There the father died in 1895 and the mother in 1878. They were the parents of twelve children: Elizabeth, Caroline, John, Mary, Mary (second), Catherine, Lewis, Charles, Charles (second), Anna, Herman and Joseph. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Christman are as follows: Barbara, now Mrs. C. B. Esselmann of Loyal Township; Elizabeth, widow of Harry Kilbourn, and now a resident of Loyal village; Kate, wife of Lawrence Emerson of Beaver Township; John, who is residing at home; Anna, wife of Freeman Allen of Milwaukee; Caroline, now Mrs. Joseph Andraska, of Loyal Village; Anton, also of Loyal Village; Peter, who resides in the same place, and who married Elizabeth Raab, and Joseph, residing at home.

Hans Nielsen, proprietor of the Favorite Cheese Factory in Hixon Township, is a man who stands high in his line of industry, and is doing a prosperous business. He was born in Tiny, Denmark, Aug. 4, 1873, son of Ludwig and Marion (Jensen) Nielsen and came to the United States with his parents, who first settled at Green Bay, Wis. The father was a shoemaker by trade. In 1895 he and his family came to Clark County, buying a farm in section 28, Hixon Township, on which he made all the improvements. He died in 1909, at the age of 78 years, after a long life of useful activity. His wife passed away in 1911, at the age of 80. Their children were: Marian Christina, Catrina, Jens, Nels, Jorgen, Louise, Hans and Johannas. Of these the only survivors are Jorgen, who lives in Hixon township, Hans, subject of this sketch, and Johannas, who resides in Montana. Hans Nielsen, in 1906, bought a farm of forty acres in section 21, Hixon Township, which he subsequently cleared, as it consisted of wild land. He raised a mixed breed of cattle, milking about eight cows. He had learned the cheese-making business at Neenah, Wis., and later followed it in Sheboygan County, working for E. H. Maas. In the winter of 1913 he attended the dairy school at Madison and during the following summer worked in St. Croix County. Holding a diploma as a licensed cheese-maker, in 19—, he started his present factory, in connection with which he has two acres of land, having disposed of his farm. On starting business here he took in 400 pounds of milk a day, but in 1916 was handling 6,000 pounds. Mr. Nielsen used the whey to make butter, something that all cheesemakers do not do. As this industry is growing throughout the county, his prospects look bright for the future, especially in view of the progress he has already made. Mr. Nielsen is a member of the Danish Lutheran Church at Withee. He was married Dec. 28, 1901, to Carrie Marie Miller, daughter of Jens and Vodel (Hagendom) Miller of Hixon Township. Mrs. Nielsen died Oct. 9, 1906, leaving one child, Jens Torwald, who was born Aug. 25, 1906.

William H. Mead, whose name is closely connected with the pioneer history of Clark County, as well as with its later development, was born in Pauldings, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1833. When 9 years old he removed with his parents to Watertown, Jefferson County, Wis., where he attended the public schools and grew to manhood, after which he followed various occupations there. On July 4, 1861, he was united in marriage in Jefferson County, with Julia Arvilla Smith, who was born in Fulton County, N. Y., May 26,



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM H. MEAD

1842. In 1865 Mr. Mead came with his wife and two children to Clark County, locating first at what is now Greenwood City, where the family resided until the following spring. He then took a homestead of 160 acres of wild and heavily timbered land in that part of the county now known as Warner Township, where he erected a modest dwelling and began the strenuous life of a pioneer farmer. The growing importance of the timber industry, however, soon attracted his attention and led him to change his occupation, as he saw that it was easier at that time to extract wealth from the forests than from the soil. Accordingly he invested in timber lands and for the next twenty years was known as one of the leading loggers and lumbermen of this part of the state, at one time, in partnership with others, owning as much as 10,000 acres of land. After that he resumed farming, clearing and improving about 200 acres, and remaining on his farm until about the year 1900. He was also employed as agent by the Gates Land Company and continued with them until 1902, when he again resumed farming, this time on a farm two and a half miles south of Withee. On this farm, which contained 224 acres and was the property of Mrs. Mead, he passed the rest of his life, a period of four and a half years, his death taking place Mar. 6, 1911. He had for a long time been one of the leading men of his township, serving as chairman of the town board for fifteen years, and by virtue of that office was a member also of the board of county commissioners, which he served as chairman for three years. Fraternally he belonged to the Masonic Lodge at Greenwood. His wife, who survived him, is now a resident of the city of Greenwood, where she is highly esteemed in the best society, and is a member of the Eastern Star Lodge. She attends the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Mead were the parents of seven children, namely: Frank A., now of McMinnville, Ore.; Clara A., who is living in Los Angeles, Cal.; Helen O., who died in 1902; Harry, now a soldier in the American army; Angus, a resident of Marshfield, Wis.; Philo, residing in Ashtabula, Ohio, and Hugh, who died in infancy.

James A. Lyons, a well known farmer, residing in the village of Loyal, was born in Towanda Township, Erie County, state of New York, Oct. 11, 1851, his parents being John Dewitt and Lucy Ann (Portelow) Lyons. The father was a native of New England, where he was employed in lumber mills, but in 1869 he and his family left the East for Wisconsin. After stopping three weeks in Madison, they set out with a team of horses for Clark County, the party consisting of the father and mother, an uncle, named George Dutton, with his wife, Minerva, and daughter, Laura, later the wife of Al Brown, and a sister of Al Lyons, named Alida. After arriving at Neillsville John D. Lyons secured eighty acres in section 6, Grant Township, all of which was wild land. A log cabin was built in December, lumber for the floor and roofing being procured at Mason's mill. For two or three years Mr. Lyons had nothing but his hands with which to work, except a few small tools, but he finally bought a team of horses, and after that things progressed more rapidly. The sister became one of the early school teachers, following that vocation in the schoolhouse west of where the present brick schoolhouse now stands, the building being then made of

logs. After being three years on this farm the father traded some timber for a cow, which was the first one they owned, and its acquisition was a source of joy and pride to the family. For some time Mr. Lyons had to carry supplies from Neillsville on his back. In time he built a frame house and otherwise improved his property, the circumstances of the family gradually becoming more comfortable. He was not, however, spared to enjoy his prosperity until old age, as death called him at the age of 62 years, about 1889. His wife, who survived him, lived to the age of 71. James A. Lyons acquired his early schooling in New York State. After coming to Clark County he spent the first winter lumbering in the woods, and hauled camp supplies through what are now the main thoroughfares of Loyal and Greenwood villages. In that work he was engaged for some eight or ten winters, after which he took over the old homestead in Grant Township. For some time he worked out, raking and mowing hay by hand, for the farmers, and continued improving the homestead when not thus engaged. At times also he was engaged in other occupations, thus for two years, he drove the stage between Neillsville and Humbird, often having Judge O'Neill as a passenger. He also carried the mail and express, sometimes having thousands of dollars in his care. Among his industrial activities he helped to turnpike many roads in Clark County, and to widen them, sometimes making use of oxen which he found running wild, and whose owners as they passed by failed to recognize them. In April, 1879, Mr. Lyons married Nellie Breed, and in the same spring he rented the county farm for one year, but while living on it was burned out and lost everything he had but a pair of overalls and coat. After this misfortune he worked one year for James Hewitt in order to earn money to make a new start, subsequently going back to the old homestead. Mr. Lyons' first wife, Mrs. Nellie Lyons, died on the old home place, leaving one child, Beulah. The latter is now the wife of L. F. Schnel, of Wyoming, and has four children—Beth, Corlie, Lester and Harland. For his second wife Mr. Lyons married Idella J. Shafer, of Sheboygan County, Wis., in 1895, but has no children by this marriage. He resided on the old homestead until about 1905, at which time he sold the property and moved to a location east of Loyal, where he bought a farm of thirty-seven acres. This he operated until two years ago, at which time he and his family came to Loyal, where they had a small farm of ten acres. For twenty-two years he has been a member of the order of Woodmen, and of the Methodist Church at Neillsville, formerly serving as a member of the board of trustees. For awhile he served as a member of the school board of York and Grant, joint district.

Matt A. Rued, who is engaged in agriculture on a farm of eighty acres in section 25, and forty acres in section 24, and he has eighty acres of woodland in section 27, Hoard Township, doing a profitable business, was born in Norway, Jan. 22, 1858, his father's name being Andres Kankarud and his mother's, before marriage, Martha Amanson. Both parents are now dead, the father, who was a farmer, dying in 1912, and his wife previously in 1904. They had spent their lives in their native land, never coming to America. Matt A. Rued came to this country in 1880, locating in Vernon County, Wis., where he worked out for others. In the fall of that



MATT A. RUED AND FAMILY



IGNAC CESNIK

year he came to Dorchester, Clark County, and in the spring of 1882 bought the land that constitutes his present farm from the railroad company. It was a wild tract and his first necessary work was to build a log cabin, in which he lived for some nine years. He then erected a frame dwelling, which he has since enlarged and improved. By 1905 Mr. Reud had made good progress, his farm being well developed and well supplied with buildings, when in that year a cyclone destroyed three thousand dollars' worth of his property, carrying away one-half the roof of his house and completely wrecking a large barn, another barn of smaller size, and a granary. He has since recovered from this loss, however, and has a good barn, 44 by 76 feet in size, erected in 1907, a concrete hog-house and other necessary buildings, also a concrete silo, 14 by 36 feet; capacity of 90 tons. He raises Chester-White hogs and graded Guernsey cattle, milking twelve cows. He also keeps a few Lincolnshire sheep. Fifty acres of his land is under the plow, his crops being mostly oats, hay and rye. Mr. Rued has served as supervisor of Hoard Township and was elected township treasurer in 1902, holding that office four years. He is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of Hoard Township, which was organized in 1884. After living a bachelor's life on his farm for six years, Mr. Rued was married Mar. 25, 1889, to Rande Peterson, who was born in Norway, April 10, 1860, her father being a farmer. He went to Norway for his bride, the marriage taking place in that country, where later her parents died. Mr. and Mrs. Rued have four children: Axel, of Hoard Township; Mary, who resides in North Dakota; Paul, who is in the United States service, now stationed at Camp Grant, Company A, 341st Infantry, and Agnes, who lives at home with her parents. The family are well known and respected throughout this part of Clark County, Mr. Rued having conquered success by means of industry and perseverance, in spite of early discouragements. He and his wife have proved themselves good neighbors and have numerous friends.

Ignac Cesnik, the chief promoter of the village of Willard, Hendren Township, where he now resides, and who has had much to do with the development of this township, is a man with a remarkable history. He was born in Austria, July 31, 1878, a son of John and Helena Cesnik. When only 15 years old he was seized with the ambition to come to the United States, but had to run away in order to do so, and accordingly crossed over the frontier line into Italy, where he tried to buy a ticket to this country. The agent refused to sell him a ticket to the United States but advised him to go to South America. He therefore went to that part of the Western Hemisphere and stayed there nine years, meeting with various adventures and at one time being sold as a slave. He was married in Brazil to Zera Zedell, a native of Austria, and later came with two children to the United States. Locating at Joliet, Ill., he engaged in the real estate business and with remarkable energy built up a subdivision to that city and also the village of Rockdale, a few miles from there, now having a population of 1,250 people. In 1908 Mr. Cesnik engaged with the Foster Lumber Company to come to Clark County and develop the section around what is now the village of Willard, though there was then no village there.

He arrived on a hand-car on the Fairchild & North Eastern Railroad and at once set to work to start immigration to this locality. The result of his efforts is a now prosperous community, with stores, a cheese factory and other profitable industries, giving employment to a growing population. His work has been truly beneficial to this part of the county and he is a man held in high respect. He has represented his township three terms on county board, as town chairman. He was also the first director of the school district, serving six years. Mr. Cesnik and wife are the parents of four children: Mary and John, who were born in Brazil, and Anna and Ignés, born in Joliet, Ill. John is now department agent at Willard.

Thomas A. Bobb, who is successfully engaged in agriculture in Reseberg Township, was born in Richland County, Wis., Nov. 9, 1856. His parents were Peter F. and Margaret Bobb, the father a native of Baltimore, Md., and the mother of Pennsylvania. The former was a shoemaker by trade, but after settling in Richland County, this state, homesteaded a tract of land and developed a farm. He died at the advanced age of 94 years. His wife died at the age of 79. Their family numbered twelve children, all living. Peter, the youngest, is 57 years old. Thomas A. Bobb came to Clark County in August, 1892, accompanied by his brother Peter, and bought a quarter section in Reseberg Township, it consisting of wild land, that is now cleared to the extent of 120 acres. He has developed an excellent farm, having well cultivated fields and good buildings and is doing a paying business. In 1901 he built his present residence, and in 1910 erected a barn 36 by 72 feet, with basement and concrete flooring, having room for fifty head of stock. In 1915 he built a horse barn, 22 by 48 feet, having previously, in 1912, built an eighty-ton silo. He has also put up other buildings and sheds as needed and his farm is well equipped for all the purposes of modern agriculture. He raises Durham cattle, milking fifteen cows. Mr. Bobb was formerly engaged in the sawmill business for eighteen years—three years in Richland County and fifteen years in Clark—dealing mostly with Nye, Lusk & Hudson of Thorp. His mill was destroyed three times by fire and he has not operated it since 1907. His usual farm crops are hay, corn, oats and millet. Mr. Bobb was treasurer of the school board for twenty-one years, in District No. 1, and justice of the peace in 1906 and 1907. He is a member of the Congregational Church, which he is serving in the position of treasurer, having been first elected to it in 1913. He is also a trustee of the church, his wife holding the office of deaconess. Mr. Bobb was married Dec. 4, 1884, to Almeda Cudney, who was born in Richland County, Wis., April 17, 1867, daughter of E. and Anna (Jones) Cudney, both parents being natives of Canada and the father a farmer by occupation. Mr. Cudney came to the United States in 1861, settling first in Richmond County, this state, whence he later removed to Grant County, where he died in 1898 at the age of 77 years. Mrs. Cudney died in 1912 at the age of 79. They had ten children, of whom eight are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Bobb are the parents of six children: Thomas N., born in Richland County, Dec. 11, 1885; Arthur A., born in Richland County, April 24, 1887; Helena M., born in Richland County, July 20, 1889; Annie L., born in Clark County, May 16, 1895; Almeda, born



MR. AND MRS. LOUIS FROME

in Clark County, Sept. 26, 1898, and Virgil E., born in Clark County, July 27, 1902. Thomas N. is professor of biology at Northland College, Ashland, Wis. He married Martha Dexter, daughter of Rev. F. N. Dexter, of Ashland, and has one son, Norman, who was born in June, 1915. Arthur, who is a cheese manufacturer in Reseberg Township, Clark County, married Nettie Burington, of Reseberg, and has two children: Ruby, born in 1910, and Kenneth, born in July, 1914. Helena, the wife of Perry Marshall, of Reseberg Township, has two children: Donald, born Dec. 28, 1912, and Grace E., born in May, 1915. Annie is the wife of Edward Asseline, of Reseburg, and has one son, Gerald, born Aug. 11, 1917.

Louis F. Frome, who is carrying on farming and dairying on a farm of 200 acres in section 23, Colby Township, was born in Sheboygan County, Wis., Dec. 30, 1878, son of Theodore and Mary (Beckfield) Frome. Theodore Frome was born in Germany Sept. 4, 1835, and his wife, Mar. 22, 1846, and both came to the United States when young, Theodore locating in northern Michigan, where he worked at the blacksmith's trade for three or four years. Later he followed his trade in Sheboygan County, Wis., until 1883, when he came to Clark County, buying 160 acres of land, now forming the greater part of the farm of his son, Louis. It was then raw land and he began its development by erecting a log cabin, the present house being built in 1893. He and his wife are still residing here. They have reared a family of six children: Henry A., of Colby; Charles, residing in Colby; Mata, now Mrs. A. M. Steinwand of Colby; Louis F., of Colby; Hugo, who lives in Marathon County; and Ida, who is the wife of John F. Tesmer, of Colby Township. Louis F. Frome has always resided with his parents and in 1912 he bought the farm from his father. He is milking twenty to twenty-five cows and is breeding into Holstein cattle, having a registered bull. He also raises Duroc-Jersey hogs, while his usual crops are hay, oats, barley and corn. He has a good silo of 110 tons capacity. Mr. Frome is a stockholder in the Wausau Packing Company, and is president of the Colby and Southwestern Telephone Company, and also of the Clark County American Society of Equity; now manager of shipping association. He was elected to the township board in 1904 as clerk, and in the same year became a member of the school board, in both of which offices he is still serving. In politics he is a Republican. On Nov. 27, 1902, Mr. Frome was married to Hattie Radtke, who was born in Colby Township, Oct. 28, 1882, daughter of August and Otellia (Clickman) Radtke. Her parents are still living at Abbotsford, Wis. They had three children: Annie, Hattie and Edna. Mr. and Mrs. Frome have four children, who were born as follows: Verna, Sept. 6, 1903; Frederick, Oct. 17, 1907; Norma, Dec. 11, 1910; Willard, Feb. 27, 1914, and Wesley, July 20, 1917.

J. S. Andrews, proprietor of an eighty-acre farm in Section 35, Warner Township, was born in Ontario, Canada, May 14, 1863. His father, George C. Andrews, was a blacksmith, born and reared in Canada, came to the United States with his parent when only 8 years old, and received his education in the public school of Greenwood. J. S. Andrews began working out on farms and in the woods at the age of 18 years. When he was 24 he went to Ottertail County, Minn., where, to invest his savings, he bought a

piece of wild land, and also took up a homestead of 160 acres. Building a shack, he cleared some of his land and did some farming, remaining there three years. He then went to Idaho, where he stayed about a year, living for the most part in the vicinity of Cordlane. Then returning to Wisconsin, Mr. Andrews operated his father's farm of forty acres in Section 35 for a number of years. In 1896, in the month of October, he was married to Essylath Cook, whose father, Dan Cook, was a farmer who had come to Wisconsin from Canada. Her mother's maiden name was Phoebe Anne Hubbel. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews settled on his farm, where they stayed four years. He then bought eighty acres in Section 35, Warner Township. The tract was covered with timber, and there was no road to the land, there being only a turnpike from Neillsville to two miles north of Greenwood, all other so-called roads being merely trails. On this land he built an eight-room house and a frame barn, which latter he has since replaced with a new and modern round barn. He has chopped off sixty acres of his land, and now has thirty-seven under the plow. He also raises Holstein cattle and is conducting a successful business as a farmer.

Josiah Ernest Counsell, until recently engaged in agricultural pursuits on a farm in Section 17, Grant Township, but now being retired in Neillsville, was born on his parents' farm in this township, May 25, 1863. His parents were Henry and Susan Counsell, natives of England. His boyhood was spent amid pioneer surroundings. The house in which he was born was built of logs, and the Wilding District School, in which he obtained his education, was also a log structure. In his youth he also had practical experience in pioneer farming, as he had to assist his father in clearing the land. Remaining at home until the age of 22, he then struck out for himself, going to Dakota, where he was engaged for a while in harvesting and other farm work. On his return he invested in land on his own account, buying eighty acres of timber land in Section 29, Grant Township, which he cleared and sold, with the proceeds buying an eighty-acre farm in Section 17. There was a log house and barn on the place at the time he bought it, the previous owner having been James Foot, who had got the claim from James Wildish. Subsequently, Mr. Counsell received forty acres of his father's estate, thereby enlarging his farm to 120 acres. He made many improvements on it, greatly increasing its value. His water supply was formerly three-quarters of a mile away from the house, but he later dug a well nearby. He also enlarged the house—a brick structure—to seven rooms, and built a barn 36 by 60 feet, and a silo of cement blocks, 14 by 34 feet. Here he carried on general farming successfully, raising Holstein cattle, Percheron horses and Berkshire hogs. In 1917, Mr. Counsell retired and took his residence in Neillsville on property formerly owned by his father. He is a stockholder in the Farmers Co-operative Elevator and Lumber Company of Neillsville, and in the Pleasant Ridge Creamery, which he helped to start, having also been one of its directors. On the district school board he has served as director and treasurer. His fraternal society affiliations are with the Beavers, Woodmen and F. R. A. lodges at Neillsville. On Dec. 13, 1888, Mr. Counsell was married in Grant Township, to Bertha Dettman, who was born in Washington County, Wis., Feb. 9, 1860, daughter of

Charles and Johanna (Turrow) Dettman. Her parents were both natives of Germany, and were married in that country, which they left with two children for the United States, landing in this country after a four-weeks' voyage on the ocean, in a sailing vessel. Mr. Dettman, who was a farmer, settled in Washington County, Wis., where for a while he worked for other farmers, afterwards buying a farm of his own in Washington County. This was a tract of sixty-five acres, on which was a small clearing and a log building, the market being sixteen miles away. Here he lived for a number of years, breaking his land with an ox team and developing a farm, until he moved to Batavia, where he lived two years, and where his wife died at the age of 42. He had bought a farm in Sheboygan County, and after his wife's death, went to live with his son in that county, where his last days were spent. He lived to the advanced age of 88 years. A devout member of the Evangelical Church, he aided in establishing the church of that denomination in Batavia. To him and his wife four children were born—Christine, William, Jacob and Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Counsell have had five children—Herbert Henry, now a farmer in Section 20, Grant Township; Ida, who died at the age of 17 years; Clarion, Nina and Irene, who reside at home. Clarion, the son, who is now on the home farm, was married April 28, 1917, to Henrietta Clements.

Henry Counsell, one of the earliest settlers of Clark County, now passed away, was a man well-known and respected in his day, and one who did his share in the arduous work of agricultural development under pioneer conditions in this county. He was born in Somersetshire, England, March 15, 1835, and attended school for a while in his native land, though his school days were not prolonged. At the age of 13 years he accompanied his parents, John and Sophia Counsell, to the United States, they settling in Waukesha County, Wis., where he learned farming. At the age of 21 years, in 1856, he joined a party of settlers who came with an ox team through the woods to Clark County, and on his arrival here purchased a tract of 160 acres in Section 20, Grant Township. Here also he was married Oct. 28, 1858, to Susan Mary Pope, who was born in Cambridgeshire, England, July 12, 1858, and had come to Neillsville, Clark County, in 1857, with her parents, George and Mary Pope, they locating in Section 16, where Mr. Pope built a log house. Mrs. Mary Pope later died there and her husband then went to Iowa, where his death subsequently occurred. The land on which Mr. and Mrs. Counsell settled was, of course, all wild, and there was a deal of hard work to do before it was transformed into a cultivated farm. He split rails by hand himself to make rail fences for his farm, and did much other hard work, the complete improvements taking many years to accomplish, but he succeeded in the task, and in the end he and his wife finally had their reward in a comfortable prosperity, which they enjoyed the more, as it had been well earned. Among the buildings he erected were a barn 36 by 66 feet and one 30 by 42, besides a good frame house of eight rooms. The early trading place of the family was at Black River Falls, to which the settlers in the vicinity would drive an ox team by turns, executing commissions for one another. Mr. Counsell was a strong and rugged man, who never knew a sick day until near the end

of his life, and was always ready to help a neighbor. He was quiet and unassuming, however, and never cared to have his good deeds mentioned. He was also a man of sagacity and at an early date became active in promoting the creamery industry, foreseeing that it would some day grow to large dimensions. As a Republican he held township office for many years, but was never excited over politics. After he and his wife had made their home on the farm until 1906, they moved to Neillsville, where his death occurred Nov. 20, 1910. His wife died in Grant Township, Sept. 23, 1917. She was a worthy helpmate to her husband, in early days on the farm working in the fields like a laborer and thus helping to advance their mutual fortunes. Their children were as follows: Ida Venetta, born July 14, 1857, who married Jess Lowe and died Aug. 9, 1891; William Henry, born Aug. 5, 1861; Josiah Ernest, born May 25, 1863; Oscar Eugene, born March 17, 1869; Jennie May, born July 7, 1873, who died July 15, the same year, and Nettie Belle, born May 2, 1878, wife of James E. Hughes.

Fred Harmon Conrad Buker, a progressive and successful farmer of Section 19, Warren Township, of which township he is one of the leading citizens, was born in Germany Sept. 13, 1840, son of Harmon and Carolina (Renking) Buker. When he was 7 years old his parents came to the United States, accompanied by their children, one of whom, Catherine, died on the voyage and was buried at sea. They settled on 160 acres of wooded land in Harman Township, Sheboygan County, Wis., sixteen other families settling there at the same time. A large log house was built by Mr. Renking, one of the party, and in that abode five families, including that of Harmon Buker, lived the first winter. In the spring Mr. Buker built a log house, 28 by 30 feet, in which he and his family took up their residence. They had to cut their own road to the place, and at first had nothing to work with but their hands. Here, Harmon Buker and his wife spent the rest of their lives, and in course of time developed a good homestead. Fred H. C. Buker was 21 years old when the Civil War broke out. In the following year, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, 27th Wisconsin Volunteers, with which organization he served three years, being mustered out Aug. 28, 1865. Being a good shot, he was often called upon to do scout duty, the colonel of the regiment attaching him to his person in confidential capacity for special service. His marksmanship was afterwards often demonstrated in Clark County at turkey and goose "shoots," and gave him fame throughout the county. He served in every battle in which his regiment took part, and came out of the war without a scratch; indeed, it was a favorite joke in his company that he could not be killed. After the war he farmed on his father's place until 1873, in which year he came to Clark County, making the journey overland by wagon to Neillsville and hauling 2,700 pounds in freight. December, 1865, he had married Charlotte Schaper, a native of Germany, and she and their two children, Fred and Edwin, came by train. George, another son, was born in Clark County, and now resides on the homestead in Warren Township. It was in this latter township that Fred Buker located, taking a tract of land of 160 acres in Section 24. The tract was covered with woods and Mr. Buker had to cut

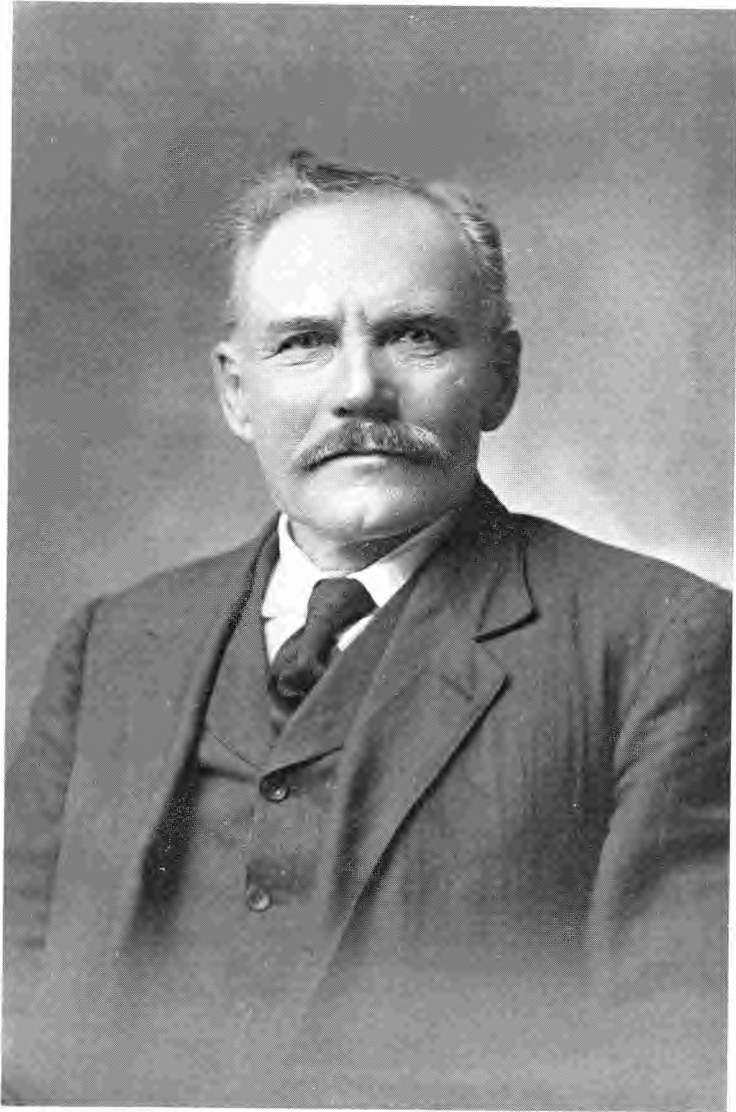
his own road to the place. On the land stood an old log building, but Mr. Buker soon erected a new one 26 by 28 feet in size, and in the second year he built a barn of logs, 32 by 72 feet. There he and his family resided for two years. At the end of that time he secured a 200-acre tract in Section 19, it being all covered with woods and reached only by a trail. There was a log house and barn on the place and part of one of the forty-acre tracts of which it was composed had been cleared. To this land Mr. Buker has since added forty acres more, making it into a 280-acre farm. With his own hands Mr. Buker cleared 130 acres of the farm in eight years, and during those winters worked in the lumber woods. He has since built a fine, large house and barn, 44 by 120 feet, which latter, however, burned down, with the loss of a bull and quantity of grain. To make good the loss of the barn he has erected another, measuring 44 by 100 feet, and also a silo, since built by his son, George, and is conducting a good business as a general farmer. For many years Mr. Buker had been one of the prominent citizens of Warren Township, serving as chairman of its board for seven or eight years, and for nine years as assessor. It was also he who instituted the movement that resulted in the building of an iron bridge across Black River. His religious affiliations are with the Reformed Church, which he helped to build, and of which he has been deacon and one of the most active workers. He has also served efficiently as a member of the school board. Mr. Buker's wife died in 1909, at the age of 86 years. In addition to the children already mentioned, they had two daughters born in Warren Township—Emelia, now Mrs. H. Decker, of Warren Township; and Bertha, now Mrs. John Stlieger.

Gotlieb Riedel, a retired farmer and pioneer residing in Grant Township, was born in Germany, Nov. 16, 1845, son of David and Eliza Riedel. He was 18 years old when he accompanied his parents to the United States in 1864, there being four other children in the family who came at the same time. He had acquired his education in Germany, and after arriving in this country he worked for farmers in the vicinity of Milwaukee until the year 1872, at which time he came to Clark County and bought eighty acres of land in Section 13, Grant Township. As it was all wild land he had plenty of pioneer work to do and started by building a log house, 18 by 26 feet, which was somewhat larger than the houses of many of the pioneer settlers. On Nov. 16, 1871, he married Helen Gluch, who was born in Germany, April 17, 1849, daughter of Henry and Rosina Gluch, and had come to America when 21 years old, her parents following later and settling in Grant Township also. She proved a worthy helpmate to him, working in the fields and assisting him to clear the land. Through hard work and perseverance they prospered, although at times they suffered misfortunes. They had at starting one cow and a calf, which formed their entire stock, and for the rest they had to depend on their hands. In 1872 a tornado destroyed their buildings and left them without anything, and later they lost their stock from disease, but in spite of these setbacks they persevered, building a second log cabin, and at a later period a brick house of eleven rooms and a barn with basement, 40 by 64 feet, their son, Herman, who now operates the farm having recently added a silo 12 by 30

feet. As there were no roads in the vicinity in early days, they often had to walk to Neillsville, carrying home their supplies. After about three years of toil under these disadvantageous conditions, they succeeded in procuring an ox team, with which they rode to church on Sunday. Food at times was scarce, but they ground corn and wheat in their coffee mill, when they had it to grind, and sometimes were obliged to pick wild berries to satisfy their hunger. To cut their grain they used an old fashioned cradle and used to flail it out. Such experiences were common to the pioneer settlers in this and neighboring counties, but it is gratifying to note that Mr. and Mrs. Riedel outlived them and in their later years have enjoyed the reward of their former labors. They still reside on the homestead, with their son, Herman, and are both strong and well. They have been the parents of eight children—Augusta, John, Herman, Martin, Amelia, Augusta (second), Herman (second), and Emil. The two first named respectively Augusta and Herman died young, and John and Martin are also dead, the others are now living.

Herman Riedel, proprietor of the old Riedel homestead in Section 13, Grant township, is a good representative of the modern American farmer. He was born in the log cabin built by his father in Section 13, Grant township, Feb. 19, 1864, his parents being Gotlieb and Helen (Gluch) Riedel, of whom a memoir appears on another page of this volume. Brought up on a pioneer farm, he had no chance of pursuing advanced educational studies, but acquired the elements of knowledge in the district school, which he attended as he was able, and from an early age he had to make himself useful on the homestead. This training, however, fitted him well for the duties of life in the position he has since occupied and he now finds himself among the prosperous and respected citizens of his township. In 1908 he took over the home farm, on which he raises Holstein cattle and a good grade of other stock, also planting the usual crops with satisfactory financial results. On June 26, 1912, he was married to Anna Neimetz, and he and his wife have three children: Gertrude, Francis, and Louella.

August H. Riedel, representative of a well known and respected family of Grant Township, was born on a farm in Schlassinn, Germany, Aug. 1, 1841, son of Christian and Anna (Stinizecki) Riedel. The father was a farmer and wagon-maker, born in the same part of Germany in 1806. They were married in their native land, where they resided for twenty-seven years afterwards. In 1863 they emigrated to the United States landing in this country after a voyage of six weeks in a sailing vessel. Their further history may be found in the biography of Fred D. Riedel. August H. Riedel was 20 years old when he came to this country. Reaching Neillsville in 1865, he worked for twenty years as a miller in the flour mill. The year after his arrival, however, he had purchased a farm of eighty acres in Section —, Grant Township, which he rented out while he worked in the mill. For awhile also after coming here he attended night school, though he had acquired the elements of a fair education in his native land. In October, 1876, he was united in marriage with Susan Riedel, daughter of John and Helen Riedel, and they resided in Neillsville subsequently for about two years. He then moved onto his own farm, on which was a frame



FRED D. RIEDEL

residence and log barn, and, starting with two cows and two horses, he applied himself to general farming, which has been his occupation ever since—a period of thirty-five years. He increased the size of his farm by buying forty acres more and now ranks among the prosperous citizens of Grant Township. For thirty years Mr. Riedel has served as school director, being warmly interested in the cause of education and in seeing that the younger generation have proper facilities for acquiring useful knowledge. He and his wife have had three children, Otto, Rudolph and Emma, of whom the two first mentioned died in infancy. Emma resides with her parents. Biographical mention of Mr. Riedel's brothers may be found elsewhere in this work.

Fred D. Riedel, a prominent agriculturist of Grant Township, who has also for many years served as one of the officials of his township, was born in Germany, Aug. 14, 1754, son of Christian and Anna Riedel. The father, like his son, the subject of this sketch, was born in Schlasing, Germany, and was a farmer and wagon-wheel repairer, and he and his wife were married in their native land, her father being a tailor in the town of Dumnovitz, Schlasing. Christian Riedel and his family—his children consisting of four sons—came to the United States in 1863 and located on a tract of land in the vicinity of Chicago, this tract being now included within the city limits. It consisted of eighty acres and was offered free for five years to anyone who would fence it. Mr. Riedel's intention was to come to Wisconsin, after a short visit there, but owing to the persuasions of a friend he remained there until 1873, when he moved to Clark County, where he subsequently died. Of his children, one son, Robert, settled, in 1873, on a farm in Section 2, Grant Township, this county, and operated it for thirty-three years, dying in 1906. Another son, August, came to Neillsville in 1871 and worked twenty years in the grist mill. He bought a farm in Section 3, Grant Township, where he is now living. Dan, another of the four sons, conducted a carpenter's shop in Neillsville and worked on the construction of the court house, school house and other important buildings. He died of typhoid fever in 1882. Fred D. Riedel was 9 years old when he came to this country, and was 19 when he settled in Neillsville, Clark County. He worked four years in the grist mill and then engaged in the carpenter's trade. In 1878 he purchased the home farm, the land of which was cut, but not stumped, and there was a log house and barn on the place. To the original forty acres he added eighty more five years later. He had bought a horse team, but had to hire an ox team for the heavy work. In five years he had the land all cleared and was engaged in raising cattle and sheep, with oats as his principal crop, his market being then in Marshfield. As the roads were not open in summer, however, he had to haul most of his supplies in the winter with a sledge. On May 9, 1882, he was married to Maggie Klopff, who was born in Sheboygan County, Wis., April 1, 1861, daughter of John and Louise (Freverth) Klopff. He had at this time a small frame house on his farm in which he and his wife began housekeeping. His career since then has been one of industry and perseverance, followed by success and he and his family are among the well-to-do and respected residents of Grant Town-

ship. He served as assessor for seventeen years, was chairman of the township board several years, and for forty years has served as school officer, having a good record for faithful public service. He and his wife are the parents of two children: Laura, born May 15, 1883, who married Albert Sautman, and resides in Oshkosh, Wis.; and Lena, born Nov. 19, 1888, who lives at home.

S. E. Morse, a well known and highly esteemed resident of Weston Township, having a good farm in Sections 11 and 15, was born in New York State, Sept. 5, 1851. His father, George W. Morse, was a farmer in that state, having been born and reared there, and who, at the age of 24 years, married Hannah Gates. She also was born in New York State, the daughter of a farmer. After his marriage George W. Morse went with his wife to Essex County, New York, where they settled on a farm on sixty acres. There he built a log house and barn and with the aid of a team of oxen cleared the land. Two sons were born to them there: S. E. Morse, subject of this sketch, and Lyman, who died in Salem, Ore. in 1905. S. E. Morse was educated in his native state and brought up on his parents' farm, where he acquired a good knowledge of agriculture. When he was about 17 years old the family came to Clark County, the father buying eighty acres of wild land in town of Weston (Township 15). As the land was covered with trees and brush, it was first necessary to make a clearing on which to build a log house, this early dwelling being 20 by 30 feet in size. A log barn was also constructed, 24 by 60 feet. George W. Morse worked in the woods one winter and then returned east to Indiana, where he stayed a year and a half, coming back to Clark County in 1880. Here he died a few years later, having previously married for his second wife, Sarah Anne Markham. S. E. Morse worked in the woods four years after coming to Clark County, driving a span of mules during the first season. On Feb. 29, 1874, at the age of 23, he married Julia Jones, daughter of a New York State farmer. Her parents had died when she was very young and she had been adopted by Loren Gates, who brought her to Clark County. After their marriage S. E. Morse and his wife settled on the home farm, where he raised oxen which he used in logging. He also built a log barn and frame house on the back forty acres of his father's farm, and then bought out his stepmother and moved into the old home, where six children were born to him—Alonzo, Orson, May, Grace, Maud, and Olive, of whom Maud is now deceased. He later built a barn, 38 by 72 feet in size, a ninety-ton silo, a granary, 25 by 42 feet, and a ten-room frame house, veneered with brick. At various times he has served in public office, including seven years' service as treasurer of the school board, four years as township treasurer, one year on the side board, one year as town clerk and one year as assessor. He is treasurer of the Christie Creamery, local agent of the Lynn Insurance Company, and treasurer of Christie Court, Knights of Liberty. Mr. Morse is now in his sixty-seventh year, but strong and hearty, enjoying excellent health. A man of sterling character, hospitable and kindly, he has made many friends, and is one of the representative citizens of Weston Township. His son Alonzo now operates the farm, on which Mr. Morse has resided for forty-nine years.



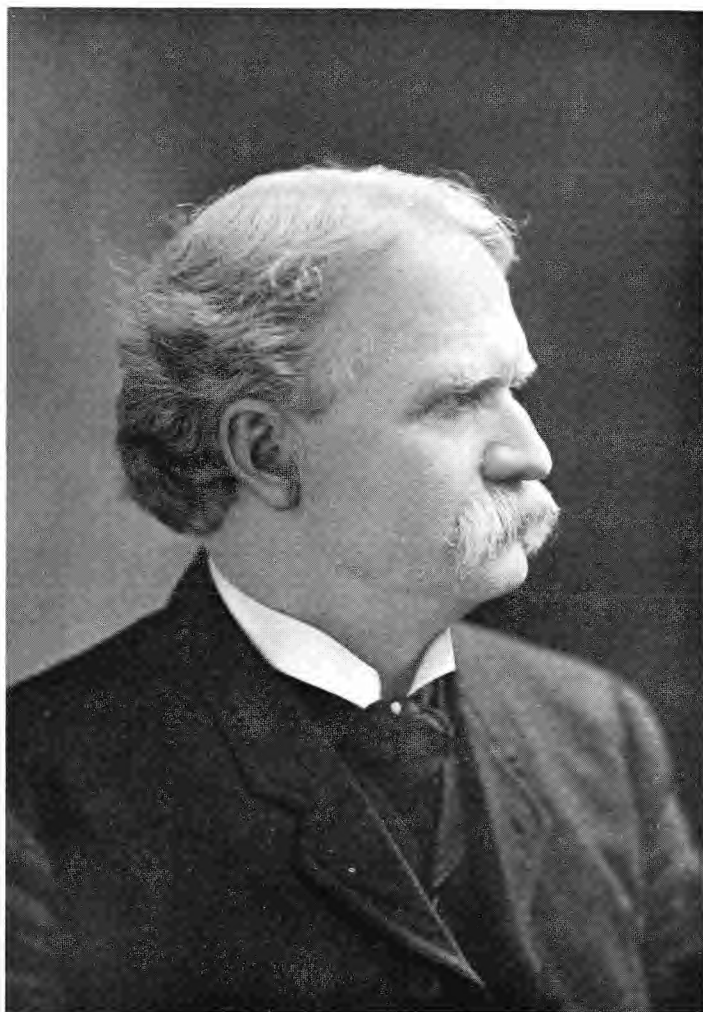
MR. AND MRS. ANTHONY LEZOTTE, SR.

Anthony Lezotte, Sr., a well-known and prosperous farmer of Section 31, Grant Township, the son of a pioneer, was born in Ontario, Canada, Aug. 28, 1858. He was a son of Mathew Lezotte, also a native of Canada, whose parents, Anthony and Angeline (Jilbeau) Lezotte, were farming people there. Mathew Lezotte came to Neillsville, Clark County, alone in 1865, and in the fall of that year bought eighty acres of wild land. In the following spring he returned to Canada for his wife and children, of whom he had five, and on arriving with them here, settled on his farm, or rather tract of land, in Section 32, Grant Township. There was a logging shanty on the land, into which they moved, occupying it until a log house could be built. They had to endure hardships for awhile, one of the most serious being the absence of roads and lack of adequate means of transportation, which affected all the pioneer settlers. On one occasion during the first year on their farm, Mathew Lezotte carried fifty pounds of flour on his back from Black River Falls to his home and he often had to carry supplies from Neillsville. He and his wife spent the rest of their lives there, their hardships gradually diminishing and their comforts increasing with the improvement in general conditions. Their children were: Anthony, Mathew, Catherine, John, Charles, William, Henry, Mary, Murry, Joseph, and one who died young. Anthony Lezotte, Sr., remained on the home farm assisting his father until he was 21 years of age. The father then gave him eighty acres of wild land in section 31, Grant Township, which he farmed in summer, working in the woods in the winter, and this place has since been his home. Here he carries on general farming successfully and is also financially interested in the district creamery. On Sept. 27, 1887, he was married to Lydia Shoop, daughter of Andrew and Susan (Lintkner) Shoop, whose father was a farmer in Clark County, but who was born in Jefferson County, Wis., May 7, 1866. Her brothers and sisters were: Frank, now in the state of Washington; Samuel, also in that state; Kate, wife of Efner Nelson, of Ladysmith, Wis.; Effie, who married Frank Christmas, and is now deceased; Ella, who married Leonard Cole, and lives in Oregon; Annie, wife of William Stevens, of Washburn, Wis.; Emma, wife of John Steel, and residing in the state of Washington; Edith, wife of Gustof Wesenburg, and Grace, wife of John Sueppes, both of whom reside in the state of Washington. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Lezotte, Sr., have been as follows: Anthony, born Jan. 12, 1891; Grace, born Aug. 3, 1889; Nellie, born Jan. 19, 1897; Thomas, born in 1901, who died at the age of 3 years; Glenn, born Oct. 20, 1903, and Edward, born April 13, 1905. All the living children reside at home, except Anthony, who is on the old original homestead, in Section 32. Anthony Lezotte, Sr., died July 24, 1917. He was of the Catholic faith.

William C. Tufts, banker and business man, and one of the leading citizens of the village of Withee, was born in Green Bay, Wis., Dec. 25, 1873, son of William S. and Anna (McLeod) Tufts, the father being a native of Wisconsin and the mother of Indiana. William S. Tufts, who was formerly identified with the lumber interests, came to what is now Withee in 1878 and entered into mercantile business there in 1882, and remained a resident of this county for the rest of his life. He also became interested

in farming and was the owner of a sawmill seven miles north of Withee. In addition to these activities, he was one of the organizers of the State Bank of Withee, and one of its first directors. He served a term as sheriff of Clark county and was also chairman of the town board and a member of the school board, in politics being a Republican. His fraternal society affiliations were with the Odd Fellows' Lodge, at Colby, and the Masonic Lodge at Greenwood. He died at the age of 51 years, and his wife at that of 42. They had four children: William C., Daniel J., John A., and Esther A. William C. Tufts, who was the eldest child of his parents, was educated at Stevens Point, the Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis., and the State University of Wisconsin. For a few months he worked in the bank at Thorp and then became postmaster of Withee under President McKinley, being also interested in the store with his father. In 1902 he entered the State Bank of Withee as cashier, and in 1907 became cashier of the State Bank of Owen, both of which positions he fills at the present time, there being an assistant cashier in each bank. Mr. Tufts is also vice-president of the Owen Canning Factory, and president of the Dairy Belt Land Company of Owen. He was town clerk of Hixon before the village of Withee was incorporated, and was afterwards supervisor of the village and its president for ten consecutive years. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Owen and of the Chapter and Commandery at Neillsville. Mr. Tufts was married Dec. 20, 1895, to Viola E. Covey, who was born in Spokeville, Clark County, Wis., daughter of Martin and Mary Covey, her father having come to the county in early days with an ox team, as a pioneer settler. Mr. and Mrs. Tufts have three children: Ruth, who is a graduate of the State University, Kathrin and William C., Jr.

Carl H. Beilfuss, a rising young business man of Withee, Clark County, assistant cashier of the State Bank of Withee, was born in Abbotsford, this county, Mar. 28, 1883, son of Albert J. and Adalgunde (Stoever) Beilfuss. The father was born in Germany, Aug. 16, 1857, and in 1871 accompanied his parents to America, they settling at Reed City, Mich. At the age of 17 he began working in the lumber camps, which he continued to do for a number of years, moving to Thorp, Clark County, in 1883. There, for eighteen years, he was in the employ of Nye, Lusk & Hudson, giving up that line of work in 1914 to buy a farm in Hixon Township, on which he and his wife now reside. They had three children: Arthur, Walter and Carl, all residing in Withee, Walter being a merchant. Carl H. Beilfuss resided at Thorp until he was 21 years old and then, in 1904, took a position as telegraph operator for the Sioux Line Railway Company, being thus employed until 1915, when, in the month of June, he assumed the duties of his present position as assistant cashier of the State Bank of Withee. In 1908 he had formed a partnership with his brother Walter, in a general store at Withee, but sold his interest in it to his brother in 1916. In the latter year he was elected a member of the village board, and in 1915 as a member of the school board, on which he is still serving. He is a member of the camp of Modern Woodmen of America, now holding the chair of Camp counsel; also of the Fraternal Reserve Association of Withee, in which he has held the office of secretary, and of the Odd Fellows' Lodge, of which



W. A. Baker

he was warden. Mr. Beilfuss was married Nov. 10, 1909, to Louise Roth, who was born at Thorp, Wis., Oct. 8, 1886, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Burke) Roth, the family residing at that place for a number of years. Mr. Roth was formerly employed on the "Soo" Line Railway, but is now retired from active work, being financially interested, however, in the coopeage plants at Thorp and Gilman, and in the soda pop factory at Thorp. He and his wife have five children: Louise, wife of Mr. Beilfuss; Mayo, now Mrs. Louis Walsdorf, of Thorp; John, who is station agent at Abbotsford; Pearl, who is a teacher at Withee, and Bernard, residing at home. Mr. and Mrs. Beilfuss have one child, Albert Frank, who was born Aug. 12, 1910.

Karl W. Baker, M. D., postmaster of Greenwood, Wis., and a medical practitioner of ability, was born at Grand Rapids, Wis., Feb. 2, 1878, son of Charles O. and Stella A. (Crawford) Baker. His education was begun in the public schools of Grand Rapids, after which he attended St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wis., where he was graduated. Subsequently taking up the study of medicine, he was graduated from the Physicians & Surgeons Medical College of Milwaukee, in 1900, and coming to Greenwood, began the practice of his profession here, where he has since resided. As a physician he has demonstrated his ability on numerous occasions, and in addition to his medical practice he is a partner in the Baker Land Company, composed of himself, his brother Julian, and his father, Charles O. Baker. On Oct. 22, 1914, Dr. Baker was appointed postmaster of Greenwood, in which position he is still serving to the public satisfaction. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Greenwood, also of the camp of Modern Woodmen of the World, and has served as health officer of the village. Dr. Baker was united in marriage, Nov. 7, 1908, with Ella, daughter of Christian and Albertine (Wendt) Wollenberg, and they are the parents of four children: Susan, Lucy, Francis and Christian.

Charles O. Baker, one of the leading citizens of Greenwood, is engaged in the real estate business, was born in a log house on the site of the present city of Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wis., Feb. 11, 1847, son of David and Elizabeth (Kline) Baker. The father, David Baker, was a native of Orleans County, New York, and son of Solomon Baker, a tradesman of that section and a veteran of the War of 1812-15, who was of English descent. Solomon had five sons and two daughters, of whom one of the latter, Mary, married a Mr. Otis and resided in Lansing, Mich. David Baker, who married Elizabeth Kline, a native of Strassburg, Germany, and daughter of George Kline, left his native place in 1837, soon after his marriage, taking the boat at Olean Point and proceeding down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers to the Mississippi and then up that river to New Boston, Ill., where he landed and remained subsequently for two years. At the end of that time he came to Wisconsin, driving with ox team, by way of Galena, Mineral Point and Portage to the site of the present city of Grand Rapids. He was accompanied by his wife and two children, Lavinia and Jennie; also by his wife's mother, Elizabeth Kline, and by other members of the Kline family, William, Susan, Karl and Leah. The journey seems to have been performed in a leisurely manner, or the roads were bad, or not in evidence,

as the trip occupied three months. George Kline, Mrs. David Baker's brother, had preceded them and erected the first mill on the site of Grand Rapids, it being located on the west bank of the river. Some years afterwards, in 1849, he joined the rush of gold seekers to California, from which expedition he never returned, probably meeting the fate of so many who made that dangerous journey. David Baker, on arriving at Grand Rapids, secured fifty-seven acres of land, situated on what is now the west side of that city, and there he built a log cabin. The Klines got land on the east side, where the city hall and court house are now located, the latter buildings being erected on land that was owned by George Kline. David spent the rest of his life at Grand Rapids and saw the city build up and expand. He was engaged to some extent in the lumber and shingle business, which he carried on in connection with farming, and becoming a prominent citizen of the place, at times held local office. He and his wife had a family of twelve children: Lavinia, Jane, Rachel, Susan, Esther, Fannie, John, Henry, George W., Charles O., David and Karl. Of these children, George and Charles served in the Civil War. David, the father, who was born in 1812, died at the age of 68 years, about 1880. His wife, born in 1816, lived to the age of 74. The latter was a member of the Methodist Church. Charles O. Baker acquired the elements of knowledge in a little frame school house, about 12 by 16 feet in size, which was the first, or one of the first school buildings in Grand Rapids. At the age of 17 he enlisted in Company C, 52d Wisconsin Infantry, being mustered in at Camp Randall, Madison. He was made sergeant in his company and served ten months in southwestern Missouri, being finally discharged at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., the war being then over. Returning home he took up the work of teaching, which he followed for two terms in Wood County, Wis. He then took up the study of law with Judge L. P. Powers and in 1868 was admitted to practice. Elected district attorney in November of that year, he served in that office for two years. He was then elected county clerk, on the Democratic ticket, and served two years in that office. From 1867 to 1874 he was city clerk of Grand Rapids, taking office with the organization of the city. Until 1883 he was engaged in the practice of law. In that year he was elected secretary of the Wisconsin, Pittsville & Northern Railway Company, a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, and served in that position until 1890. In the year last mentioned he entered into the real estate business in Grand Rapids and was thus engaged until 1896, afterwards becoming secretary of the Central Trading Company, a Milwaukee corporation. This caused his removal to Milwaukee, of which city he was a resident until 1891. In that year Mr. Baker became secretary of the Skidmore Land Company, of Marinette, where he stayed for one year. During the two following years he was engaged in the real estate business in Chicago. In 1905 he came to Greenwood, Clark County, Wis., and formed a law partnership with P. J. Tschanner, which association lasted until Mr. Tschanner's removal to North Dakota in 1907. While still a partner of the latter, and soon after coming to Greenwood, Mr. Baker, with his two sons, Julian C. and Karl W., established the Baker Land Company, a concern that is still flourishing. He is a member of the Masonic

Order, which he joined at Grand Rapids in 1869; also belonging to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with which he united at Grand Rapids in 1871; and to the Knights of Pythias, and to Post No. 22, G. A. R., of Wood County. Charles O. Baker was married, July 17, 1873, at Juneau, Dodge County, Wis., to Stella A. Crawford, who was born at Waupun, Wis., in 1850, and who is now living in Florida. They have had two children: Karl W. and Julian C., who were educated in the public schools of Wisconsin and at St. Johns Military Academy, where they graduated, subsequently qualifying for the medical profession. Since coming to Greenwood Mr. Baker has taken a high place in the community, both as a business man and as a loyal and public-spirited citizen, and is universally respected.

Chris Madsen, president and manager of the Withee Construction Co., one of the most important business enterprises in Clark County, was born in Kolding, Denmark, Feb. 22, 1868, son of Mathias and Anna M. (Hansen) Madsen. The father was a laboring man who died in 1895. In April, 1901, his widow came to America, residing for a short time in Minneapolis, and later coming to Withee, Clark County, where she died in 1914. Chris Madsen came to this country in 1891, locating first in Minneapolis. He was a cabinet-maker by trade and was employed in Minneapolis as car builder for the Twin City Rapid Transit Co., remaining with them for two years. He then went to Pullman, Ill., and was with the Pullman Palace Car Company, constructing Pullman sleeping cars there until 1894, when he went to Sheboygan, Wis., for a short time working for the Winter Lumber Co., making office fixtures. Then he returned to Minneapolis, where he went into the building trade, working as carpenter for several of the largest contractors such as Leighton Brothers and others. While working ten hours a day at this work, Mr. Madsen took the architectural course of the International Correspondence School, of Scranton, Pa., to better qualify himself in construction of buildings, completing this course in 1901. Mr. Madsen came to Withee the sixth day of May, 1901, and started in business for himself as contractor and builder. In this enterprise he achieved a pronounced success, leading up to the establishment of the Withee Construction Company, which was organized Mar. 13, 1913, for building and construction purposes. The first officers were: Chris Madsen, president; Lewis C. Meyer, vice president, and Henry Bartholomay, secretary. The same officers are still serving, and there has been no change in stockholders. Mr. Madsen, either when alone, or as head of the above mentioned company, has executed contracts for some of the largest churches, schools, depots, libraries, and residences, in Clark and adjoining counties, such as German Lutheran Church, Pittsville, Wood County, 1908, costing \$9,000; Soo Line Depot Medford, Tyler County, 1913, costing \$6,000; Carnegie Library, Neillsville, Clark County, costing \$10,000; Sniteman Rec., 1914 and 1915, costing \$10,000; Methodist Church at Colby, Clark County, 1915, costing \$6,000; Soo Line Depot and Annex, Stevens Point, Wis., 1917 and 1918, costing \$53,000. The Withee Construction Company are dealers in hollow building tile, Mr. Madsen having been the introducer of that tile in Clark County. He is also a stockholder in Withee Lumber and Fuel Company and secretary of this company. In 1907 he

was elected assessor of the village of Withee, serving for seven years, and then in 1914 became a member of the county board, on which he served one term. His fraternal affiliations are with the Equitable Fraternal Union, Fraternal Reserve Association, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Danish Brotherhood of America, of which last mentioned order he is secretary. On Mar. 6, 1904, Mr. Madsen was united in marriage with Caroline Jessen, who was born in Schleswig, Denmark, Mar. 12, 1883, daughter of Ludwig and Caroline Jessen, who came to America with her parents in 1888. The family settled at Pullman, Ill., where Mr. Jessen was employed by the Pullman Palace Car Company; moved on a farm with the family in 1894, near Longwood, where he died in 1909. His wife, who survives him, is making her home with Mr. and Mrs. Madsen. The latter have five children: Adaline Vivian, born Nov. 3, 1905; Leonora Elvira, born Sept. 5, 1907; Ethel Theresa, born April 7, 1909; Clarence Ludwig, born Feb. 5, 1911; and Agnes Irene, born Sept. 18, 1913. Mr. Madsen's career up to the present time is a good example of what may be accomplished by industry and intelligence, united with a laudable ambition to rise in the world. Possessing these qualities he has not only advanced his own fortunes in a notable degree, but has benefited the community in which he has made his home, by the establishment of a useful and flourishing industry, which gives employment to a number of men.

Amos Braman, a prosperous stock farmer and dairyman of Section 17, Levis Township, was born in the state of New York, Oct. 11, 1840, son of Seth and Dorcas (Green) Braman. The father, who was a farmer by occupation, was reared and married in that state. He and his wife reared eight children: Hannah, Assel, Mary, Ann, Jim, Olive, Sabrey and Amos. Amos Braman remained at home until the death of his mother, which occurred when he was 2 years and 6 months old. He then went to live with his married sister, and they moved to Kalamazoo, Mich., when he was about 5 years old and there he attended school. At the age of 18 he began work at the carpenter's trade, at which he worked subsequently as a journeyman. Three years after he entered upon this occupation he married Nancy Fish, whose father, Lyman Fish, was a farmer in Michigan. He then went to live on a farm near town, but continued to work at his trade for seven years in that locality. He then moved to Crawford County, where he and his family resided from 1868 to 1892, a period of twenty-four years. At the end of that time Mr. Braman came to Clark County and bought eighty acres of land in Section 17, Levis Township. There was a small log shack on the place and he had a team of horses and two cows. Thus equipped he began the work of improvement, two years later building an eight-room frame house, and in 1910 a barn, 34 by 48 feet in size. He has now fifty acres cleared and has an orchard of 130 trees, seventy of which—apple, pear, cherry and plum—are bearing. Mr. Braman also raises graded Jersey cattle and Jersey Red hogs. He aided in starting the creamery at Dell's Dam and has taken a prominent part in various local affairs. He was school director nine years and justice of the peace twelve years, and for fifty years he has been an elder of the Presbyterian Church and superintendent of Sunday schools, of which he



AMOS BRAMAN AND FAMILY

has organized twelve. The following children have been born to him and his wife: Loretta, now Mrs. Steven Marten, of Crawford County, Wis., who has four children, Herbert, Dollie, William and Frederick; Mary, wife of Joseph Bacan, of Crawford County, Wis., and the mother of six children, Amos, Harry, Gladys, Marie, Pearl and Floyd; George, a resident of Idaho, who married Jennie Johnson, and has one child, Elva; Carl, who is now deceased; Perle, residing at home, and who married Esther Larson; and Addie, now Mrs. Victor Horton, who lives in Levis Township, and has two children, Vivian and Clyde. Mrs. Braman died Oct. 26, 1913.

Oscar Thomas, a prosperous farmer of Washburn Township, son of Ernest and Caroline (Senevalt) Thomas, was born in Newton County, Ind., Oct. 3, 1892. He was educated in the district school and remained with his parents, coming with them to Clark County. Here, with his father's assistance, he secured 120 acres of land in Sections 14 and 15, mostly covered with stumps. On this he built a barn, 42 by 42 feet, and a silo, 12 by 26 feet in size, but both were blown down by a tornado, which also blew down his windmill. All have been replaced, however, and the farm is now in excellent condition, Mr. Thomas raising graded cattle and good stock of other kinds. He is a member of the Farmers' Elevator and Lumber Company of Neillsville, and occupies an assured place in the community as a substantial and reliable citizen.

Ernest Thomas, a well-known farmer of Washburn Township, was born at Gros Forgulor, Erfurd, Germany, Oct. 29, 1845, son of Phillip and Christine (Breheim) Thomas. The parents were farming people who lived and died in their native land. They had four children: Henrietta, Ernest, Wilhelm and Henrich. Of these Ernest was the only one to come to America, which he did in 1888. He had been married in Germany to Carolina Senevalt and they had at this time five children: Louis, Minnie, Annie, Paulina and Benjamin. Landing at New York, they remained there only two days, when Mr. Thomas found work in Jersey, which lasted two months, at the end of which time they came west as far as Indiana, Mr. Thomas going to work on a farm in Colfax Township, Newton County. Later he bought 160 acres of land there and farmed it for awhile. Then he sold out and bought a place of refreshment, but was unfortunate, and, losing his possessions, had to start all over again. After saving up a little money, he came to Clark County, where he secured forty acres of land in Section 23, Washburn Township. It was covered with woods and there were no roads. Moreover he had not a cent of money left after arriving here, but succeeded in securing a cow the first summer. Two years later he got an old horse—the first draught animal he had been able to obtain. His first dwelling was a log house, which he rented, but as soon as possible he built one on his own place. His pioneer experiences, though hard, were not absolutely new to him, as he had often carried flour on his back seven miles in Indiana, and in time he overcame initial disadvantages and finished clearing his farm. He now has twelve cows and is doing a profitable business. In addition to the children above mentioned, who were born in Germany, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas had a son, Oscar, born in Indiana, also a daughter, named Ida. Mr. Thomas has held the position of road boss in

Washburn Township, and has gained the reputation of a good and reliable citizen.

Kuhn Brothers, Paul C. and Emil, who are successfully carrying on general farming in section 16, Washburn Township, were born in Saxony, Germany; Emil, Feb. 27, 1876, and Paul C., Sept. 12, 1878. They were brought to America by their parents in 1881, locating near Milwaukee, where they received a good education and grew to manhood. They worked at various occupations, saving their money, and in 1903 they purchased eighty acres of land in Section 16, Washburn Township, Clark County, the tract being all wild and timbered. They worked early and late and in due time built up a fine farm, with a good dwelling and substantial out-buildings thereon, and today they and their families are numbered among the representative people of the county. While developing their farm during the early years they used to work out summers to earn money to live on, while they cleared the farm in the winter. They followed general dairy farming, their cattle being of the Holstein breed and of good grade. They are sober, industrious citizens, and take a lively interest in whatever seems to be for the betterment of their county. Both brothers are interested in the Shortville Dairy Company and Farmers Elevator at Neillsville. Paul C. was secretary of the Dairy Company for eight years, and is now its treasurer. He was married in June, 1913, to Ethel Carter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Carter, of Washburn Township. He and his wife have one child, Ernest Paul, who was born May 29, 1914. Emil Kuhn is unmarried. Ernest Kuhn and Emily Hamenn, parents of Kuhn brothers, were both natives of Germany, where they were married in 1874. In his native land Ernest was a carpenter. They came to America in 1881, their family locating near Milwaukee, where he followed his trade until 1906, when they came to Clark County and bought forty acres. They now reside in Washburn Township.

Charles Morgan Horton, who resides on a good homestead in Section 19, Levis Township, has been an inhabitant of Clark County for the last thirty-five years, and has assisted in its agricultural development. He is also a veteran of the Civil War. He was born in Chenango County, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1838, son of Andrew and Anna (Finch) Horton, the parents being of English and Scotch ancestry, respectively. Andrew Horton was born on a farm in Green County, N. Y., and his wife on a farm near Binghamton, that state. The latter died when Charles was 6 years old, leaving, besides him, three other children—Susan, Lawrence and John. The father subsequently contracted a second marriage with Anna Bunson. Charles resided at home until reaching the age of 13, during which time he obtained some schooling, and when he left home it was not to go far away, for he remained in that section until he was 28 or 29 years of age, except for the time spent in military service. Enlisting in 1862, in Company A, 161st New York Volunteers, he was mustered in at Elmira, N. Y., his regiment being sent south to Washington for general inspection. His service lasted three years, during which time he took part in the fighting about Charleston, S. C., and was present when that city surrendered. It was there that he was mustered out, after which he returned to Elmira, N. Y., and from



VICTOR H. HORTON AND FAMILY
CHARLES M. HORTON AND FAMILY

there went to Watkins, in the same state, where he engaged in farming. On July 28, 1867, Mr. Horton was married at Bordette, N. Y., to Olive Marian Depue, whose family name is now spelled "Depew," and who was born in Steuben County, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1849, on the farm of her parents, William and Narina (Walling) Depeu. Both parents were natives of Chenango County, the father, William, being a cousin of the famous Chauncy Depew. The Depues were of French Huguenot ancestry, William being a son of Abram, who was a soldier in the War of 1812. The Walling family was of old Colonial stock. William Depue and wife reared nine children: Emily, Lavina, Stephen, Irvin, Olive, Josephine, Fannie A., Hulda and one that died when four days old, who was a twin of Irvin. After their marriage, Charles M. Horton and wife resided for about a year in Bordette and then went to a place called Peach Orchard, on the shores of Lake Seneca, where he worked on a farm. He then removed to Steuben County, where he bought a farm in Woodhull, in company with a brother-in-law, Irvin Depue. It consisted of eighty acres, and they resided on it for about a year, after which they sold and rented a farm in Camron Township. In 1880, Mr. Horton came with him family to Merrilan, Wis., and from there to Clark County in the spring of 1882, locating at Dell's Dam. He then got a homestead of 160 acres in Section 20, Levis Township, it being so thickly covered with timber that the sunshine could hardly filter through. There was no road to the place, nor any buildings on it. It was on the first of December that he arrived, bringing with him a span of horses, a cow and his household goods, and that winter, 1880-1881, he helped to build the railroad to Neillsville from Merrilan, living at Merrilan. In the following summer he worked at Trow's mill at Merrilan. In the meanwhile he had built a log house on his farm, 20 by 30 feet in size, with three rooms below, his wife occupying it with their three children—William Andrew, Victor Hugo and Emily Susan. The dates of birth of these children were: William A., July 16, 1872; Victor H., March 1, 1875; Emily, June 19, 1879. Another child, Melville, was born Feb. 15, 1884. Mr. Horton used both Neillsville and Merrilan as his markets. For a few years he worked in the woods at logging and on the drive on Black River. In time, with the help of his sons, he succeeded in clearing the farm, and also bought forty acres more land in Section 19, disposing of the old homestead in Section 20. The year after they came to the place the schoolhouse was built in Section 8, William and Victor Horton being the only scholars the first winter. Prayer meeting was often held in their log house in early days, Mr. Horton helping to build both the church and schoolhouse. He also helped in the construction of the road past his farm. His wife served as school clerk for a number of years. Mr. Horton has long since attained prosperity and is now able to enjoy the fruits of his former hard work. He and his family are well known and respected, and he is a man of influence in the community in which he resides.

Victor H. Horton, one of the leading citizens of Levis Township, is a good example of what can be accomplished by pluck and perseverance in spite of initial discouragements. The architect of his own fortunes, aided by a clever and devoted wife, he has risen from a condition of poverty to

one of comfortable prosperity, surmounting many difficulties. He was born in Steuben County, N. Y., March 1, 1875, son of Charles M. Horton, elsewhere mentioned in this volume, and accompanied his parents to Clark County in 1882. His education was acquired in the district and public schools, including the Neillsville high school; and when not engaged in his studies, he was generally making himself useful on the farm, though his boyhood days were not destitute of amusement and innocent recreation. When older and stronger he became connected with the lumber industry, working as logger and driver during the appropriate seasons, in the summer continuing to work on farms. In 1896, having attained his majority, he began an independent career as a farmer, having obtained some wild timber land in Section 20, Levin Township. On that tract he built a small frame house, 16 by 24 feet, in which, having married in that year, he began domestic life. There he and his wife lived for thirteen years, working hard, but gradually making progress, until a severe misfortune overtook them, a fire destroying all their possessions—house, barns, sheep and hogs. As there was no insurance, they suffered a total loss. There was but one thing to do, however, and Mr. and Mrs. Horton, without wasting much time in lamentations, set to work with undaunted courage and renewed energy to retrieve their fortunes. For one year they rented a place, and then, in the following year they came to their present location, where Mr. Horton erected a fine eleven-room residence, two stories in height, with a 16 by 24 foot cellar. He also put up new barns and outbuildings. The farm consists of two tracts of eighty acres each, one being located in Section 20 and the other in Section 30, the land, when they took it, being a tamarack swamp. By hiring a large ditching machine at a cost of over \$600, they ditched the land so that it is today well drained and fertile, producing abundant crops. They have worked together to the same end, and now have one of the best farms of 160 acres to be found in the community. Mr. Horton is also a stockholder in the Farmers Co-operative Elevator at Neillsville. He and his wife were married May 27, 1896, her name before marriage being Addie Bramen. She was born in Clayton Township, Crawford County, Wis., July 31, 1877, daughter of Amos and Nancy Bramen. Being given a good education, she became a school teacher, following that occupation with credit for two years in her native township. The domestic circle of Mr. and Mrs. Horton has been enlarged by the birth of two children: Vivian N., born July 15, 1897, and Clyde K., born Nov. 3, 1901, both of whom are residing at home. Mr. Horton formerly served eight years as road commissioner of his district, and for the past nine years has been assessor of Levin Township, an office in which he has manifested his fairness and good judgment. He belongs to the camp of Woodmen of the World at Neillsville, and to the Odd Fellows' Lodge of that city. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church, and occupy a high social standing.

William A. Horton, who is engaged in the dairy business in Levin Township, was born in Woodhull, Steuben County, N. Y., July 16, 1872, son of Charles M. and Olive M. (Depue) Horton. His parents came to Clark County in 1882. He attended the district school and was subsequently



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM A. HORTON AND DAUGHTER

graduated at the Neillsville high school, after which for four terms he followed the occupation of a teacher near Neillsville. He then engaged in contracting and building, traveling from place to place, and working in North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Montana, but for the greater part of the time in the Dakotas. In 1892, Mr. Horton enlisted in Company A, Third Regiment, Wisconsin National Guards, as a private, and after serving three years re-enlisted in 1895. He again enlisted after the Spanish-American war, and while in Aberdeen, S. D., served one year as sergeant of Company L, Second Regiment, S. D. N. G. He was married in Clark County June 17, 1896, to Winnie M. Raether, who was born in Pine Valley Township, Clark County, Dec. 31, 1877, daughter of Frank E. and Rosette (Monroe) Raether. She died Oct. 21, 1899, leaving one child, Gretchen M., born Feb. 8, 1899, at Watertown, S. D., and Mr. Horton subsequently married for his second wife, Aug. 19, 1912, Emma A. Phillips, born in Vernon County, Wis., March 27, 1883. Mr. Horton engaged in the dairy business in Levis Township in 1915, and is conducting it successfully and with profitable results.

Carl G. Spaete, who is engaged in general farming and dairying in Washburn Township, was born in Schlasinn, Germany, Jan. 20, 1892. His father, Gustave, was a blacksmith in the village of Maliers, near Breslow, who came to this country alone, although married, locating in Milwaukee, where three months later his family came. After staying there six weeks they came to Clark County, where Gustave Spaete rented eighty acres of wild land in Section 30, Grant Township. Two years later he bought forty acres of wild land in Washburn Township, where he now lives, having increased the size of his farm by the purchase of two more tracts of forty acres each. Carl G. Spaete acquired his education in the district school at Carlisle Corners. He worked out a little and also on the home farm, and when 18 years old purchased eighty acres of wild land in Section 7, Washburn Township, which he is now clearing in winter. His mother, before her marriage, was Louise Kranz, her parents, Ernest and Louise Kranz, being farming people who came to this country from Germany in 1892. Carl G. Spaete has one sister, Louise, now the wife of Joseph Horeled, a farmer of Washburn Township.

John Machel, a thriving farmer of Washburn Township, is an example of what may be accomplished by industry and determination without any extraneous advantages. His career is one well worth narrating, as it is one that should prove an inspiration to any young man starting out in life without other aid than a sound body and good brain. Mr. Machel was born in Warsof, Russian-Poland, June 24, 1856, his parents being Christian and Rosalia Machel, farming people, who lived and died in their native land. They had a large family of ten children—Gottlieb, Christiana, Mary, Caroline, Susan, John, Andrew, Anna, Louise and Julia. Andrew was the first of the family to emigrate to the United States, after him came Anna, then John, and later, Julia. Anna and Julia reside in Canada, and Andrew in Oklahoma. John Machel had no chance to acquire a broad education, but acquired a knowledge of the German, Polish and Russ languages, to which he has later added English, so is a linguist of more than ordinary acquire-

ments. He grew up on the farm in Poland and was there married to Louise Wagert, continuing to reside near Warsow until 1892, when, having resolved to seek a wider field of opportunity, he set out for the United States, accompanied by his wife and four children—Rudolph, Albert, Adolph and Robert. Arriving in Chicago, Mr. Machel worked there at whatever he could find to do, not being able to get any very profitable work, however. In the hard times under the Cleveland administration he and his family came to Clark County, locating on eighty acres of land in Section 24, Washburn Township, afterwards buying eighty acres more in Section 13. His prospects at the time were not encouraging, for he had no money, no team, and not even a cow, his only asset, aside from his strong arms, a determined spirit, and a good wife, being a large family, whose value to him, however, as a factor in success, lay chiefly in the future. The first dwelling of the family was a tent, in which they lived until he could build a log house by his own labor. He grubbed in his first crops of potatoes, beans and other garden stuff. It was in July, 1892, when he and his family arrived, the season being well advanced, and it was a year before he got his first cow. It was three years before he got one horse and a year and a half more before he was able to get another to make a team. Of course, during the earliest period he was obliged to work away from home to support his family, and found employment on the railroad, sending home money for them to buy another cow. The first year he used a grub hoe, six or seven inches wide, to harrow his land, some of it being spaded. But though he and his family suffered many hardships, they enjoyed the blessing of good health, none of them ever being sick. In time he got his place cleared, and in the meanwhile conditions improved and the family became more prosperous. His sons, too, grew up and were able to render assistance on the farm. He now has twenty-seven head of fine Holstein cattle, and has erected a basement barn, with cement floor, 36 by 60 feet in size, a silo, 12 by 26 feet, and a neat and substantial pressed-brick residence of ten rooms, each room having a closet, a convenience which every housewife will appreciate. Mr. Machel is not only doing an excellent business as a farmer, but is also a member of the Shortville Creamery and a stockholder in the cheese factory. In addition to his cattle, in which he takes a justifiable pride, he keeps excellent horses and other good stock. He took a leading part in the building of the Union Church, being its wealthiest member, and contributing liberally to the expense. All his children have also done well, having been trained in habits of industry and frugality by their parents. In addition to the four sons, already mentioned, who were born in Poland, he and his wife had two others, William and Nathaniel, who were born in this country. They have also five daughters: Gusta, Amelia, Lydia, Amanda, who is a school teacher, and Tabita. The son, Adolph, is a member of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator and Lumber Company, of Neillsville. Such is the record of Mr. Machel and his family, one well worthy of consideration, as it illustrates in a striking manner the value of self-help, without which success can rarely, if ever, be obtained. Mr. Machel has moved to Section 33, Grant Township.

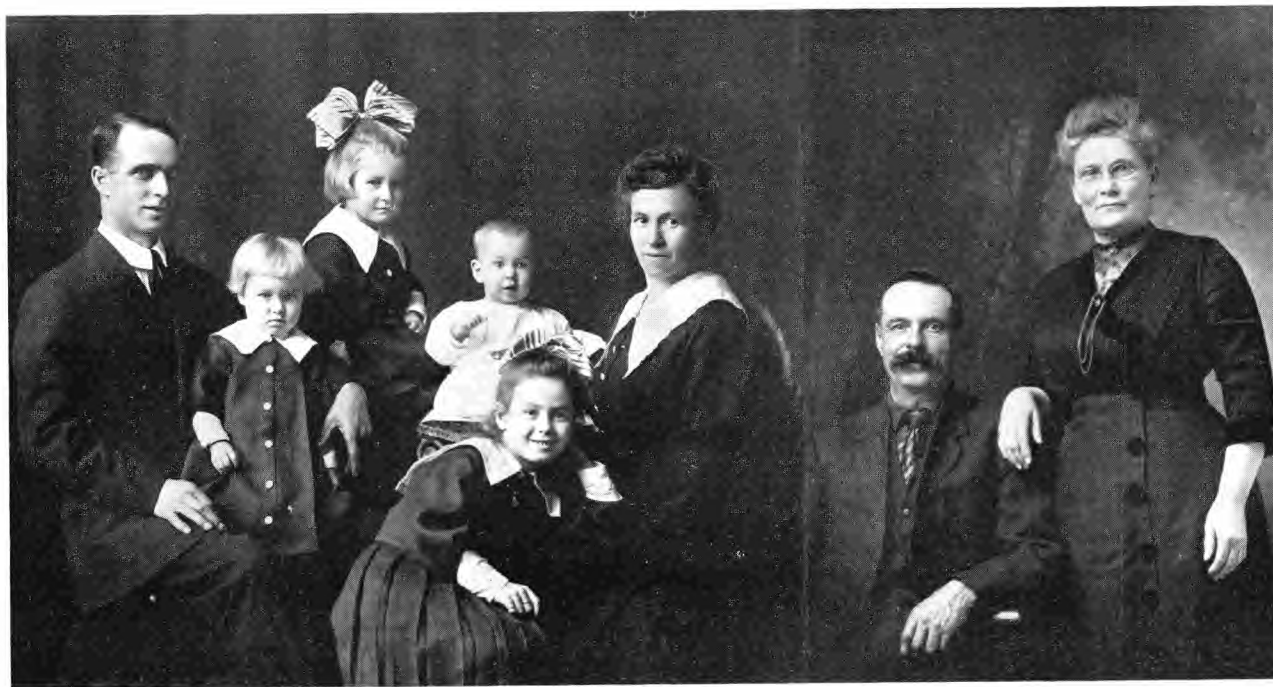


D. A. NEFF

Dorr A. Neff, proprietor of a good farm in Levis Township, was born in Lake Mill Township, Jefferson County, Wis., June 18, 1851, son of Albertus and Mary (Babcock) Neff. The father was a native of Cortland County, N. Y., and was a farmer. He and his family came to Wisconsin, locating first in Jefferson County, whence they came to Clark County in the fall of 1868. The journey was made by train to Sparta, and then by stage through Black River Falls to Neillsville, where they arrived with nothing but a few dollars in cash. Their family at this time consisted of three children, besides the father, namely: **Dorr A.**, **Addie** and **Angie**. They got a yoke of cattle, building a log stable, and also had a cow. The mother had died in Jefferson County when the subject of this sketch was 9 years old, and Albertus Neff married for his second wife, **Isabelle Short**. She died in 1902, and Albertus passing away in 1901, at the age of 78 years, in Clark County. He had continued to make his home on the farm, a part of which he had cleared. In the fall of 1868, **Dorr A. Neff**, then 18 years old, began working in the woods as a "swamper" for **A. W. Clark**. In March of the following year he bought a tract of forty acres in Section 1, Levis Township, there being an old log house on the place, and the trees cut on seven acres. A road had been laid out and partly cut over. Here his father and stepmother, with the children, took up their residence, and he cleared a little more of the land, after which he went to work for old **Dr. French** on Jack Creek, to prepare for running logs. Later, he worked in the woods for **A. Jones French**, the doctor's brother, and in the following spring was engaged in the drive on **Wedges' Creek**. He then resumed the work of clearing his farm, but the next winter worked for **Anson Green**, on Poplar River. After again working on his farm, he was employed the succeeding winter by **J. W. Wilson** in logging on **Cunningham Creek**. Each summer he spent on his farm, his next winter's employment being on the East Fork of Black River. For six or seven years he was foreman for **T. M. Schranton**. In July of the first summer that he spent on his farm he had bought forty acres more in the same section of Levis Township, which tract also was covered with timber. His farm is now well cleared and has been still further increased in size, as he has since bought two other forty-acre tracts, making a total of 160 acres. His present residence is a frame dwelling of eight rooms, the original log house, which stood in front of it, having had one room only. During the early years **Mr. Neff** raised sheep, but now keeps cows and devotes his attention to dairying, raising graded **Holstein** cattle. He aided in getting roads cut through the township, and has performed other useful service, having been at various times a member and chairman of the Levis Township board, and having also held the office of treasurer. For nearly thirty years he has also served on the district school board, and his sister, **Addie**, who is now **Mrs. C. C. Holliday**, of Minneapolis, was at one time for two terms county school superintendent. **Mr. Neff** is a member of the **Equitable Fraternity Union**. A Republican in politics, he has taken part in county conventions and for many years has been prominent in the local councils of his party. **Mr. Neff** has also taken an active part in promoting real estate interests in the county, being instrumental in 1904 in bringing the **Cook & Buchanan**

Real Estate Company of Lake Mills to this section, and they have since done useful work in the county. The second season after Mr. Neff settled in Levis Township a school district was formed here, with his assistance, and a small log schoolhouse built, the first teacher being Lydia Irley. She later married J. L. Gates, former head of the Gates Land Company, of Neillsville. Dorr A. Neff was married, in 1878, to Agnes Carter, who was born in Jefferson County, daughter of Edward and Mary Carter, who settled in Washburn Township, Clark County, where both died. Mr. Carter was for a number of years prominent in the affairs of that township. Mrs. Neff died in 1902, at the age of 43 years, leaving four children—Alberta, Gladys, Lola and Charles. Alberta, who married Walter Proctor, now resides in Portland, she has two children, Louise and William. Gladys lives on the home farm with her father. Lola, who is the wife of Hugh Campbell, lives in Cincinnati, she has two children, Agnes and Bruce. Charles resides on the home farm. He married Elvira Hemp, Oct. 11, 1917. All the three daughters taught school in Clark County, while Gladys is now teaching music.

Ole M. Johnson, a representative farmer of Worden Township, was born in Grundy County, Ill., Dec. 4, 1866. His father's name was Erick, and his mother's, in maidenhood, Tena Michaelson. The parents emigrated from Norway to Illinois in the late forties of the last century, the father serving in the Civil War in the 36th Volunteer Infantry, his service lasting fifteen months. He was injured in the war, but lived to the age of 66 years, dying Dec. 12, 1893. His wife died in July, 1912, at the age of 83. Their family numbered thirteen children, only four of whom are now living—Oscar, who is now in South Dakota; Ole M., of Worden Township, Clark County; Erick, who lives in Stanley, and Christ, a resident of Grundy County, Ill. Ole M. Johnson left home at the age of 20 years and went to South Dakota, where he spent three years. He then returned home and remained there until he was 28, at which time he came to Clark County, Wis., and bought his present place, then a tract of wild land of eighty acres. Later, he bought forty acres more of wild land, the two tracts constituting his present farm. As he had to begin in pioneer fashion, he first built a log house or cabin, which was his residence until 1898, at which time he erected his present house, enlarging and improving it in 1913. His first barn was also of logs. His present barn was built in 1913, and measures 36 by 80 feet, with concrete wall and floors, having room for forty head of stock. He has also a horse barn and other buildings. Mr. Johnson raises graded Holstein cattle, milking twenty cows, and also raises some hogs. His principal crops are hay, corn and oats, and he has also raised sugar beets, tobacco and potatoes. In 1908 he built a concrete silo of ninety-ton capacity. For a number of years he has served as school director, and he is known as a reliable citizen who can be depended upon to support any practical project for the benefit of the general community. Mr. Johnson was married April 16, 1892, to Susan Thorson, who was born in Illinois, Sept. 17, 1872, daughter of Thor and Susan (Ryen) Thorson, her parents being natives of Norway. The father, a farmer by occupation, died Dec. 25, 1894, and was survived by his wife, whose death took



SCOTT RAETHER AND FAMILY—MR. AND MRS. F. E. RAETHER

place at Mr. Johnson's home, March 13, 1916. They had had ten children, only six of whom are now living, four of the survivors residing in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of six children, who were born as follows: Edith, Sept. 21, 1894; Annie, Oct. 18, 1896; Mabel, March 14, 1897; Cora, Oct. 14, 1900; Orneil, July 2, 1906, and Thora, April 26, 1909. Edith was married, March 28, 1914, to Christ Lucken, and resides in Worden Township. She has one child, Audry, who was born Feb. 3, 1915.

Charles Augustus Raether, who died in Levis Township in 1891 at the age of 63 years, was in his day a well-known and respected citizen of that township, in which he settled at an early day, becoming a pioneer farmer. He was born in Potsdam, Germany, and was there married June 16, 1850, to Augusta Rohnig. She was born July 16, 1828, in Berlin and died March 17, 1894. He and his bride immediately left Germany for the United States, the journey being practically a wedding trip for them, and landed in this country after a seven weeks' voyage in a sailing vessel. They located first in Milwaukee, where Mr. Raether followed the tailor's trade, which he had learned in Germany. A few years later he and his family removed to Dodge County, having then four children—Louisa, Bertha (who died at the age of 1 year, in Milwaukee), Frank and Albert—and there he worked at the carpenter's trade, remaining four or five years. During that time two other children were born—Otto and Barney. Mr. Raether and his family next removed to Waukesha County, where he followed his trade, remaining until 1878, when they came to Clark County, stopping first at Neillsville. After looking over the prospect he took up farming in Section 2, Levis Township, securing 180 acres of partly improved land which he started to improve, and on which he resided until his death, Sept. 11, 1891. During the Civil War period he was a carpenter and bridge builder. His religious faith was that of the German Lutheran Church. In addition to the six children already mentioned, he and his wife had five others, who were born in Waukesha County; Gusta, Frances, Edward, Emelia and Ida.

Frank Emil Raether, who is engaged in general farming and stock raising in Section 20, Levis Township, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 21, 1855, son of Charles Augustus and Augusta (Rohnig) Raether, who had come to the United States from Germany in 1850. He attended school in Dodge County, Wis., where his parents had settled after removing from Milwaukee, but after a year's schooling there, went to Waukesha County, where he finished his literary education. After that he took up the carpenter's trade and in 1876 came to Neillsville, Clark County, being still unmarried. It was on May 1st that he reached Neillsville, having driven in from Hatfield, there being then no railroad, and here he took up any ordinary work that he could find to do. For ten winters he worked in the woods and was on the drive nine springs. He had rented a farm and in the intervals between his other work, engaged in agriculture. In 1883 he moved to Neillsville, where he bought a house and followed the carpenter's trade for twenty-two years. Then he again took up farming, first renting a place in York township and afterwards buying his present farm in Section 20, in company with his son, Scott Hugh. This was about

1904. The farm contained 200 acres, and was partly improved, among the improvements being an old house and log barn. Since then he and his son have built a good residence and a basement barn, 70 by 36 feet in size. They raise Durham cattle and engage in general farming. During his career as a carpenter, while residing in Neillsville, Mr. Raether helped to build many of the most important buildings in that place and the vicinity. He and his son are both members of the Woodmen's camp in Neillsville. Frank E. Raether was married Oct. 24, 1876, to Roselette Monroe, of Waushara County, Wis. She was born in Allegheny County, N. Y., Mar. 22, 1855, daughter of Maxson and Elizabeth (Ball) Monroe. Her father, who was born in New York State, Feb. 12, 1828, drove through Clark County at an early day and was at Milwaukee when there was only one house there, which was used as a hotel. He had come from New York State, driving to Richford, Waushara County, Wis., with his wife and four children, Rozell, Rozetta, Rosellen and Roselette. A child named Rosabell was born in Wisconsin. Mr. Monroe spent the rest of his life in Waushara County as a farmer, and died Jan. 26, 1905. His wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Ball Monroe, was born April 26, 1828, and died Mar. 26, 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Raether have had two children: Scott Hugh and Winnie May. Scott Hugh, who was born in Washburn Township, Clark County, July 20, 1883, married Ellen Anderson, a native of Illinois, and daughter of August Anderson, now a resident of Dewhurst Township, this county. He and his wife have had four children, one of whom, named Forest, died at the age of two years. The survivors are Verna, Vivia, Velda and Clarence. Winnie May Raether, who is now deceased, was born in Pine Valley Township, Dec. 31, 1877, and was the wife of William Horton, of Levis Township.

Horace W. Gibbs, proprietor of a flourishing farm of 280 acres in Sections 14-22 and 23, Worden Township, is a native of Michigan, having been born in Allegan County, Dec. 11, 1858, a son of Comfort B. and Abigail (Ball) Gibbs. The parents were from New York State, the father coming west when a young man. When he first settled in Allegan County, Mich., he was engaged in the lumber business as a jobber, but for the most part of his life he was a farmer. He died in 1910 at the age of 82 years. He had been a widower for about eight years, his wife having died in 1900, at the age of 66. Of their seven children, four are now living: Horace W., subject of this sketch; Julia P., residing in Michigan; Albert, of Park Falls, Wis., and Frank, who resides in Worden, Wis. Horace W. Gibbs followed the blacksmith's trade for eighteen years, beginning at the age of 21. He then went into the hardware business at Coloma, Waushara County, conducting a store for two years and for the four succeeding years was engaged in farming in that county. Then going to Plainfield, he resided there two years, conducting the Mitchell Hotel. In 1906 Mr. Gibbs came to Clark County and bought his present farm, of which he has cleared about eighty acres. In 1917 he built a barn, 38 by 128 feet, with stone basement and concrete floor, with room for 100 head of cattle, and he is now figuring on the construction of sheep sheds, having a herd of Shropshire sheep numbering 100 head of ewes. He is also a feeder and shipper of cattle, raising graded Durhams. Mr. Gibbs is a Republican in politics



JOSEPHINE TRAVIS



C. B. TRAVIS



HATTIE E. TRAVIS

and has held local office in other places and before coming to Clark County. He was married in October, 1897, to Erstena Yonkey, who was born in Marquette County, Wis., May 1, 1856, daughter of John and Susan Kencil. Her parents, who were Germans, are no longer living. Since buying his present farm, Mr. Gibbs has made good progress, and is doing a prosperous business, which is increasing yearly. He and his wife have made many friends in this vicinity.

Charles B. Travis, justice of the peace at Humbird, Mentor Township, of which place he has long been one of the leading citizens, was born in Chanango County, New York, Feb. 18, 1836, son of Benjamin and Margaret J. (Vernosdol) Travis, who were natives of the same state. The father, Benjamin, died at the early age of 22 years, when the subject of this sketch was only 6 months old. His wife survived him twenty years, dying Nov. 3, 1856, at the age of 40. Charles B. Travis was reared by his paternal grandparents and was 10 years old when he arrived with them, June 1, 1846, in Madison, Wis. There he resided until 1856, in which year he first came to Clark County. As a speculation he bought eighty acres of land near Humbird, but did not live on it. He had learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a number of years. In 1864 he enlisted in the United States Volunteer Service, as carpenter, and did guard duty, also taking part in the battle of Nashville, Tenn. He was honorably discharged in 1865. For several years Mr. Travis taught school in Clark County, and for eight years he was clerk in the store of Cross & Freeman at Humbird. Later he engaged in the furniture business here, conducting a store for eighteen years. In 1884 he was appointed postmaster at Humbird and served as such for nine years under his old boyhood chum, Hon. W. F. Vilas, then Postmaster General. For the last thirty years he has been agent for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. In 1884 he was appointed Notary Public. During his active career Mr. Travis acquired a considerable amount of property at Humbird, but is now living practically retired. As early as 1868 he was elected justice of the peace, which office he has held up to the present time, and during that period he has married about eighty couples, many of them being of the second generation. He served as deputy sheriff one year, 1869, and was also for two years clerk of the Mentor Township Board. Mr. Travis was first married, Oct. 4, 1866, to Josephine Niles, who was born in Willington, Tolland County, Conn., April 21, 1839. She died Dec. 1, 1904, after thirty-eight years of happy married life. She was for many years a school teacher and at one time was principal of a ward school at Madison, Wis. She also served fifteen years as treasurer of the school board of Mentor Township. On Feb. 21, 1906, Mr. Travis married, secondly, Harriet E. Terrell, who was born near Devil's Lake, Wis., Aug. 29, 1859, daughter of George and Frances (Sperry) Terrell. Her father died in January, 1903, and her mother, April 16, 1913. Mr. Travis has always taken a warm interest in the progress and development of the community in which he has spent so many years of his life and has identified himself closely with its interests. He is a man who has made many friends and few, if any, enemies, and has had a useful and honorable career.

Frank H. Schmidt, who is operating a farm of 124 acres in Section 1, Worden Township, was born in Calumet County, Wis., Dec. 31, 1887. His parents were Louis and Hattie (Vandehey) Schmidt, the father being a native of Germany and the mother of Wisconsin. The former is still living on the home farm in Calumet County. He and his wife had twelve children, of whom ten are now living: Christina, John, Henry, Bernard, Louis, Jeanette, Lena, Josephine, Clara, and Frank. Frank H. Schmidt, after he became industrially active, spent three winters in lumber camps and in the summer worked on farms. On Nov. 17, 1910, he came to Clark County, buying eighty acres of land in Section 31, Withee Township. Three years later he sold that tract and bought his present place, which was improved when he bought it. He has cleared up several acres of the land and in 1913 built a silo of 100 tons capacity. His barn has room for forty-five head of stock. He is raising Holstein cattle, having a full-blooded bull and milking twenty cows. He also raises hogs and horses. Mr. Schmidt is a member of the Catholic Church and of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, at Holland, Wis. Mr. Schmidt was married May 21, 1912, to Alma Fischer, daughter of Fred W. and Lizzie (Peters) Fischer, who reside a mile south of the Schmidt farm. He and his wife have two children: Raymond, born May 4, 1913, and Dorothy, born Mar. 15, 1916.

Cady D. Fowler was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, Mar. 3, 1859, son of Oliver and Julia (Sweet) Fowler, his parents also being natives of Ohio. The year 1867 saw the advent of the family in Clark County, Wis., they driving here from Milwaukee with an ox team, which Oliver Fowler used in breaking and clearing his farm of eighty acres in Mentor Township. In this work he made good progress and in course of time became prosperous. He was also a prominent mover in local affairs, at different times holding township office. He finally sold his farm and moved to Humbird, where he died in 1910, at the age of 77 years. His wife died at the age of 71. Their children were: Alice, Frances, Cady, Cora, Ellis, Orlia and Chauncey. Of these children the only survivor is Cady D. With the exception of a few years spent in railroad work, Cady D. Fowler stayed on the farm with his father until reaching the age of 23 years, when he began farming in Jackson County, Wis. In 1892 he entered the employ of the N. C. Foster Lumber Company at Fairchild, and was with them there until 1895, when he became manager of their plant at Eleva, Trempealeau County, Wis. In 1906 he came to Humbird as the manager of their plant here, which position he has since retained through the subsequent changes of ownership, it being now the Midland Lumber & Coal Company. He is also president of and a stockholder in the First State Bank of Humbird. He belongs to the local camp of Modern Woodmen of America, and is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being trustee and superintendent of the Sunday school, which latter position he has held for a number of years. Mr. Fowler was married, Feb. 4, 1883, to Mary E. Staves, who was born in Kingston, Wis., Jan. 30, 1865, daughter of William and Ellen (Stallard) Staves, her mother being a sister of John T. Stallard. Both parents are now dead. The father was a farmer who came to Jackson County, Wis., in 1867, homesteading a tract of



C. D. FOWLER

land and developing a farm, on which he died in 1885. His wife then moved to Humbird, where her death occurred in 1911. Their children were: William, Alice, Mary E., George T. and Ella L. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler have three children: Alice E., who teaches in the Humbird high school and resides at home; William O., who graduated from the University of Wisconsin, in 1912, resides in Chicago, where he holds a position with the Western Electric Co. On May 9, 1917, he married Mabel Kenney, of Chicago; and Dudley O., who resides at Boone, Iowa. He is manager of the F. W. Woolworth store in that city. He graduated from Lawrence College in 1914, and was married to Gladys Crump, of Lake Mills, Wis., July 7, 1915.

Andrew Samuelson, who is engaged in farming in Section 6, Worden Township, was born in Esterdale, Norway, Sept. 25, 1862. His father's name was Samuel Olson, and his mother's, before marriage, Annie Hanson. There were three sons in the family, Ole, Samuel and Andrew, the two latter being twins. In 1880 Ole came to the United States, being followed by Andrew in 1882. The latter found work in a factory at St. Croix, Wis., where he remained for three years. In 1885 he and his brother Samuel, came to Clark County and bought land, Sam securing eighty acres in Section 31, Thorp Township, and Andrew, a tract of the same size in Section 6, Worden Township, lying just across the road from that of his brother. Both tracts were wild. Building a log cabin the brothers led a bachelor's life for five years, during that time being engaged in clearing their farms, Sam naming his Poplar Grove Farm, and Andrew bestowing the name of Maple Ridge Farm upon his own. The latter has now sixty-five acres cleared and Samuel has seventy. In 1911 Andrew built his present residence and his brother Sam resides with him. Andrew was the first to build a silo, which he did in 1913, Sam building his in 1916. They are operating their farms separately, Sam raising mixed stock. Andrew raises Guernsey cattle, starting five years ago with six cows. He now owns a full blooded bull, and milks twenty-two cows. He has thirteen acres of his land planted with corn and ten acres with oats, and also grows potatoes. In 1917 he built a new barn, 36 by 86 feet in size, with stone basement and concrete floor, provided with forty cattle stalls, two box stalls and three horse stalls. The hay mow will hold about 150 tons. Andrew Samuelson was married, in August, 1910, to Mrs. Annie Erickson, who was born in Norway, in 1873, and whose maiden name was Anderson. By her first husband she had two children: Thorville and Birger, the latter being now deceased. Mr. Samuelson and wife have one child, Arthur, who was born April 7, 1912. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Henry Vanderloop, proprietor of Pleasant Hill Farm in Worden Township, was born in Calumet County, Wis., April 24, 1868, son of William and Cornelia (Jacobs) Vanderloop. The parents were born and married in Holland, coming to the United States in 1861. They settled in Calumet County, where William bought a tract of Government land, where he farmed until a few years before his death, in 1902, at the age of 76 years. He was a prominent man in his township, taking an active part in

local affairs. His wife died in 1910 at the age of 87. Their children—seven in number—were Minnie, now residing in Calumet County; Bardelia, of Brown County; and Nellie, Arnold, of Outagamie County, Wis.; Henry, Annie and Anton, all of whom live in Calumet County, except Henry. Henry Vanderloop came to Clark County in 1898 and bought the eighty acres of land that constitutes his present farm, but which was then wild and without improvements. These he has since made himself and has been very thorough in what he has undertaken. His present house was completed in 1902 and is a commodious and comfortable residence. In the year previous he built a barn 38 by 80 feet in size, ground dimensions, and 18 feet high, with room for thirty head of cattle and horses. His cattle are graded animals of the Durham breed, his horses being of the Percheron stock. He milks sixteen cows and raises hay, corn, oats and other crops. His farming operations have been conducted with energy and good judgment and his financial condition has improved from years until he has taken rank among the substantial citizens of Worden Township. Aside from his immediate farm interests, Mr. Vanderloop was secretary for two years and treasurer of the West Worden Dairy Company and holds the same offices in the West Worden Telephone Company. In 1906 he was elected a member of the Worden Township board, serving until 1908, and in 1915 he was again elected to the board, of which he is still a member. He belongs to the Equitable Fraternity Union Lodge at Stanley, and is a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Vanderloop was married Oct. 4, 1892, to Mary Huls, who was born in Calumet County, Wis., daughter of Henry and Catherine (Ziebing) Huls, the parents being natives of Holland. Mr. Huls, who was a farmer, was born in 1828, and died in April, 1908. His wife survived him only a few months, passing away June 30, the same year, her age also being 73 years. They had nine children: Lida, who was born in Holland; Johanna, William, John, Morris, George, Barney, Mary and Henrietta. All were born in Holland except Mary and Henrietta, Johanna and William are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderloop have had a large family numbering twelve children, whose names, with dates of birth, are as follows: Cora H., July 13, 1893; Elizabeth, Sept. 20, 1894; Hattie B., Feb. 22, 1896; William, May 21, 1897; Harry M., July 22, 1898; Minnie M., Aug. 2, 1899; Matilda J., June 5, 1902; Agnes, Aug. 30, 1904; Sylvester, Oct. 15, 1906; Henrietta, Aug. 3, 1908; Rosa, Nov. 24, 1912, and Wilfred, Feb. 11, 1915. Of these children three are now deceased: Hattie, who died June 15, 1896, when less than 4 months old; William, who died Aug. 31, 1897, at the age of 3 months and 10 days, and Harry M., who died Oct. 2, 1898, at the age of 2 months and 11 days. Mr. Vanderloop has made remarkable progress since coming to Clark County. After buying and paying for his farm he was without funds, but he now has one of the best farms in Worden Township, with a good standing at the bank. This good showing is due to his enterprise and unremitting industry, backed by a thorough knowledge of the business in which he is engaged. He takes a warm interest in every project for the good of the community at large and can always be depended upon to support a worthy cause.



MR. AND MRS. ROBERT HOREL

Robert Horel, an early settler in Mentor Township, now deceased, was in his day a well known and highly respected citizen. He was born in England, Feb. 13, 1823, son of Isaac and Betsey (Morgan) Horel, his parents also being natives of that country. There were eight children in their family, all of whom have now passed away, except a son named Isaac, who is living in Humbird, Clark County. Robert Horel came to the United States with his parents in 1834, when about 11 years of age. They settled near Syracuse, N. Y., where the father died. The mother, with her family, subsequently removed to Merton, Waukesha County, Wis. At this time Robert was the main support of the family. Securing a farm, they made their home there until 1856, in which year they set out for Clark County with an ox team and on arriving here located on a quarter section of land three miles northwest of Humbird, it costing them \$1.25 an acre. The land, of course, was wild and to reach it they had to cut a road through the timber. Their first dwelling here was a tent, but as soon as possible a log cabin was put up, in which they made their home. Here the mother died in 1871. Robert Horel resided on that farm for some thirty-six years, or until his death, which occurred Mar. 25, 1892. During that time he developed it into a good piece of agricultural property, clearing the land and erecting substantial buildings. He was a man of sterling character, regarded as a good neighbor and a reliable and patriotic citizen. One of his brothers served in the Civil War. Mr. Horel was married, April 3, 1865, to Rosana Dickey, who was born in the state of Maine, May 30, 1839, daughter of Robert and Mary (Paine) Dickey. Her father, born Nov. 11, 1806, died Nov. 20, 1862. Her mother was born July 24, 1812, and died Sept. 21, 1857. They had a family of nine children, three of whom are now living: Rosana, who married Robert Horel; Alphonso, of Ashland, Ore., and John, who lives in Florida. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Horel were: Robert M., born Jan. 28, 1867, now residing in Humbird; Bessie, born Aug. 30, 1869, who died Feb. 22, 1876, when in her seventh year; Josephine, born Jan. 24, 1874, who resides in Abbotsford, Clark County, and George H., born May 2, 1877, and now a resident of Humbird. Robert, who married Mary Holman, is now a widower, and has one daughter, Theo, who was born Dec. 5, 1891, and is now Mrs. William Finnegan, living at Lewiston, Cal. She has two children, Velma and Robert. Josephine is the wife of Louis Horn and has five children: Robert, born Nov. 13, 1895 (died Sept. 4, 1901); Alfred O., born Nov. 16, 1896; Ralph D., born June 11, 1898; Dorothy, born June 7, 1899, and Vivian, born June 2, 1908. George, who has always spelled his name Horrell, was married Nov. 30, 1900, to Carrie Colburn, who was born at Melrose, Wis., Mar. 8, 1879, daughter of Nelson and Nancy (Rathborn) Colburn. Her father was born Nov. 30, 1835, and was a miller in early life. In 1883 he bought a farm in Mentor Township, and operated it until 1901, when he retired to Humbird, where he died April 5, 1906. He took an active part in the affairs of the community and at one time was a member of the Mentor Township board. He was also a member of the Masonic Order. His wife, who was born Aug. 16, 1840, is now living in Humbird. There were six children in their family: Norman I., James E., Lilly E., Frank, Cullen A. and Carrie. George

Horrell and wife are also the parents of six children, who were born as follows: Miles Colburn, July 3, 1893 (died Jan. 25, 1897); George Robert, Feb. 23, 1905; Wilma M., Nov. 20, 1907; Kathleen M., Mar. 6, 1908; Muriel, Jan. 11, 1910, and Ruth M., May 5, 1915. Mrs. George Horel had five uncles in the Civil War, and Mrs. Robert Horel had four brothers who also fought for the Union in that momentous struggle. The latter resides in Humbird.

Otto W. Freimund, proprietor of the Brezzy Hill Cheese Factory, in Section 14, Worden Township, is a native of Wisconsin, having been born at Steven's Point, May 2, 1886. He is a son of Christ and Caroline (Rehm) Freimund, the father having formerly been in the livery business in that locality, but being now in the saloon business at Elkhart Lake. Otto W. Freimund, at the age of 16 years, began to learn the cheese-maker's trade at Sheboygan Falls, Wis., after which for a short time he was engaged in the same line of industry at Plymouth, Wis. In March, 1909, Mr. Freimund and Theresa Ida Heinig were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by the Rev. Mr. Beisser of the German Reformed Church, at Plymouth, Wis. Mrs. Freimund, who was born Sept. 30, 1887, at Cleveland, Wis., is a daughter of Louis and Ida (Artiz) Heinig. Her father, owner of a knitting mill at Cleveland, is now located at Plymouth, Wis. In 1914 Mr. Freimund came to Clark County, where he entered the employ of the Thorp Dairy Company, with which he remained for two years. At the end of that time he decided to engage in business for himself and accordingly bought the factory and business he is now operating. Being a thoroughly competent man in his line of industry, and with good business ability, he is making progress and is already one of the prosperous citizens of his township. Mr. and Mrs. Freimund have one child, Glenweye Henry, who was born Jan. 11, 1913.

Mathew Noel, once a highly respected citizen of Pine Valley Township, engaged in agricultural pursuits, but now deceased, was a native of Germany, and was the youngest member of a family that included three sons. The two older boys came first to the United States, locating in Chicago. Mathew, then a youth of 20 years, was also ambitious to make his own way in the world, and looking on this country as the land of opportunity, soon followed his brothers, whom he joined. The latter, however, advised him to go back to Germany, which he refused to do. It was not long before he found his way to Clark County, Wis., being one of the early arrivals, as this was some time in the fifth decade of the last century. Here he worked for several years in the lumber camps, but traveled about considerably, becoming widely known. Finally he located a tract of eighty acres in Section 25, Grant Township, all being wild land with no roads in the vicinity. On Jack Creek, Pine Valley Township, he bought forty acres on which stood a log house, which was the land on which he settled with his wife in 1870. His marriage had occurred June 16, that year, to Agnes Shigley, who was born on a farm in or near Delphi, Ind., Aug. 31, 1865, she being a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Cole) Shigley, and then their only child. Her father was a native of Ohio and her mother of Indiana, in which latter state they were married. When Agnes was a year and a



MR. AND MRS. MATTHEW NOEL



ED NOEL

half old they moved to Wisconsin, locating at Sylvan, Richland County, where six more children were born: Jefferson, George, Henry, Columbus, Alonzo and Arminda. There Mr. Shigley cleared a farm, which he later sold, moving to a farm at Unity, Wis., which was his last place of residence, as he died there in 1889 at the venerable age of 98 years. His wife lived to the age of 78. Mr. and Mrs. Noel, on their marriage, moved into the log house on Jack Creek, a dwelling that consisted of but one room, which served as parlor, drawing room, bed room and kitchen. Like other pioneer settlers, Mr. Noel used an ox team on his farm, but could make but slow progress at first. When they procured a cow the second year, the occasion was one of rejoicing, as the event marked another milestone on the highway to success. Both worked in the fields clearing the land and they often walked to Neillsville for supplies. They soon doubled the size of their farm by buying forty acres adjoining, on which they later built the frame house of ten rooms that has since been the farm residence. The rest of their history was one of continued labor for many years and gradual progress to a condition of comfortable prosperity. The farm was cleared, good buildings erected, improved appliances introduced as they became available, and Mr. Noel took place among the well-to-do citizens of his township. He served on the school board of the old Ross Eddy district and was one of those who helped to build the Catholic Church at Neillsville, of which he was a member. In his death, which took place July 17, 1904, Pine Valley Township lost a good and reliable citizen. His wife is still living and resides on the homestead with her son Leonard, its present proprietor. Their children were: Mary, Leonard, Margaret, Lizzie, Clara, Windel, Mathew, Jr., Bird, John, George and Alice. Four of these—Mary, Margaret, Lizzie and Clara—are now deceased. Windel lives in Texas, Bird at Richland Center, Wis.; John in Madison, Wis., and George in North Dakota.

Leonard Noel, who is engaged in operating the old Noel farm on Jack Creek, Pine Valley Township, Section 25, was born on this homestead, Mar. 27, 1874, son of Mathew and Agnes (Shigley) Noel. The scene of his birth was the log house that then stood near the creek, which cuts across a corner of the farm. A memoir of his parents appears elsewhere in this volume. He acquired his education in the Ross Eddy school and subsequently assisted his father in clearing the land and developing the farm that he now owns, taking over the tract of eighty acres in 1904. Among his most notable improvements is a basement barn, 36 by 64 feet in size. Mr. Noel raises Holstein cattle and Percheron horses with profitable results and is known as an enterprising and successful farmer. He is a member of Lodge No. 198, I. O. O. F., of Neillsville. He is unmarried.

Louis Backhaus, a thriving farmer, until lately residing in Worden Township, Clark County, who made big strides on the road to prosperity after coming to this county in 1887, was born in Sheboygan County, Wis., Feb. 13, 1863, son of Christ and Minnie (Meichler) Backhaus. The mother of the subject of this sketch died in 1873, at the comparatively early age of 35 years, but Christ Backhaus is still living, being a resident of Kiel, Wis. He has been active in local affairs, holding office at various times

and in politics is a Republican. He has been the father of fourteen children. Louis Backhaus arrived in Clark County, in November, 1887, when he bought 120 acres of land in Worden Township, of which tract only twelve acres were cleared. During his subsequent residence on it of nearly thirty years he increased the cleared area to 100 acres. His first residence on this farm was a log dwelling, but a more commodious and modern dwelling was erected by him in 1901. In 1904 he built a barn, 42 by 88 feet in size, with room for fifty head of cattle and twelve horses. He raised Guernsey cattle, having a full-blooded, registered bull, and milking twenty cows. He also raised Chester-White hogs, and grew corn, hay, oats, barley and potatoes. In 1914 Mr. Backhaus built a stave silo with stone foundation, measuring 14 by 29½ feet, and having a capacity of eighty-eight tons. He took an interested part in local affairs, having served three terms on the local school board. On Sept. 11, 1917, Mr. Backhaus sold his farm with all its appurtenances for \$15,000, to Paul Hoffman, who came here from Indiana, and he and his wife moved to Kiel, Wis., Oct. 20. He is a member of the Farmers' National Equity Society and of the Lutheran Reformed Church. Mr. Backhaus was married June 19, 1888, to Mary Hansan, who was born in Holstein, Germany, daughter of Wilhelm and Catherine (Yess) Hansan. She came to America with her parents in 1883, the family residing at Hayton, Wis., for four years, whence they removed to Clark County. Her father died April 9, 1916, but his wife is still residing on their farm in Worden Township.

Vernon P. Barager, a partner in the firm of A. L. and V. P. Barager, publishers of the Owen Enterprise, of Owen, Wis., was born in Cadott, Chippewa County, Wis., Nov. 21, 1891, son of James and Annie (Prichard) Barager. He comes of journalistic stock, as the father was a newspaper man during his entire business life, owning and editing the Washburn Itemizer, Cadott Blade, Medford Sentinel and Republican and Withee Sentinel, all Wisconsin papers, and all of which he founded. His last work was in connection with the Withee Sentinel, of which he was editor at the time of his death, in May, 1903. James Barager was an able journalist, winning a high reputation in his chosen field of labor. He was a Republican in politics and in 1893 was a candidate for the General Assembly, but was defeated by one vote. He was affiliated fraternally with the Masons and Woodmen of the World. Vernon P. Barager finished his schooling at Withee in 1910, and then took up newspaper work on the Withee Sentinel, then edited by his mother, who had taken up the work on her husband's death. Becoming her business partner, they continued the publication of the Sentinel until July, 1912. Then they sold that paper and subsequently bought the Owen Enterprise, of F. J. Sherry, who had been its publisher for four years. Since then, under the active management of Mr. Barager, the circulation of the paper has more than doubled. It is a Republican organ, Mr. Barager giving his allegiance to the same political party as his father, and fills an important place in the community, being found in most of the households in Owen and the vicinity. Mr. Barager's younger brother, Miles, born Aug. 30, 1899, is employed on the paper. His elder brother, Irving, who was born Sept. 22, 1890, is a druggist in Eau



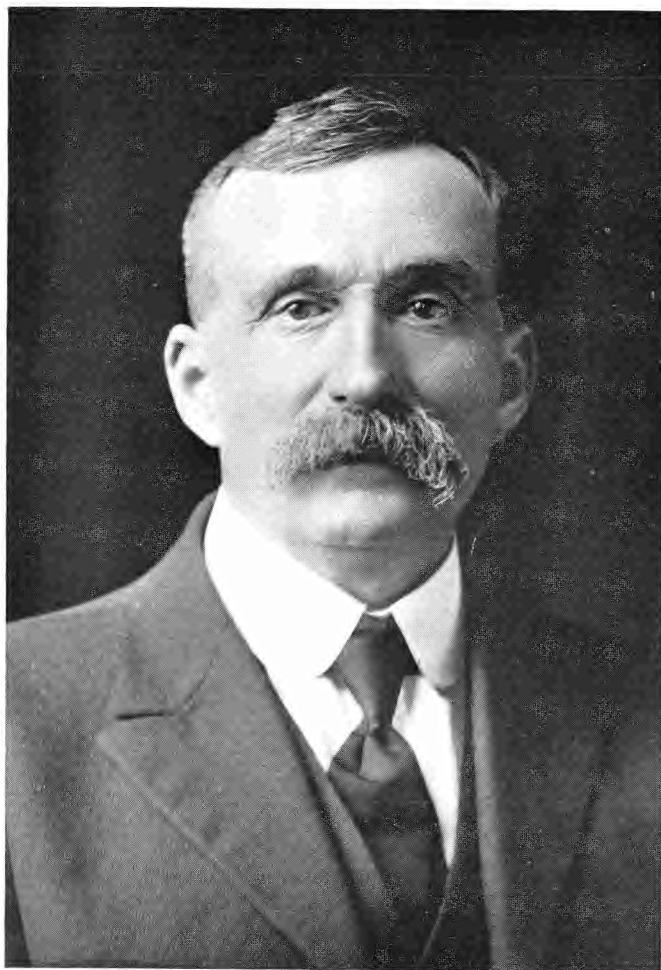
MR. AND MRS. LIBERATO CARDARELLI

Claire, Wis., the three brothers completing the family circle. Vernon P. Barager was married, June 16, 1915, to Maude Raymond, daughter of Paul and Anna (Connorty) Raymond. Her father was for a number of years engaged in the lumber business in Owen. He and his wife are both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Barager have one child, James Raymond, who was born May 24, 1916. Mr. Barager is a member of the Odd Fellows' Lodge, in Owen. As already indicated, he is a man of good business ability and since coming to Owen has made numerous friends.

Liberato Cardarelli, proprietor of Crystal Spring Farm, of 154 acres, in Section 33, Pine Valley Township, was born in Gilolona, Italy, May 28, 1858, a son of John and Pasqua Cardarelli, the mother's family name being Garberilia. The parents were farmers by occupation. The father died at a good age, leaving his wife and one son, Liberato. The latter had a good schooling and learned farming in his native land. In 1879, being a single man, 21 years old, he set out for the United States, landing at New York in June, after a four weeks' voyage in a steamer. He spent his first Fourth of July in New York City, but soon after went to Denver, Colorado, finding employment in the mines at South Park, that state, where he remained a year. He then returned east as far as Youngstown, Ohio, where until 1881 he worked in the rolling mills. At the end of that time he returned to Colorado, traveling on the new railroad which ran through Gunnison. In July, 1882, he located in Madison, Wis., where he found employment, remaining until 1890. Then, having made up his mind to try farming, Mr. Cardarelli came to Clark County and bought 120 acres of land in Section 33, Pine Valley Township—the same tract that constitutes his present farm. There were no buildings on the place and the land was covered with pine stumps. In order to meet his expenses he was obliged to seek work in Neillsville, but worked on his farm as he found opportunity. He had been married in Madison to Mary Duschak, a native of Bohemia, who came with her brothers to Wisconsin, locating in Dane County, and they had one child, John. For his first residence, Mr. Cardarelli built a house 18 by 24 feet, of one story and a half, and about three years after he started he got some old horses and stock, which he has gradually replaced by better ones, until he now raises a good grade of each, and also good hogs. He has erected a substantial barn, 30 by 70 feet, a silo, 14 by 30, and has a nice looking residence. In addition to these immediate interests, Mr. Cardarelli is a shareholder in the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator and Lumber Company of Neillsville, the Co-operative Pine Valley Butter Company, and the Sidney Creamery. His prosperity has been self-achieved and has only been gained by long years of hard work. He was road superintendent of his district for four or five years and served once as school treasurer. He and his wife have reared a family of nine children: John, now living in Minneapolis; Anna, wife of John Anthony, and a resident of Madison; Joseph, now a corporal in Company A, 128th Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; Zenda, wife of Chester Cook of Neillsville; Michael, a soldier in the same company and regiment as his brother Joseph; Amelia, Louis, Vivian and Tony. The family are members of the Catholic Church, Mr. Cardarelli contributing to the cost of erecting the church in Neillsville.

Phillip J. Abler, who is doing a thriving business as proprietor of a general store in Owen, Clark County, is a man who has had an adventurous and romantic career. He was born in Fond du Lac County, Wis., June 20, 1869, son of John and Mary K. (Wagner) Abler, the father being a native of France and the mother of Germany. Both parents came to America when young, those of John Abler settling at Detroit. John's life was spent in farming until 1894, when he went to live at Mt. Calvary, Wis., where he died in November, 1914, at the age of 82 years. His wife had previously passed away in November, 1909, age 69. Their children were: Mathew, Kate and Henry, now residing in Mt. Calvary; Phillip, subject of this memoir; Barbara, who resides in Fond du Lac, and Anna, who is living in Chicago. Phillip J. Abler started out in life on his own account at the age of 18 years as telegraph operator in the employ of the Chicago & North Western Railway, and was thus occupied at various places for nine years. He then went on a prospecting trip to Nome, Alaska, shipping from Seattle on a sailing vessel, which in twenty-two days made Dutch Harbor. There they were laid up on account of floating ice until the boat had made a return trip, after which they sailed to St. Michael. In the following spring, 1899, he sailed for Nome, which was his place of residence for eight years. During that time, besides prospecting for gold, he operated a store and a trading schooner, the "P. J. Abler," plying between Seattle, Wash., and various mining camps in Alaska. For three years he served as supercargo of the vessel, and during that time experienced several bad storms. He carried a number of hunting parties to the frozen north, suffering many hardships. At one time the vessel was caught in an ice flow and driven on the Beach at Good News Bay, being given up for lost, in which case the party would have faced the necessity of "mushing" 400 miles through the Alaskan wilderness; but courage and good seamanship finally brought the vessel to port. From May 3 to Oct. 8 Mr. Abler sailed with his schooner on a scientific expedition in charge of Frank Kleinschmidt, returning to Seattle, Oct. 8, 19—. On this trip the party made a collection of birds, mammals and game trophies for the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, Pa. At his home in Owen Mr. Abler has a large collection of curios, including gold nuggets, that he acquired during his Alaskan experiences. In 1906 he returned to the States, spent one year in California, and then came to Wisconsin, establishing his present business in Owen in 1907. He has served as councilman on the village board for six years. Fraternally he is affiliated with Goldsmith Lodge, No. 794, K. of C., of Chippewa Falls, Wis. Mr. Abler was married, Sept. 9, 1907, to Christy M. Stollenwerk, who was born at Mt. Calvary, Wis., daughter of William and Margaret (Enders) Stollenwerk. Her father and mother were natives respectively of Germany and New York State, Mr. Stollenwerk coming to this country when young, and subsequently engaging in agriculture near the farm of John Abler in Marshfield Township, Fond du Lac County, Wis.

Fred Theiler, a thriving dairy farmer of Mentor Township, who is also largely interested in the cheese-making industry and other enterprises, was born in Switzerland, July 27, 1866, son of John and Mary (Theiler)



FRED THEILER

Theiler. The father was a farmer of Switzerland, who never came to America, but died in his native land in March, 1915, at the age of 84. Mr. Theiler's mother is still living in Switzerland, being now 83 years old. There were seven children in the family: John, now in Switzerland; Mary, wife of John Zimmerman, of Green County, Wis.; David, who is deceased; Fred, subject of this sketch; Elsie, who married Fred Theilkaes and resides in Switzerland; Rosa, wife of Jacob Blum, of Green County, Wis., and Mary Anna, wife of John Theilkaes and residing in Switzerland. Fred Theiler came to the United States at the age of 17 years, locating in Green County, Wis., where he learned and followed his trade of cheese-maker and farmer. In 1897 he moved to Clark County and purchased the farm in Section 29, Mentor Township, which he is now operating, and which contains 160 acres, adjoining the village of Humbird. The place is well improved, with modern house, a 36 by 70-foot barn, a silo 14 by 30 feet, and other buildings. He raises improved Berkshire hogs, Holstein cattle and Percheron horses, and is doing a good dairy business, milking twenty-five cows. He has also purchased a 160-acre farm in Mentor Township, which is conducted by his son Fred, as a dairy farm. Enterprising and progressive, Mr. Theiler has not confined his energies entirely to his farm, but is a stockholder in and manager of cheese factories at Humbird, Fairfield, Springbrook, Brookside and Hewittville. He is also a stockholder and director of the First State Bank of Humbird and the Humbird Auto Company. In 1900 he was elected to the town board of Mentor Township, becoming chairman in 1908, in which office he is still serving. His fraternal affiliations are with Camp No. 2430, M. W. A., of Humbird, and in the German Reformed Church, of which he is a member, he holds the office of trustee. Mr. Theiler was married, Nov. 20, 1890, to Elsie Zeller, who was born in Switzerland, May 26, 1868, daughter of Fred and Sophia Zeller. Her parents, who came to America in 1884, settling in Green County, Wis., are now deceased, the father, who was a cheese-maker, dying in 1911, at the age of 79, and the mother in 1901, at the age of 50 years. They had six children: Sophia, Emma, Louisa, Bertha, Elsie and Lena, the last mentioned being now deceased. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Theiler are five in number, their names and birth-dates being respectively as follows: Fred, Dec. 19, 1891; Lena, Dec. 25, 1892; Sophia, Feb. 9, 1894; William, Nov. 4, 1896, and Louisa, Dec. 10, 1897. Fred was married in 1914, to Anna Porath, and is a farmer in Clark County. Sophia, formerly a school teacher, is now the wife of Irvin Colburn of Chicago.

Dell R. Richardson, a well known and successful merchant of Owen, Hixon Township, Clark County, was born in De Pere, Brown County, Wis., not far from Green Bay, Aug. 31, 1880, son of William and Anna (Cartier) Richardson. The parents were born and married in New York State, coming to Wisconsin in 1856. The father was born in 1846, and the mother in 1848. In 1881 they moved to Cadott, Chippewa County, where they are now living. William Richardson for a number of years was engaged in buying timber for the Clark Manufacturing Company of Cadott. He also served as assessor of that place, and of Seigel Township, Chippewa County, which latter position he still holds. Dell R. Richardson finished his studies

in the high school of Cadott in 1898, and for the following nine years was clerk in a store there. In 1906 he became manager of the Owen Lumber Company's store at Owen, and remained in that position for six years. He then left the employ of that company to open a general store in Owen, and has built up a good business, being now a successful merchant and one of the leading citizens of that community. In 1913 he was elected village councilman. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and of Clover Belt Lodge, No. 165, K. of P. Mr. Richardson was married, June 15, 1904, to Georgie Chabot, who was born at Chippewa, Jan. 21, 1891, daughter of Ambrose and Mary Elizabeth Chabot. Her father was under-sheriff of Chippewa County, also filling other local offices there and until recently was engaged in business at Stanley. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson are the parents of three children: Lawrence, born Nov. 21, 1906; Virginia, born Oct. 6, 1913, and Gerald, born Nov. 21, 1916.

Hiram Kayhart, an elderly resident of Dorchester, Wis., widely known and respected, was born in Morris County, New Jersey, April 26, 1841, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Demouth) Kayhart. The parents were natives of New Jersey. The father died in 1849 and the mother about 1890. They had six children, three of whom are now living: Margaret, now Mrs. James Harper, of Portland, Ore.; Hiram, of Dorchester, Wis., and Edward, of Sherman Township. It was in 1863 that Hiram Kayhart turned his back on the East and settled in Calumet County, Wis., where some eight or nine years of his life were passed. In 1872 he removed to Holton Township, Marathon County, this state, and homesteaded a tract of 160 acres of land. He had brought with him a team of oxen and these proved useful, and practically indispensable, in breaking and clearing his land. His first residence there was a log cabin, in which he made his home for eight years. For many years he was connected with the lumber business, a part of that time being spent working in the camps and some twenty-five years as a jobber. In time he developed his farm and became prosperous, also taking a prominent part in local affairs, serving on his township board, and also on the school board, being director and treasurer of the latter for twenty years. In 1904 Mr. Kayhart retired and took up his residence in Dorchester, Clark County, where he is now spending his declining years in comfort, enjoying the rewards of a long life of industry. After making his home here he was elected to the village council, being the first representative of Dorchester on the county board. He has always been a Republican in politics and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Kayhart was married, Sept. 4, 1864, to Harriet Mendel, who was born in Michigan, Jan. 29, 1847, daughter of Reuben and Elizabeth (Smith) Mendel, her parents being from New York State. The father, who was a farmer, left Michigan for Wisconsin in 1853, locating in Calumet County. He was born Mar. 9, 1816, and died Aug. 26, 1901. His wife, born June 8, 1820, died Mar. 21, 1887. Of their seven children three are now living: Elizabeth Dudley, who resides in California; Harriett, now Mrs. Kayhart, of Dorchester, and Jane Flower, who resides in Wyoming. Mr. and Mrs. Kayhart have four children, twenty-one grandchildren and six great grandchildren. The children are: Emma, wife of



MR. AND MRS. HIRAM KAYHART

Ed Collier, of Rusk County, Wis., who has seven children of her own; Alice, wife of George Harper, of Clark County, who has three children; Anetta, wife of Henry Froland, of Clark County, and the mother of four children; and John W., who married Ada Winchel, and has seven children. Hiram Kayhart, is a member of the Grand Army Post in Dorchester, having enlisted Oct. 2, 1861, in Company K, Seventh New Jersey Infantry, with which regiment he served in the Army of the Potomac, while it was under command of General Hooker. He was never captured or wounded, but was discharged on account of sickness, June 13, 1862. On Sept. 1, 1864, he enlisted again, this time in the 16th Wisconsin Infantry and, joining Sherman's army, took part in the March to the Sea, being honorably discharged June 2, 1865, after participating in the Grand Review at Washington.

Ferdinand Helm, a well known farmer of Lynn Township, of which he is also one of the more prominent citizens, was born in Washington County, Wis., Jan. 8, 1860, the scene of his birth being the log cabin of his parents, Ferdinand and Rosa (Nevroda) Helm. The latter were natives of Germany, but came separately to the United States and were married in Washington County, Wis. It was in the late thirties or early forties of the nineteenth century that Ferdinand Helm, Sr., came to this country, landing from a sailing vessel after a long and tedious voyage, it is said, of eighteen weeks. Coming west to Wisconsin he located at Milwaukee, which was then an insignificant hamlet situated in the midst of a tamarack swamp. There he worked at anything he could get to do. A few years later, in Washington County, he was married to Rosa Nevroda, who had come to America several years after him, and they located on a tract of forty acres of timber land in Township No. 10, where he built a log cabin with straw roof, sawing by hand the lumber for the floor. At first they used cows for draught purposes, putting in their first crops by hand and threshing with a flail. For transportation purposes Mr. Helm made a "jumper," to which he attached two wheels, thus making it into a sort of rude cart, and, harnessing his cows to this, used to drive to Milwaukee, a distance of forty miles through the woods, and taking four or five days for the trip. The advantages of this method of travel were obvious, as with a piece of bread in his pocket a dairy lunch was always obtainable; he had only to jump down and milk his team. Before perfecting this admirable arrangement, however, he had walked all the way, carrying supplies on his back, as the other settlers did to a large extent. In time he added to the size of his farm until he had 140 acres, also building a frame house and barn. He and his wife were members of the German Lutheran Church and in early days attended services in the home of his wife's parents, Charles and Rosena Nevroda, who had moved to the same neighborhood. Ferdinand Helm, Sr., lived to the advanced age of 86 years, his death occurring November, 1915. His wife is still living at the age of 83 years. They had a family of fourteen children: Henry, William, August, Ferdinand, Jr., John, Gust, Hannah, Bertha, Gusta, Edward, Minnie, Helen, Christina and Lizzie. Nine of these children are still living. Ferdinand Helm, Jr., acquired his education in the log schoolhouse of his district and

when old enough to begin industrial life, learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for sixteen or seventeen years, at first in Jackson and West Bend. His employment brought him in time to Clark County, the year 1879 witnessing his arrival in Neillsville, which he reached by stage from Marshfield, having walked to the latter place from Menasha. Though a mechanic for so many years, his thought now turned to the acquisition of land and it was not long before he acquired a tract covered with timber in Section 4, Lynn Township, buying it of old William Yorkston, whose father had obtained it in exchange for a barrel of flour. He then began the arduous life of a pioneer farmer, hiring an ox team at first until he could get one of his own, and gradually clearing his land from stumps until he had developed a good farm. This took many years to do, but the improvement was steady though slow. In time he bought another tract in Section 28, Lynn Township, which he has also developed. He built a frame house, and a barn 36 by 66 feet in size, and is now engaged in raising a good grade of stock. He is a member of the Farmers' Elevator Company at Chili and a stockholder in the First National Bank at Neillsville. For one year he served Lynn Township as assessor. Mr. Helm was married Sept. 16, 1889, to Laura Stemitzky, who was born in Nasonville, Wis., daughter of Ernest Stemitzky, who is now a resident of Lynn Township. He and his wife have had nine children—Charles, Bertha, Elda, Henry, Gertrude, Ardina, Louis, Elmer and Anita. Elmer died at the age of 14 months. Charles, who now resides at Forest Junction, married Emma Steinbach, and has one child, Clarence. Elda is the wife of Fred Bartz, of York Township, they have one child, Irene.

George Burke, banker and lawyer of Thorp, Wis., cashier of the Farmers Exchange Bank, was born in Kingston, Green Lake County, Wis., Oct. 16, 1853. His father was John Burke, who was born at Cork, Ireland, in 1801, came to Wisconsin when a young man, and after a number of years spent in farming, died at Thorp in 1893. John married Ellen McCarty, who was born at Kingston, Canada, in 1844, and who died at Thorp in 1891. They had seven children—George, to whom this memoir particularly relates; Mary, wife of T. S. Murphy, of Gilman, Wis.; Edmund, now deceased; Elizabeth, wife of John Roth, of Thorp; Ella, wife of W. E. Poppe, of Thorp; Louisa, wife of E. L. Snyder, also of Thorp, and Pearl, who married A. Heagle, of Gilman, Wis. George Burke finished his schooling at Kingston, Wis., in 1872. He remained on his father's farm until April 1, 1882, at which time he came to Thorp. Here he first engaged in the hotel business, operating the Douglas House for ten or twelve years, and during this time he studied law, in the practice of which he has been engaged up to the present time. On the organization of the Farmers Exchange Bank, Sept. 15, 1913, he became its cashier, but soon after resigned that position to become postmaster of Thorp, being appointed by President Wilson. In 1915 he was again elected cashier of this bank and accepted the position, resigning as postmaster. He is also a stockholder and director in several local concerns, and is one of the prominent business men and citizen of Thorp. He has served several terms as village clerk and twenty years as a member of the school board, and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of

America and of the E. F. U. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Burke was married Nov. 21, 1888, to Altie Craig, who was born Dec. 25, 1870. She died June 9, 1916, having been the mother of six children—John, born Sept. 18, 1890; Margaret, now Mrs. Roy B. Piper, of Thorp; Lucille, who is engaged in teaching; Ruth, who is bookkeeper in the bank; Dorothy and Bernice, who reside at home with their father.

Gustof August Beilke, proprietor of a farm of seventy-two acres in Section 18, Lynn Township, was born in Germany Jan. 18, 1863, son of Charles and Johanna (Monsky) Beilke. He was one of a family of five children, the others being Charles, Anna, Alnina and Augusta. The parents passed their lives in their native land, the father dying when the subject of this sketch was 11 years old. The latter had little chance for schooling. He grew up as a farmer and at the age of 23 years set out for the United States. He had an uncle and two sisters already in Clark County, the uncle, August Croze, residing in Grant Township. Mr. Beilke left Germany July 4, 1886, and arrived in Clark County with \$50 in cash. After working a month for John Reidel he went into the harvest fields, where he was employed for the rest of the season, the winter being spent in the lumber camps. He continued in these alternate occupations until he bought a place of fifty-two acres in Section 18, Lynn Township, making the purchase from his father-in-law, Gottlieb Hanke, whose daughter, Augusta, he had married. His residence was a log house containing two rooms and a buttery, and he also had a log barn. Later, he purchased eighty acres in Section 28, it consisting of wild land which he cleared in part, and which he sold in the winter of 1915-16. He also bought forty acres more in Lynn Township, which he later sold. He then bought eighty acres in Grant Township, which has since been taken by his son, Harry. Mr. Beilke also bought twenty acres adjoining the home place in Section 18, on the east, thus increasing the size of the farm to seventy-two acres. On this tract he has built a basement barn 36 by 62 feet in size, and a good residence of nine rooms. He raises a good grade of Holstein cattle, and as a farmer has been successful through enterprise and industry. He is a member of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company at Neillsville, and has always been interested in everything calculated to promote the moral or material benefit of the community in which he resides. A member of the German Lutheran Church, he has served as trustee of the same for the last fifteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Beilke have two children—Harry, who married Elsie Schaler, and Theodore, who is residing on the home farm.

Arne C. Olson, a well-known and respected resident of Mayville Township, of which he was a pioneer settler, was born in Norway, in which country he was married to Ellen Johnson. In August, 1871, he set sail for the United States, and on landing in this country lost no time in seeking a home in the Northwest. Arriving on the site of the present city of Greenwood, Clark County, Wis., Mr. Olson found employment in the lumber camps, and was thus engaged until April in the following year. In that year he was joined by his wife and son, Oluf, who had followed him to the United States. He then homesteaded eighty acres of land in Mayville Township, one mile north of where the village of Curtis now stands. The

tract was wild, and the surrounding country equally so, and long years of hard labor lay before him ere he could hope to be the owner of a fertile farm. With nothing but his hands he grubbed in his first crops, having erected a log dwelling, and from that time on he labored assiduously in the work of home-building. The soil was good and in time his industry showed results. The cultivated area of his land increased, new buildings were erected, and Mr. Olson was no longer residing in a log cabin and living from hand to mouth, but had a good residence, substantial barns and outbuildings, and a bank account. There he still resides with his son, Otto, in a good brick house, with two large barns, and is one of the prominent citizens of his township, having served a number of times in public office. Born Feb. 4, 1843, he is now in his 75th year and, in spite of his many years of hard labor, is still well preserved and able to enjoy the good things of life, of which he has an abundance. His wife, who was born Jan. 1, 1845, died Jan. 15, 1904. In addition to the son, Oluf, who was born in Norway, seven others were born to them in Clark County, namely: John Louis, Anton Emil, Peter Moses, Morris Lauritz, Julius, Andrew Frederick and Otto S. Mr. Olson is a member of the Lutheran Church, in the faith of which his children were brought up, and in which at various times he has held office.

Oluf Olson, a well-known and popular resident of Neillsville, where for several years he has been custodian of the Clark County Court House, was born in Norway Feb. 4, 1871, son of Arne C. and Ellen (Johnson) Olson. His parents settling in Mayville Township, Clark County, when it was a wilderness, he acquired his education in the district school, which stood in the middle of a wood, through which not infrequently roamed bears and wolves, so that his journeys to and from school were flavored to some extent with the spirit of adventure. During his early years after he was big enough he worked on his parents' farm, and when older began working in the woods at lumbering, in which occupation he continued during the winters for about fifteen years. At the end of that time he was united in marriage with Myrtle Tuttle, of Colby Township, who was born Oct. 31, 1875, daughter of F. M. and Barbara Ann (Shanks) Tuttle. Their wedding took place March 27, 1901, and for a year afterwards Mr. Olson worked in the sawmill at Medford. During the next two years he resided on his father's farm, and also served as township clerk and school director of the graded school of Curtis. He then moved to a farm in Marathon County, Wis., which he operated for three years, and then, returning to Clark County, took up his residence in the village of Abbotsford, being in the employ of the railroad company for a year and a half. At the end of that time he was appointed marshal of the village, and served in that position and as deputy sheriff for seven years. In 1914 he was appointed janitor of the court house at Neillsville, which position he has since filled very acceptably, taking pride in his work and keeping not only the building, but the surrounding grounds in the most perfect condition. He is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge No. 204, A. F. & A. M., and Medford Chapter R. A. M., No. 70; also of the Woodmen's camp at Neillsville. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member and



OLUF OLSON AND FAMILY



MR. AND MRS. CLARENCE W. CHUBB

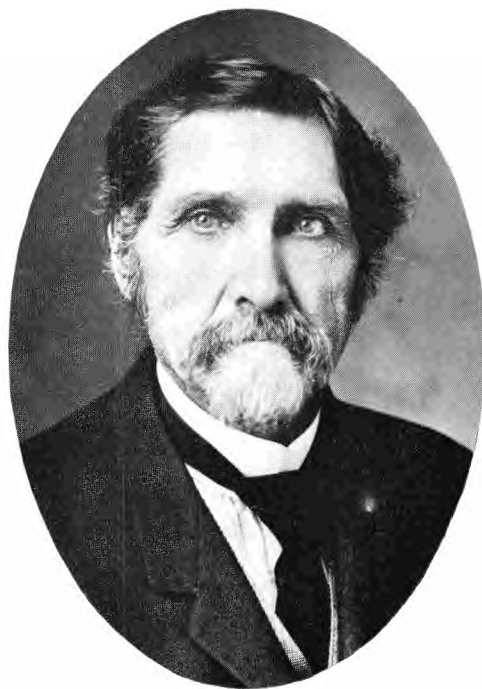
trustee. Mr. Olson and his wife have been the parents of a good sized family, numbering ten children, all of whom are living but one. The record of names, with dates of birth, is as follows: Ellen Margaret, April 22, 1902; Barbara Ann, Aug. 9, 1903; Robert Marion, April 23, 1905; Sarah Emma, Nov. 7, 1906; Gilbert Byron, Aug. 22, 1908; Fern Mabel, Oct. 17, 1910; Kenneth Arne, Jan. 9, 1913; Mildred May, Jan. 15, 1914; Oluf Thomas, June 22, 1916. The one deceased was Francis Marion, born Jan. 25, 1912, who died Jan. 27, two days after birth.

Martin Breseman, a well-known and popular citizen of Lynn Township, having a farm in Section 9, was born in Washington County, Wis., June 18, 1861, son of Phillip and Nettie (Close) Breseman. He obtained his schooling in Washington County, and was 19 years of age when he came with the family to Clark County, driving in from Marshfield. They settled in Fremont Township and Martin remained with his father, helping to clear the home farm until he started out for himself at the age of 22 years. Then for some years he worked in lumber camps and sawmills and on farms. While thus engaged he secured a farm on which he located later a tract of eighty acres in Section 9, Lynn Township, which is his present farm. The land was in primitive condition, being covered with timber and without buildings, and there was no road to the place. His first act was to build a log house 18 by 24 feet in size, with two rooms, which stood northeast of the present residence on the hill. He had married Louisa Wischulke, of Lynn Township, and he and his wife moved into this first dwelling. They had made a payment of \$75 on the place, which practically exhausted their capital, and had nothing but their hands to depend on. So slow was their early progress that Mr. Breseman was unable to get an ox team for five or six years, and then it was a team that he had himself raised from calves. His first wagon was a jumper, but later he bought a second hand wagon. Previous to these acquisitions, however, he often carried supplies on his back, walking to and from Neillsville. When he and his wife started they had a cow and a few chickens, and later they procured one or two hogs. Being Lutherans in religious faith, they attended the church of that denomination in Grant Township, walking three miles on foot to attend the services. After obtaining his ox team, Mr. Breseman made better progress, and his history since has been one of ever increasing prosperity. His farm, consisting of 180 acres, is now well cleared. He has a frame house of nine rooms, and a barn 36 by 70 feet in size, with a silo 12 by 32 feet. He keeps good Durham cattle and raises full blooded hogs. As a good citizen interested in the welfare of the community in which he lives, he has served on the township board as supervisor and as a director on the school board. He and his wife have three children, all sons—John, Walter and Edward.

Clarence W. Chubb, an enterprising farmer of Lynn Township, residing in Section 10, is a man who has attained prosperity after many years of hard work and in spite of discouragements and misfortunes. He was born in Dodge County, Wis., June 25, 1854, his parents being O. P. and Lucy (Cobb) Chubb. O. P. Chubb was born in Vermont, and spent the first eleven years of his life among the hills and mountains of that state. His father, whose name was Newman Chubb, then came West with his

family to Waukesha, Wis., which place was then known as Prairieville. The family was not a small one, as O. P. had six brothers and two sisters, namely: Osgood, David, Oliver, Charles, Colman, Sardine, Laura and Josephine. He lived at Prairieville until he was about 22 years old, and then he and his brother David took a homestead of 200 acres of wild land. This was about 1852, and at or near the same time he was united in marriage with Lucy Cobb, they beginning domestic life on the new homestead. She was born in Troy, N. Y., a daughter of George N. Cobb, a farmer who came with his family from Buffalo on a sailing vessel by way of the Great Lakes, settling in Summit Township, Waukesha County, Wis. O. P. Chubb often took grain to Milwaukee by way of Watertown, from which place there was a plank road to Milwaukee—a distance of forty-six miles. This road was planked over half its width only, the planked portion being on the right side for loaded wagons going into Milwaukee, the unloaded one coming out taking the dirt road whenever they passed a loaded wagon. Clarence W. Chubb remained at home with his parents until he was 23 years old. He had attended the district school and been graduated from the academy at Oconomowoc. On Oct. 2, 1878, he was married at Seven-Mile Creek, west of Fond du Lac, to Mary Holmes, a daughter of Henry B. Holmes. Six months later he came to Clark County alone and bought his present farm of 120 acres in Section 10, Lynn Township. Here he found the surroundings so primitive that he had to chop a road over which to haul lumber for building a house. He also built a barn 40 by 50 feet in size, which seemed to his neighbors such a prodigious structure that they laughed heartily, saying that he would never be able to raise enough to fill it. Time, however, put them in the wrong, as he has since built three such barns, all constructed in steel and cement, and with modern equipment. After thus working and leading a bachelor's life on his place for six months, Mr. Chubb went back for his wife and brought her to the farm. For eight years, subsequently, he spent the winters logging in the woods and the springs in working on the drive. He had lived on his farm about five years when his house burned down and he lost everything it contained but his family. He still retained his nerve and courage, however, and soon erected the residence in which he now lives. His place is well improved and he has long since got through with hard pioneer work, though still finding plenty to do in raising crops and live stock. He has attained a prominent place in the township, having served for the last thirty years as justice of the peace, and having also held the offices of assessor and director on the school board. He and his wife have two children—Arthur O., born July 15, 1879, who is residing at home, and Clarence W., Jr., born Dec. 16, 1881, who married Annie Goeden, and is now operating a farm next to his father's.

William Reisner, who is successfully farming a tract of 100 acres of land in Section 3, Lynn Township, where he has resided nearly twenty-five years, was born in Sherman Township, Sheboygan County, Wis., July 18, 1873, son of Charles and Anne (Cucke) Reisner. The father was a farmer in Schlasinn, Germany, who came to the United States with his family in the early sixties by sailing vessel, being eight weeks on the water. Locating first in Milwaukee, they stayed there but a short time and then went



MR. AND MRS. LEONARD GRIFFITH

on to Sheboygan County, where Charles Reisner bought eighty acres of wild land, on which he built a log house and barn and began the work of developing a farm. There he resided for about forty-five years, during which time he cleared all his land. He and his wife reared seven children—Gottlieb and Louise, who are now deceased; August, who is a farmer on the old home place in Sheboygan County; Charles, a farmer in Clark County; William, Lynn Township; Herman, who is farming at Whitmore, Iowa; and Julius, a farmer at Rosebud, Mont. William Reisner grew to manhood on the family homestead in Sheboygan County, in his boyhood attending the district school in the neighborhood. He worked out to some extent, both in Shebygan County and in Clark County, to which he came when he was 21 years old. After being thus occupied here for three years, he bought his present farm of 100 acres in Lynn Township, Section 3, and worked on it while residing for two years longer at his brother's. On Dec. 6, 1899, he was united in marriage with Emma Faber, who was born Dec. 5, 1881, in Marshfield, Wis., her father, Peter Faber, being now a farmer in Clark County. After his marriage, Mr. Reisner took up his residence on the farm with his wife, and has since been engaged in its development and cultivation, giving his chief attention, however, to dairy farming. He has made good progress and is one of the prosperous citizens of his township. He was treasurer of the school board for three years, and served four years as school clerk. He and his wife have two children—Margaret, and Elmer, who died in 1916, age 9 years 1 month and 9 days.

James A. Griffith, proprietor of Ayrshire Farm, in Sherman Township, was born on his present farm Nov. 1, 1880, son of Leonard, Jr., and Amelia (Reible) Griffith. He was educated in the district school and at Loyal high school, growing to manhood on his parents' farm, which came into his possession fifteen years ago, and he now farms 120 acres. In the spring of 1904 Mr. Griffith began raising pure blooded Ayrshire cattle, buying two heifers and one bull calf, and in 1906 he imported a cow and a bull from Canada, and also a heifer calf. Considered one of the best herd of cattle in the township. From that beginning the herd has grown to about thirty-five head. The Ayrshires are a hardy breed of cattle, easy to keep, and will forage better for themselves than most other breeds. Mr. Griffith also raises good grades of other stock, and is doing a prosperous business.

Leonard Griffith, a pioneer of Sherman Township in 1869, who died in 1914, was a veteran of the Civil War, who sacrificed health for his country's weal, and established a home in the wilderness with no other aid than a stout heart and a faithful wife, who did more than a woman's share in keeping up the household when her husband was incapacitated by illness. Leonard Griffith was born in Ontario, Canada, July 22, 1841, son of Leonard and Catherine Griffith. His father was a native of New York State, his mother was born in the Dutch colony of Mohawk, Pa., where they were married. Leonard Griffith, Sr., was a millwright and carpenter by trade, and followed those occupations in various places, a circumstance which brought him to Canada, where his son Leonard was born, and later to Dodge and Assepin, Wis. Just before his death, which occurred in about 1858, he bought forty acres of land in LeRoy Township, Dodge County. He left

eight children. Leonard Griffith, Jr., was then 16 years of age. He had received a district school education, and he now remained on the home farm and helped to keep the family together until the breaking out of the Civil War, which disrupted so many family relations. In 1861, on President Lincoln's second call for volunteers, he enlisted in Company C, First Wisconsin Cavalry, and was sent to Ripon, the administration building of Ripon College being the first headquarters of Wisconsin cavalry. He was nearly three years in military service. Being captured on the march to Atlanta, he was sent to Libby Prison, whence he was transferred to Andersonville, and later to another prison, remaining in captivity among the rebels for seven months. He was then paroled and sent home a cripple, a condition from which he suffered through all his subsequent life, being confined to his bed as long as fifteen months at a time. Mr. Griffith was married May 12, 1866, at Mayville, Dodge County, Wis., to Amelia Reible, who was born near Belford, France, May 28, 1849. Her parents, Antony and Mary Ann Reible, came to America with their family in 1853, landing in this country after a voyage of thirty days in a sailing vessel. They had with them six children—Charles, Cecil, Josephine, Augustus, Cylester and Amelia. Locating first in New York City, Mr. Reible there followed the trade of shoemaker, and they remained in the Eastern metropolis for two years. They then came West to Dodge County, Wis., where Mr. Reible followed his trade for three years, afterwards buying a farm three miles from Mayville, on which the daughter, Amelia, grew to womanhood. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Griffith remained in Dodge County until 1869. Then, with one child, Effie, who died twenty-five years ago, or about 1891, they came to Clark County, locating on a tract of 120 acres of land in Sections 28 and 29, Sherman Township. Here they built a shanty 12 by 20 feet in dimensions, with log scoop for a roof, this dwelling being situated in Section 28. Later, they built a log house 16 by 24 feet, with a wing 12 by 20 feet. The latter building was destroyed by fire, after which a frame house was erected, which is the present farm residence. Their surroundings at the start were those of pioneers. There was no road to their place, only paths through the woods, and as they had no team, they had to walk to their homestead, Mr. Griffith walking from Sparta. He cut shingles and sold them in Neillsville for \$2.00 per thousand, it costing him 50 cents a thousand to get them to Neillsville, and 50 cents a thousand for supplies, so the profits from that work were not calculated to advance them far on the road to prosperity. It was six or seven years before he was able to procure an ox team, and as for a number of years the homestead was unable to afford them a living, Mr. Griffith had to go to Dodge County to earn some money, leaving his wife and little daughter alone in the shanty surrounded by woods. She grubbed in a garden patch and raised vegetables, having to carry water for a mile. The deer were so plentiful that they would sometimes come and eat her garden produce. The nearest neighbor lived over a mile away, and there was none to the east of them. Mr. Griffith was away all the first summer. When he was home he carried flour and other supplies on his back from Spencer or Loyal. The first conveyance of the family, like that of many other pioneers, was a "jumper," or rude



REV. JOHN NEISES



ST. BERNARD'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, THORP, WIS.

sled that was dragged over the ground, usually by oxen, and the riding on which, judging from its name, was not of the most comfortable kind. The family were Methodists in religion, and church and Sunday school services were often held in their log house. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith had six children—Effie, previously mentioned, who was born in Dodge County, and Alice, Amelia, Leonard, Jr., James and Roy, born in Clark County. As the boys grew older they helped to clear the land, erect buildings and otherwise develop the farm. The father was always an invalid, and at times when he was too sick to do anything, his wife, with four children, a horse and two cows to look after, did the washing for thirty-five camp men, also attending to her garden, which she was obliged to keep up in order that the family might have something to eat. She also had to go on horseback to Spencer for medicine and other supplies. On at least one occasion the family went three weeks at a time with no bread in the house. On such occasions Mrs. Griffith would grind horse feed to make pancakes of. By such expedients she provided for the household when Mr. Griffith was unable to do anything, and though they suffered much privation, they survived their hardships, and in the end were rewarded by more prosperous times. Mr. Griffith died Dec. 30, 1914, at the age of 73 years. He was a member of the G. A. R. Post at Spencer, and had served as justice of the peace and clerk of school, and was a man highly respected. His wife is still living on the old homestead, surrounded by comforts well earned by former years of labor and heroism.

Rev. John Neises, pastor of St. Bernard's Catholic Church of Thorp, Wis., was born in Kaschenbach, Germany, April 7, 1879, son of Carl and Barbara (Zimmer) Neises, the father being a native of Kaschenbach and the mother of Luxemburg. He attended the public and parochial schools of his native town, and then entered the Collegium Marianum at Theux, Belgium, where he was a student for three years, subsequently spending four years at the College of Treves, Germany. Thus prepared he entered the University of Freiburg, Switzerland, and afterwards completed his theological training in the University Freiburg, Baden, Germany, being ordained at St. Peter, July 5, 1905, by Archbishop Thomas Noerber. On Oct. 15, 1905, he sailed from Antwerp for America, arriving in New York City Oct. 26. He at once proceeded West, reaching La Crosse, Wis., Oct. 29, and there was transferred to Marshfield, in Wood County, Wis., as assistant pastor of St. Johns' Catholic Church of that place, where he was stationed for eight months. He was then appointed pastor of St. John's Church at Summit, Monroe County, Wis., and served that parish from 1906 to 1908, in which latter year he was transferred to Dorchester in Clark County. In 1912 he came from Dorchester to his present charge at Thorp, where he has done valuable work, erecting the beautiful new church. He has also identified himself with every good cause in the community, having, among other things, taken a lively interest in farm promotion, and helped to get many settlers here. Father Neises, in addition to the thorough education he possesses, is an adept at scroll work, and among the highly artistic specimens of this kind that adorn the parish home are a

china closet, or sideboard, and a beautiful writing desk and bookcase, which are the work of his hands. His favorite recreations are hunting and fishing.

Henry Albrecht, now deceased, who settled in Fremont Township in 1873, was one of the hardy pioneers of Clark County. He was born in Mecklenberg, Germany, about the year 1841. There he followed the occupation of a laborer, and was married to Sophia Gundlach. In the hope of bettering their condition, they came to the United States in 1873, landing in this country after a four weeks' voyage in a steamer. Stopping one year at Rantool, Calumet County, Wis., they then came to Clark County, Mr. Albrecht securing a piece of land in Section 34, Fremont Township. It was a forty-acre tract without improvements, and his first act was to build a log house 16 by 20 feet in size, and containing two rooms, into which he and his family moved. He and his wife had brought with them from Germany three children—Henry, Mary and William—so all the space they had was needed. Here Mr. Albrecht started farming with nothing but his hands and with just money enough to buy one sack of flour. He had, however, a cow, which proved useful. Provisions had to be carried on the back from the nearest market. Later, Mr. Albrecht bought an ox team, with which he made faster progress on his farm, though the work of clearing it was slow. It was at last accomplished, however, with the aid of his sons, who became more useful as they grew up. In time he added forty acres more to his place. His first log barns were one 28 by 50 and the other 26 by 40 feet in size, he hewing the logs and sawing the shingles for them himself. In later years he built a basement barn 40 by 80 feet, another 30 by 50 feet, and a two-story residence of five rooms. On that place Mr. Albrecht resided until his death at the age of 74 years. He was a member of the German Lutheran Church, helping to build the church of that denomination in Fremont Township, and also served as school treasurer. His wife died at the age of 64 years. They had a family of six children, altogether, three of whom have been already mentioned. The others were—Herman, who died when a few weeks old; Herman (second), who died about 1907, at the age of 22 years, and Charles, who resides on the old homestead.

William Albrecht, a well-known resident of Lynn Township, who is engaged in farming in Section 2, was born in Mecklenberg, Germany, Nov. 9, 1872, son of Henry and Sophia (Gundlach) Albrecht. His parents came to this country in 1873, settling in Fremont Township, Clark County, Wis., in the following year, the father developing a farm in Section 34. There William acquired the elements of knowledge in the little log schoolhouse of his district, and grew up on his parents' farm, which he helped to clear. At the age of 19 he began working out on his own account, logging in the winter and harvesting in summer. About 1897 he obtained his present place in Section 2, Lynn Township, it then consisting of forty acres of wild land, on which not a tree had been cut. As there were no buildings, he erected a log shanty 16 by 20 feet in size. He was married about that time to Emma Neinas, of Fremont Township, daughter of Henry Neinas, a pioneer of the county, and he and his wife began domestic life on the farm. He was fortunate enough to possess a horse team and two cows. In time he cleared his land and added twenty acres more to the farm. The one-



J. B. J. BROWN

room log shanty gave place to a brick house of nine rooms, and a basement barn 36 by 60 feet, was erected in 1901. Mr. Albrecht now has a well developed farm and is raising a good grade of stock. He served as school treasurer ten years, until he resigned in 1913. He is one of the trustees of the Lutheran Church, and is a man who takes a good citizen's interest in the progress of the community in which he lives. Mr. and Mrs. Albrecht are the parents of five children—Edgar, Emory and Victor, and Elmer, who died at age of 10 months, and Lucy, who died at age of 2 years.

Bernard J. Brown, who was one of the organizers of Thorp Township, and is now the oldest settler in Clark County, living north of Greenwood, was born near Rutland, Vt., Oct. 16, 1841. His parents were Peris and Achah (Parks) Brown, the father being a hardware merchant. In 1845 the family came West as far as Illinois, where Peris Brown bought a farm. Later, he entered into the mercantile business at Huntley Grove, that state, and was thus occupied thereafter until 1856, in which year he sold out and moved to Black River Falls, Wis. There he was engaged in business as a merchant for eight years, and at the end of that time removed to Augusta, Wis., being proprietor of a general store there until his death. His wife having died some years previous. Their children, seven in number, were named, respectively: Helen, Edna, Bernard J., Benjamin F., Emoline, Aamy and Edward P. Bernard J. Brown finished his schooling at Black River Falls, and left home in 1864. That year, however, he enlisted in Company G, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, being mustered in at Madison, Wis. The regiment joined the Army of the Potomac, then under the leadership of General Grant, and Mr. Brown took part in the battles of Petersburg, Sailor's Creek, Richmond and others, being present at the fall of Richmond, and at Lee's surrender at Appomattox. He was also in the Grand Review at Washington. After the war he resided for three years in Jackson County, Wis., and then removed to Clark County, taking a homestead of 160 acres in Reseberg Township, where he took up his residence in January, 1868, erecting a log cabin. That place he made his home until 1904, when he retired, and has since made his home in Thorp village. He had cleared thirty acres of his farm, and had a nice frame house of eight rooms, and a barn 30 by 65 feet in size, raising beef cattle and sheep. Mr. Brown was one of the organizers of Reseberg Township. During President Hayes' administration he was appointed postmaster of Winnioka, the first postoffice west of Black River, and served eight years. He is a Republican in politics, and served many years on the school board, and also for one year as township treasurer. He belongs to Post No. 163, G. A. R., of Thorp, and has attended many national reunions, as well as state encampments. While postmaster at Winnioka he carried a stock of merchandise, and traded with settlers and Indians. Mr. Brown was first married to Arvilla Folsome, who was born in Buffalo, N. Y., where her father was engaged in business. She died Sept. 11, 1912, having been the mother of three children—Nettie A., Roy and Winnie E. In 1914, Mr. Brown married for his second wife, Mrs. Helen M. Foreman. The record of Mr. Brown's children is as follows: Nettie, who married I. A. Jackson, died in 1908. She had six children, all sons, namely: Vilas H., Roy, Ver-

non, Bernard, Ervil and Clarence. Roy married Lucinda Warner and has three children—Angus, Leo and Haskell. Angus and Haskell are deceased. Winnie has been twice married, first to George Rosine, who died in 1905, leaving one child, Ronald. She married secondly, Isaac Sisco, of which union there are no children. Mr. Brown is now in his 76th year, but enjoys good health, and is reasonably active. As a pioneer settler of Clark County, he can recall many interesting events, and has seen wonderful changes since he first located on his farm in Reseberg Township. He has a wide acquaintance throughout the northern part of the county and is universally esteemed.

Henry J. Albrecht, a prosperous farmer and stock raiser of Lynn Township, was born in Mecklenberg, Germany, March 18, 1866, son of Henry and Sophia (Gundlach) Albrecht. He had attended school in Germany, learning to read and write, and was 8 years old when his parents came to the United States. He grew to manhood on their farm in Fremont Township, attending the Neuman school—a log structure—in the Township of Lynn adjoining on the south. At the age of 14 he began working for George Brooks on Pleasant Ridge, remaining with him three months, and the next summer he worked for George Kleinschmidt. Five months of the following winter was spent in logging for W. T. Price. Then, after spending the summer at home, he worked in the woods the next winter for Thomas LaFlesh. After that he worked two years in succession for the John Paul Lumber Company, one winter for Fike & Dywer and two winters for Brooks Brothers, spending his summers on the home farm. On May 6, 1890, he was married in Fremont Township to Susie Sanger, who was born in Schlesing, Germany, June 20, 1871, daughter of Gottlieb and Elizabeth (Pradel) Sanger. Her father was a mason by trade, and with his wife and four children—Charles, Rose, Anna and Susie—came to the United States in 1872 by steamer, locating in Calumet County, Wis., near Potter, where Mr. Sanger followed his trade for three years. Two more children were born there—Bertha and August. Then the family came to Fremont Township, locating on 120 acres of timberland in Section 34, the tract being wild and away from a road. Here he built a log shanty 12 by 16 feet in size, of one room only, in which the entire family of eight persons had to live. They had one cow, but no other stock and no implements. Provisions had to be carried fourteen miles on their back from Marshfield, and it was two years before Mr. Sanger got an ox team. He made a sled to serve for a wagon, then bought a second-hand wagon; but the oxen ran away with the latter and broke it up, and he had to return to the sled, or “jumper.” In time he cleared nearly all his farm, built a log barn and a brick veneer house of twelve rooms. The children born in Fremont Township were—William, Emma and one that died in infancy. The family attended German Lutheran services in the Neuman schoolhouse. Mr. Sanger died at the age of 51 years, and his wife at that of 60. After their marriage, Henry J. Albrecht and wife located in Lynn Township, having bought fifty acres of wild land in Section 3, of Judge Dewhurst, on which Mr. Albrecht built a frame house 18 by 26 feet in size. Here they started with practically nothing but their hands, and had to carry their water



MR. AND MRS. ALBERT PORATH

half a mile. They had, however, three cows, and the second year got an ox team. Mr. Albrecht cleared the entire fifty acres, also building a basement barn 36 by 70 feet in size, and a nine-room house. He sold that place in 1912, having in the meanwhile bought forty acres in Section 3—a tract known as the Hopple place, which in 1900 was a partly improved tract, having some old log buildings on it. On this he has built a good house of ten rooms, a barn 30 by 60 feet, and a silo 12 by 22 feet in size. He raises high grade Holstein cattle, Percheron and Belgian horses and Chester-White hogs, and is doing a successful business. Mr. Albrecht has served the township as road commissioner and school director. He has been a member and treasurer of the Fremont Lutheran Church for fourteen years. He and his wife have had seven children—Bertha, wife of Alfred Bartz, of York Township, who has four children—Erma, Gertrude, Nora and Mildred; Louis, who died at the age of 17 years; Erma, wife of Gustof Kaddatz, of Fremont Township, who has one child—Lillian; and Charlotte, Lillian, Ernest and Harold, who reside at home.

Albert Porath, proprietor of a farm of 160 acres in Section 20, Lynn Township, was born in Pommern, Germany, June 10, 1857, son of Ferdinand and Henrietta (Koelar) Porath. The parents remained all their lives in their native land, but about 1880 Albert Porath came alone to the United States, proceeding from New York to Milwaukee, where he worked at the masons' trade for about two years. On June 12, 1881, he was there married to Louise Groose, whose father, Christian, a German farmer, had come with his family to this country in 1870, locating in Jefferson County, Wis. She was born in Pommern, Germany, Nov. 24, 1862. In 1882, after their marriage, Albert Porath came with his wife to Neillsville, Clark County. Here he found employment in a heading mill, where he worked for fifteen years. During their first year in Neillsville he and his wife were forced to live in the kitchen of one of the few houses in the village, this being the best accommodation they could find. After the first year he bought a five-acre tract on the north side of Black River, in the locality now known as North Neillsville. He then had to build a boat, as there was no bridge, on which he transported all of his supplies, including the lumber for his house, which he built himself. He also had to cut his own road from the creek north to his home. His supplies and lumber had to be carried on his back from the town. There he resided for seventeen years, and then, about the year 1900, he bought eighty acres of wild land that constitutes his present farm. Here he made a small round clearing, in which he built a house—the second that he had erected with his own hands, and which is still standing. Since then he has doubled the size of his farm by the purchase of eighty acres more, and has now a good place on which to do general farming, having cleared much of the land and made many improvements. He is also a shareholder in the Wausau Packing Company. For fifteen years he has served efficiently as director and treasurer of the school board. He and his wife have a family of six children, two of whom are married—Agnes being the wife of W. F. Handt, of Beloit, Wis., and Emma the wife of Edward Sweschulke, a farmer of Clark County. The

others—Alfred, Henry and Norma—are residing at home. Ernest is now married and a farmer of Lynn Township.

John Schier, who is farming 160 acres of land in Section 21, Lynn Township, with good financial results, is a native of Wisconsin, of German ancestry, having been born in Manitowoc County, Dec. 18, 1860, son of Mat and Wilhelmina (Picaroon) Schier. The parents, born in Germany, on coming to this country settled in the woods of Manitowoc County, where they began pioneer farming, like other early settlers, using an ox team. The father was of the Catholic faith in religion, while the mother was a Lutheran. They had six children—Mat, Rosa, Lizzie, Minnie, Augustus and John. John Schier was the second born child of his parents. His education was limited, as he had little opportunity to attend school. At the age of 21 years he struck out for himself, finding employment in a mill in Manitowoc County, in which occupation he continued for eight years. In 1884 he married Mary Larman, of the Township of Toocreeks, and in 1892 came to Clark County with his family, which then included five children—Clara, Henry, Hattie, Oscar and Richard. Locating in Lynn Township, he worked for the railroad ten years, and then bought a tract of eighty acres in Section 21, the land being covered with stumps, logs and brush, and destitute of buildings. To remedy these conditions meant years of hard labor, which he began by erecting a small frame house of somewhat rough construction. In course of time a barn 36 by 70 feet was put up and the original dwelling gave place to a good brick house of five rooms. Mr. Schier also doubled the size of his farm by buying eighty acres more land, and has cleared it all. He raises good stock, and is doing a successful business, which happy result he has achieved by persevering effort. He has served as a member of the school board of his district and is a man well respected in the township. Besides the five children already mentioned, he and his wife have had four others, who were born in Clark County—Lydia, Mabel, Eddie and Minnie, the last mentioned being now deceased.

Wesley Vanderhoof, a widely known and respected resident of Sherman Township, of which he was a pioneer settler, was born on a farm in Morris County, N. J., at a place called Pequanic, Oct. 16, 1843. He is a son of Jacob and Jane (Miller) Vanderhoof, and a grandson on the paternal side of Peter and Rachel (Pere) Vanderhoof, who were also farming people, as most of the Vanderhoofs have been for generations. Jacob Vanderhoof, who was one of a family numbering four daughters and five sons, removed to Wisconsin in 1870, with his wife and several children, locating at Plymouth, Sheboygan County. There he farmed until 1874, in which year he came to Clark County, his son, Wesley, however, having preceded him in 1869. He took a farm in Sherman Township, on which he and his wife resided for the rest of their lives. The latter was the first to pass away, her death taking place in 1899, when she was 76 years old. He survived her many years, dying at the age of 99, in 1915, having almost rounded out a century of existence. Wesley Vanderhoof attended school for a short time in his youth, but had no chance to get a liberal education. In 1861, on President Lincoln's second call for troops, he enlisted in Company E,

Eighth New Jersey Regiment, and was mustered in at Trenton, the regiment being sent to Washington. With it he served three years and two months, during which time he saw and participated in a great deal of hard fighting. At Chancellorsville he was wounded in the hip and lay on the field for six days, being then picked up and sent to Mt. Pleasant Hospital at Washington. When recovered he rejoined his regiment. Among the battles in which he took part were those of Williamsburg, Yorktown, Harrison Landing, Fair Oaks, Deep Bottom and the fighting in front of Petersburg. After the war was over he came West ahead of the other members of the family, stayed a few months at Plymouth, Wis., and then, in 1869, came to Neillsville, Clark County. Here he found employment in helping to build the first turnpike road in the county, from Neillsville towards Greenwood. In the winter he worked in the woods, taking part in log-driving in the spring. In 1874, Mr. Vanderhoof bought his present place in Sections 14 and 15, Sherman Township, and in the same year the other members of the family arrived, the children being Ward, Rachel, now Mrs. Ed Kayhart; Frances, Walter, now of Loyal; Charles, of Sherman Township; Elijah, and Sarah, now Mrs. Michael DeGraw, of Sherman Township. There were no roads here at the time, and the land was covered with pine and hardwood timber. Between his farm and Neillsville there were seventeen houses, and the distance between the two places he walked many a time to attend the county boards, of which for six years he was a member. He also often carried supplies from Spencer, four miles away. On his farm he built a log house 18 by 28 feet in size, with two rooms downstairs and two up, and also a log barn covered with scoops. He had a yoke of oxen and a few chickens, but it was two years before he got a cow. On Sept. 6, 1882, Mr. Vanderhoof married Ellen Clark, who was born at Plymouth, Sheboygan County, Wis., Feb. 27, 1854, daughter of Reuben and Percis (Bradford) Clark, her father being a native of New York and her mother of Vermont. The family came to Clark County about 1876, locating in Section 10, Sherman Township, on a tract of land that was nearly all wild, there being a log house on it, however. There Reuben Clark died in 1880, at the age of 67 years; his wife survived him, dying nine years ago at the age of 83. They had a family of ten children. Wesley Vanderhoof had 120 acres when he began domestic life, and has since increased his holdings to 315 acres. With the aid of his son he is still engaged in clearing his farm, having now about 175 acres cleared. He has built a basement barn 36 by 68 feet in size, and has other good buildings, including a comfortable residence. He breeds Holstein cattle, a good grade of horses, Poland-China hogs and Shropshire sheep, and is a member of the Maple Grove Creamery Association. In addition to his early service on the township board, as already mentioned, Mr. Vanderhoof was the second supervisor of the township. He has been justice of the peace and school clerk for thirty-seven years. He has always taken a keen interest in the development of his township and the county at large, and while serving in his second year on the board was instrumental in getting an appropriation of \$500 for county roads. He is an old-time member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having helped to establish some of the early lodges of that order in his vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Vanderhoof are the parents of six children—Pearl, Frank, Alfred, Guy, Maud and Hazel. Maud is now the wife of R. B. Sleyster, of Cochran, Wis., and has one child, Genevieve. Guy is a soldier in Company M, 352d United States Infantry, and as such is taking part in the present great war.

Archibald Yorkston, a pioneer of Clark County in 1857, but now deceased, was born in Scotland, where he learned and followed the carpenter's trade. He was there married to Ann Hamilton, and several years later, with two children—Margaret and John—set out for the United States. First they located at Green Bay, Wis., removing from that place to Chicago, where he resided eight years, following his trade. There six more children were born—William H., John, Archie, Ann and Elizabeth. In 1857, Mr. Yorkston and his family left Chicago for Clark County, Wis., after reaching La Crosse, driving from that place by team to Neillsville. He secured 160 acres of wild land in Section 5, Lynn Township, having to cut **most of his way** through the woods to take possession of it. On his arrival he built a log house of one room, which stood a few rods southwest of the present house, and also erected a log stable, though he had no team. His first crops were put in by hand, and Mr. Yorkston carried provisions on his back from Neillsville. The family bought their first cow from James O'Neill, founder of Neillsville. On this place Mr. Yorkston resided for the rest of his life, which, however, was not prolonged to old age, as he was only 51 when he died. He had made considerable progress on his farm, and had increased its size by the purchase of eighty acres more. His wife lived to the age of 70 years. They were affiliated with the Presbyterian Church, and were people highly esteemed by their neighbors. Their son, John, previously mentioned, died in boyhood. The daughter, Margaret, now lives in Washington. William H. resides on the old homestead, of which he is the present proprietor. Ann also resides on the old homestead, which she has never left.

William H. Yorkston, proprietor of the old Yorkston homestead in Section 5, Lynn Township, was born in the city of Chicago, Feb. 8, 1855, son of Archibald and Ann (Hamilton) Yorkston. The parents, natives of Scotland, after coming to this country resided eight years in Chicago, and then in 1857 settled on the present farm of their son, William H., in Section 5, Lynn Township, this county. Here the latter attended the log school-house of the district, and as he grew up made himself useful on the farm, which finally came into his possession, his father dying in middle life. He has made most of the improvements now on the place, having also done formerly much of the hard work of clearing, and is doing a successful business as a farmer. He has served his township as treasurer. Mr. Yorkston was married Nov. 11, 1885, to Kate Braceman, of Washington County, Wis., and he and his wife are the parents of three children—Lillie, Gilbert and Leslie. His sister, Ann, also makes her home with him, having never left the old farm.

Charles Frederick Lucht, who is profitably engaged in farming in Section 20, Sherman Township, was born in Prussia, Germany, Sept. 10, 1859. His parents were William and Caroline (Rodke) Lucht, the father being a



WILLIAM H. YORKSTON

farmer. They passed their lives in their native land, their family in time including eight children—August, Herman, Fred, Charles F., Bertha, Minnie, Oreka and Emelia. Charles F. remained at home until he was 16 years old. He then worked out on farms for about two years, after which he went to work in a blacksmith's shop, and was thus occupied for four years. In 1880 he emigrated to the United States, locating at Braddock, Pa., where he was employed in the Carnegie steel mills, and remained about eight years. On Sept. 20, 1882, he was united in marriage with Emelia Iwan, who was born in Pommern, Germany, Sept. 1, 1862, daughter of Edward and Hannah (Pieper) Iwan, and who was reared and educated in her native place. Her father, who was a steel worker, emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania and later removed to Marathon County, Wis., where he and his wife spent the rest of their lives. Mr. Lucht remained in Pennsylvania for about eight years after his marriage, and then came to Wisconsin, settling at Athens, Marathon County, on forty acres of wild land, of which about ten acres were cleared. There was a small log house and barn on the place, and he started with some cows and horses, working out a part of the time, however, in logging camps and on the railroad. After remaining there four years he sold out and went to Boyd, Wis., but a month later came to Spokeville, Sherman Township, Clark County. While residing there he worked about four years on the railroad and seven years in the lumber mill. He then bought forty acres of land in Section 20, Sherman Township, two acres of the tract being chopped over and a small shanty standing on the place. Here he has built a nine-room brick house and a basement barn 74 by 36 feet, and has cleared the land, having now a good farm. For four years he has been a director on the school board. Mr. and Mrs. Lucht have a family of eight children—Sophia, wife of William Duermeyer, of Beaver Township, Clark County; Vena, wife of Alfred Oestreich, of Sherman Township, who has one son, Elmer; Charles, who married Elsie Oestreich, resides in Loyal Township, and has three children, Elaine, Gerhart and Ruth; Elizabeth, wife of Gus Voight, who lives in Sherman Township, and has one child, Sophia; Theresa, now Mrs. William Fischer, of Sherman Township; William, who married Lena Fischer, and has a daughter, Lucile; Martha and Arthur, who reside at home. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

Sam Christenson, secretary and manager of the Garrison Mercantile Company, of Thorp, was born in Ogdensburg, Wis., Oct. 3, 1870. His father was Claus Christenson, and his mother's name before marriage, Marie Sorenson. The parents were from Denmark, coming to America in 1853, just after their marriage, and settling near Racine, Wis., Claus being a farmer by occupation. After remaining there two years they removed to Waupaca County, Wis., where Mr. Christenson died in 1910. He had served in the war of 1848, between Denmark and Prussia, and subsequently in the American Civil War, enlisting in 1864 in the 44th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was a member of the G. A. R. Post at Ogdensburg, Wis. His wife is still living on the farm in Waupaca County, being now in her 80th year. Sam Christenson left home at the age of 16 years, coming to Thorp, Clark County, where he entered the employ of Nye, Lusk & Hudson,

remaining with them seven years. Then, in 1898, he started as a clerk with the Garrison Mercantile Company, being appointed secretary and manager when they built their new store in 1898. This company is known all over the northern part of Clark County, and Mr. Christenson has seen the business grow from its early beginnings, when the Garrison brothers occupied a small frame building, to its present dimensions, and has the satisfaction of knowing that he has contributed to its success. He is now himself a leading citizen of Thorp, standing high in mercantile life. Mr. Christenson was married March 19, 1899, to Amelia Banderob, of Thorp, and he and his wife have four children—Thelma, born Jan. 20, 1900, and who died the same year; Helen, born July 10, 1902; Florence, born March 28, 1906, and Oscar, born Aug. 13, 1912. Mr. Christenson had four sisters and two brothers, all now living except one of the sisters. Their record in brief is as follows: Sarah, now the wife of Chris Peterson, of Waupaca, Wis.; Mary, wife of E. Tarbox, of Waupaca; Kate, who married W. Jensen, Ogdensburg, Wis.; Ella, who is deceased; Edward, of Waupaca, and Sam, the subject of this memoir.

Frederick Yankee, a pioneer settler of Lynn Township, Clark County, now deceased, was born in Pommern, Germany, his boyhood home being not far from the city of Berlin. Growing up in his native land, he was there married to Frederica Knaul, and one child, Frederick, Jr., was born to them in Germany, who was later killed in the American Civil War. With his wife and child he came to America in the early forties, taking passage in a sailing vessel and landing after a voyage of seven weeks. Located first in Canada. About 1845 he came to the United States and bought eighty acres of wild land in Washington County, Wis., on which he erected log buildings. After a while he sold that place to locate in Clark County, buying six eighty-acre tracts of land in Lynn Township. He then returned to his family, whom he had left in Washington County, there now being eight children—Frederick (deceased), Augustus, James (deceased), Henry, William, Ernest (deceased), J. Herman and Rose (deceased). The journey to Clark County with his family was made with an ox team, they being accompanied by two other families. The party arrived in the county June 1, 1856. Mr. Yankee built a log house in Section 7, where the first white child was born in the county, George Kleinschmidt. He also engaged in the manufacture of shingles, hauling them by ox team to Black River Falls, where he traded them off for provisions. This place was his home for the rest of his life, he dying at the age of 75 years. On his farm he built a good frame house, his son, Herman, building the barn. On seven different occasions Mr. Yankee served on the side board of the township, also holding the offices of chairman and assessor. In early days he and other members of his family carried provisions on their backs from Neillsville. He was one of the organizers of Lynn Township, which, when he came to it, was a part of Pine Valley. His wife, Mrs. Frederica Yankee, died at the age of 86 years. Their son, J. Herman Yankee, was born in Washington County, Wis., July 17, 1851. He attended school in Lynn Township, walking three miles to it, as the school was situated at Mapleworks. He has always remained on the home farm, which he assisted his

father to clear. Herman Yankee has, like his father, served in local office, having been chairman of the township board, a member of the side board and of the district school board, and also having served several times as assessor. Mr. Yankee married Louisa Richards, a native of Germany, whose parents located in Monroe County, Wis. They have had six children—Otto, who resides in Lynn Township; Atilia, now Mrs. Herman Wagner, of Granton, this county; Charles and Amasa, who are living on the home farm; Amanda, who resides in Colorado, and Aleda.

Henry Yankee, an elderly resident of Lynn Township, of which he was a pioneer settler, and where he is universally known and respected, was born in Canada, Dec. 26, 1844, son of Frederick and Frederica Yankee. The parents had then resided in Canada for about six years, and in the year of his birth, or soon after, they came to Washington County, Wis., where they resided for ten years, and where his education was begun in a German school. The family then removed to Clark County, arriving here just two weeks after the arrival of the Wedge and Williams families, and locating on land in Lynn Township that has since remained the family homestead. Here Henry attended the Mapleworks school for a while, and when a little older gave his full time to industrial occupations, being employed at logging in the winter and on the drive in spring, working for Mr. Hewett on O'Neill Creek. He also did some harvesting in Minnesota. While the male members of the family were thus working, the mother spun wool and flax and attended to the household affairs. Henry often walked to and from Neillsville, there being no better method of locomotion in early days. On Feb. 28, 1875, he was married to Amelia Knoop, who was born in Germany, Oct. 8, 1854, her father, Paul Knoop, being a shoemaker in Stolp. He died in Germany, and she came to the United States alone at the age of 17 years, having a brother in Neillsville. Her mother followed her a year later. After his marriage, Henry Yankee settled with his wife on the home place. He cradled grain for a time and broke his own oxen, his first wagon being built for him by George Riedel. The Indians often camped near his house, occasionally performing one of their ceremonial dances. Mr. Yankee's original tract contained eighty-six acres, improving it as the years went by, and erecting good buildings. Here he has since spent his life and has attained comfortable circumstances. At times he has served in public office as a member of the side board and as road boss. He and his wife had a family of ten children, four of whom, Alfred, Leo, Martha and Ida, died of diphtheria. The survivors are—Ernest, a farmer in Fremont County, and Arthur, Martin, Lily, Violet and Rosa, residing at home. The mother of these children, Mrs. Amelia Yankee, died Dec. 7, 1908.

Daniel G. Colby, who is engaged in the flour and feed business at Thorp, also dealing in building material, was born in Easton, Adams County, Wis., April 3, 1864. His parents were Thomas P. and Louisa (Goodwich) Colby, the father, a native of Topsfield, Me., and the mother of Somerville, N. Y. They came to Wisconsin when young, and Thomas P. Colby is still living, being now engaged in mercantile business at Easton, though his original business was that of a farmer. Since coming to this state he and his wife

made their home in Easton, Adams County, with the exception of about seven years, which they spent in Clark County. Mrs. Louisa died in 1891. She was twice married, Mr. Colby being her second husband. Her first husband was a Mr. Burdick, and of that union there were three children—Marco, who is now dead; Edward Walker, a farmer of Easton, and Henry Samuel, who is a banker at Grand Marsh, Wis. The children by her marriage with Mr. Colby were: Francis E., Clara A., now Mrs. A. H. Greenwood, of White Creek, Wis.; Daniel G., of Thorp, and Charles Leonard, a miller, of Easton. Daniel G. Colby was educated in Easton, attended the common school. At the age of 25 he took up his residence with his brother, Francis, with whom he lived for fifteen years. In 1886, Francis, who was a carpenter, came to Thorp to work at his trade, and a few years later, in 1893, Daniel came here also, living with his brother until his marriage. On Daniel's arrival in Thorp the two brothers established the present milling business, doing sawmill work, and for the past twenty-four years they have supplied the material for every house built within a radius of seven miles from Thorp. They are now figuring on an extension of their present mill building. In 1909, Francis Colby bought the first fruit land in Marion County, Fla., and for the past three years has made his home at Osceola, that state, where he is raising oranges, pecans, figs, grapefruit and lemons. Daniel G. Colby, in addition to his milling business, also has an interest in his father's store. He was married June 28, 1909, to Lotta Gertrude Marks, who was born in South Boston, Mass., Oct. 16, 1884, daughter of B. Charles and Mary B. (Kennedy) Marks. Her father was a native of Maine, and her mother of Nova Scotia. The former was a member of the Boston police department for some twenty-four years before his death, which occurred Oct. 9, 1897. Mrs. Marks died May 17, 1897. Their family consisted of the following children: Alice A., born Jan. 7, 1867, who died in 1905; Augustus, born Sept. 15, 1869, now a resident of Dorchester, Mass., which former suburb is now a part of Boston; Margaret E., born July 15, 1872, residing at Winthrop Beach, near Boston; Charles W., born Jan. 2, 1873, deceased; Mary E., born June 30, 1874, also deceased; Florence Marie, born Jan. 17, 1880, now residing in Stoughton, Mass.; Lourette F., born March 11, 1882, residing in Boston; Lotta Gertrude, wife of Daniel G. Colby, of Thorp; and Arthur, born Dec. 31 1887, now a resident of Dorchester, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Colby are members of St. Bernard's Catholic Church.

Robert James Galbreath, who died at his home in Washburn Township, Aug. 25, 1913, was a man held in high esteem in the community in which he lived. He was born in Grant County, Ind., Jan. 8, 1864, son of John and Eunice (Marshall) Galbreath, who were married in that state. His paternal grandfather was James Galbreath, a native of Ohio and a farmer who cleared three farms from the woods. John Galbreath, who was one of a family of eight children—four sons and four daughters—was born in Ohio, and he also cleared a farm from the forest. He and his wife Eunice had five children: John, Ira, Robert, Nancy, and Lillie. The Galbreaths were of Scotch origin, while the Marshalls were English. Rob-



ROBERT JAMES GALBREATH AND FAMILY

ert James Galbreath received his early schooling in Indiana, but had no opportunity of obtaining an advanced education. At the age of 21 years he was married to Ina Fox, who was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., Nov. 7, 1864, only child of Israel and Martha Jane (Mann) Fox. Her father was a native of Indiana and son of Jacob and Rebecca Fox, who died when Israel was 10 years old, he being reared by an aunt, named Sarah Hoffman. Israel Fox was a farmer, and his wife, who was born in Indiana, was a daughter of James and Hannah (Franklin) Mann of Indiana. The Foxes were of Scotch descent and the Manns German. After their marriage Robert J. Galbreath and wife located in Richland County, Wis., on a farm that consisted of timbered bluffs. There was a log house on the place, into which they moved and where they lived ten years. At the end of that time they removed to Indiana, renting a farm in Grant County for three years, or until 1900, when they came to Clark County. Here Mr. Galbreath bought 140 acres of land in Section 3, Washburn Township, the tract being mostly covered with stumps. A year later he sold it and bought eighty acres in Section 2, on which he stayed three years. He then bought the place in Section 11, on which his family now reside, and on which there was a small frame house standing that served them for a dwelling. Subsequently this house burned down and Mr. Galbreath then erected a modern frame residence, which was his home to the end of his life. He was a man of quiet domestic tastes and had little desire at any time to mingle in public affairs, but his farm was well kept and on it he raised good stock, being respected as a loyal and industrious citizen. Since his death his family has erected, in 1916, a good basement barn, 36 by 60 feet in size. Mr. and Mrs. Galbreath were the parents of five children, of whom two died in infancy. The others were: Roscoe Conklin, who lives on the farm with his mother, who married Ella Lamp and has one child, Dorothy Inez; Lulu Blanche, now Mrs. Higgins of Richland County, who has two children—Floyd and Geradine; and Laura Ethel, wife of Christ Feutz, of Washburn Township, and who has one child, Lynn R. Both daughters were school teachers before their respective marriages.

Charles W. Cook, who is numbered among the prosperous agriculturists of Worden Township, is a native of Canada, having been born in the province of New Brunswick, March 15, 1850, son of George and Ann (Coffee) Cook. The father, a farmer by occupation, was a native of England, and the mother of Ireland. The former died in 1901 at the age of 78 years, and in the year following his wife also passed away, at the age of 63. They were parents of seven children: George, who was lost at sea; John, a sailor, who died at home; Andrew, who, like his brother George, lost his life on the ocean; Charles W., subject of this sketch, who has adopted the safer and more profitable occupation of farming; Edmund, a sailor, who is now dead; and William and Robert, who are farmers in Canada. Charles W. Cook, born in a maritime province, was, like his four sailor brothers, attracted by the ocean, and at the age of 25 went to sea before the mast, being thus occupied for three years in the coastwise trade.

He went through some bad storms and once suffered shipwreck, and as the work was both dangerous and not particularly remunerative, he finally decided to stick to the land, and so engaged in farming, carrying on that occupation in Canada for 12 years. In 1888 he came to Chippewa County, Wis., locating at Stanley, where he became proprietor of a hotel, which he conducted for five years. At the end of that time he traded his hotel property for his present farm of 105 acres, then a tract of 960 acres, which was then but little improved. This defect he has since remedied by hard labor and now has a good and profitable farm, all the land belonging to which is cleared but thirty-five acres. He raises graded Durham cattle, milking seventeen cows. All the buildings on the farm were erected by him, and include a two-story house and a modern barn, 32 by 60 feet in size, with stone basement, finished with concrete. Mr. Cook has experienced the joys and sorrows of domestic life for forty years, having been married Jan. 2, 1877, to Martha Doo, who was born in Canada, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Kay) Doo. Her parents were both natives of Scotland who emigrated to Canada when young, coming from there to Chippewa County, Canada, in 1885, where they engaged in farming. Mr. Doo died in August, 1896, at the age of 80 years, and was followed to the grave by his wife in October of the same year, her age being 67. There were nine children in the family, whose names, respectively, were Mary, Martha, Charles, Annie, Margaret, Alice, Ellen, Addie, and Cassie. Ellen and Addie are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have had four children, one of whom, Emma, is now deceased. The others are: Anna, now Mrs. John McMillan, of Minneapolis, who has a son, Urban; Alexander, who married Hattie Moore, resides in Clark County, and has two children, Florence and Leona; and Edmund, who married Ula Graham, also resides in Clark County, and has two children, Floyd and Inez.

John Landry, a well known farmer of Reeseberg Township, operating a farm of eighty acres in Section 7, which is one of the finest farms in the township, was born at Bia Chaleur, Quebec, Canada, Oct. 30, 1851, son of Peter and Orlea Landry, the parents being of French origin. The father was a farmer by general occupation, but also for a number of years carried the mail over the stage coach line. He lived to the advanced age of 92, dying in 1906. He had survived his wife many years, her death having occurred in 1865, when she was 52 years old. They had a family of twelve children. John Landry's first industrial occupation was in the construction department of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and he worked along the whole line, from ocean to ocean. In 1882 he came to Wisconsin and for ten years worked for lumber concerns, among them being the Eau Claire Lumber Company. Then in 1892 he came to Reeseberg Township, Clark County, and bought 120 acres of land, of which his present farm is a part. At the time it was wild land and, like other early settlers, he first erected a modest dwelling and barn. As the years went by he cleared and improved his farm and has continued to do so until now he has a model establishment that is one of the show places of the township. His land is all cleared except fifteen acres and the buildings are of the best construction and kept in excellent condition. In 1912 Mr. Landry built a

new brick residence of ten rooms and bath, with other modern conveniences, and in 1914 a modern barn, 40 by 80 feet, with running water, and stalls for eighteen head of cattle, two box stalls and six horse stalls. His cattle are of the Holstein breed, of which he milks seventeen cows. In 1916 he built a seventy-ton silo. Mr. Landry was elected township clerk in 1891 and served in that office for sixteen years. He is a member of the Catholic Church. On Nov. 15, 1888, Mr. Landry was united in marriage with Dora Oesau, who was born at New Holstein, Wis., Jan. 23, 1861, daughter of Tjark and Margaret (Weber) Oesau. Her parents were natives of Germany. The father, a farmer, died in 1911, aged 76 years, and his wife in 1894 at the age of 59. There were eleven children in their family. Mr. and Mrs. Landry are the parents of four children: Wallace J., born Dec. 12, 1889, who is principal of the public school at Alma, Wis.; Howard, born May 11, 1891, now attending the Northwestern Dental College at Chicago; Harry, born March 14, 1893 and Belle, born April 9, 1895, who is a school teacher in Reseberg Township. All the children have a good education and have taught school.

Sylvanus Sweet Warner, a highly esteemed citizen of the village of Thorp, where he is now living retired, has been a resident of Clark County for forty-three years and is a man of many interesting experiences. He was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., April 1, 1846, son of Stephen A. and Elizabeth (Sweet) Warner. The father, who was a farmer, was born Aug. 10, 1803, and died Jan. 10, 1880; his wife Elizabeth, born March 29, 1805, died April 8, 1890. Stephen A. Warner, though not an officeholder, was a man active in all movements for the good of the community in which he lived. In 1865 he left his old home in New York state, and with his son, Jonathan B., came to Juneau County, Wis., where they settled on an eighty-acre farm, being joined there in 1868 by the wife and son William. Still later in the same year Sylvanus and his wife and one child Bill came and bought an adjoining farm. Stephen and his wife had eleven children, whose names and birth dates were respectively as follows: Benaja, born in 1825; Seneca S., June 4, 1827; Samuel W., Jan. 14, 1829; Jonathan B., Nov. 16, 1831; William S., May 30, 1833; Dorcas, Sept. 14, 1835; James A., Jan. 14, 1837; Jerusha, in 1839; Annie, Feb. 2, 1842; Mary J., Jan. 15, 1844; and Sylvanus S., April 1, 1846. Five of the sons fought for the Union in the Civil War: Jonathan B. in Company F, Tenth New York Heavy Artillery; James A. in Battery D, First New York Light Artillery, taking part in twenty-seven battles; Sylvanus S. in Company F, Twentieth New York Cavalry; Samuel W. in Company F, Nineteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; and William S. in Company C, Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. It will thus be seen that all the five brothers were in different companies and regiments, and it is a remarkable fact that all returned safely home, not one being either captured or wounded. Sylvanus enlisted Aug. 10, 1863, and served until July 31, 1865, being mustered out at Rockfield, a station on the Danville & Richmond Railroad, near Richmond, Va. His captain was William Reynolds and the regiment formed part of the army under General Grant and other noted leaders. Mr. Warner was detailed much of the time for scout and orderly duty. He participated in

many fights, including the battle of Fort Harrison, but, as already stated, was never wounded or captured. After being mustered out, he returned to New York state, where he resided until coming to Juneau County, Wis., in 1868. On May 4, 1874, he with his family started overland by ox team for Clark County, arriving May 14, having taken ten days to make the trip. Here he homesteaded 160 acres of land in what was then Hixon Township, but is now Thorp Township, one of his near neighbors being Bernard J. Brown. His first dwelling on this land was a small log shanty, which was erected in four days while there was three feet of snow on the ground, and that continued to be his home until 1878, when he built another log house of much larger proportions, the latter being the first house erected in Thorp Township after its organization. The land was wild and heavily timbered and there were no roads. In his farm work Mr. Warner used oxen for one year and then changed to horses. During the time he lived there he cleared up the entire 160 acres—something unusual among the farmers of this section. In fact, wood became so scarce that during his last few years on the place he bought his stove wood. He raised the usual farm crops and made a specialty of breeding Shropshire sheep, often having a flock of 200. In so doing he made money and he considered them, on the whole, a better investment than cattle. He enjoyed his life on the farm, experiencing no unusual hardships, and making the best of conditions, which gradually improved. He was one of the organizers of Thorp Township in 1876 and was a member of the first board of supervisors, and was a member of the school board, District No. 2, for sixteen years. He also owned the first wagon that ever rolled through from Longwood to Boyd. In his second house, previously mentioned, he resided until 1884, when he erected a more modern farm house, and as time went on he built barns, sheds, and a full set of outbuildings, having one of the best improved farms in his township. Among his early experiences he, in 1877, contracted with J. B. Colegrove, of Sedalia, Mo., to carry the U. S. mail between Thorp and Chippewa Falls, Wis., this being before the railroad was built. He also carried passengers between those points, and there being no roads for a part of the way, he had to follow certain trails. In 1913 Mr. Warner sold his farm and moved to Thorp, where he is now enjoying the fruits of his former years of industry and thrift. He belongs to Asbray Welcome Post, G. A. R., No. 163, at Thorp, which he served four years as commander. He is one of the solid and influential citizens of Clark County and it is interesting to hear him narrate incidents of pioneer life, with many of which he was personally concerned. Mr. Warner was married Oct. 20, 1866, to Phebe Jane Warden, who was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., May 5, 1851, daughter of Darius and Lucinda C. (Jerard) Warden, her father being a farmer who died in 1865 at the age of 77 years. Her mother died in 1908 at the age of 82 years. The children in their family were as follows: Darius, born Oct. 19, 1846; Reuben, March 5, 1849; Phebe Jane, May 5, 1851; Nancy, April 12, 1853; Marietta, March 17, 1855; Corbin F., June 14, 1857; Alma, in August, 1859; Sabra, in December, 1862, and John T., Nov. 30 1864. After the father's death his wife contracted a second marriage with Jerome Foster, who is still living and



CHRISTIAN JUNCHEN



ERNEST W. JUNCHEN AND FAMILY



MRS. CHRISTIAN JUNCHEN

who will be 90 years old in December, 1918. Of that union one child was born, Hubert, in May, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Warner have been the parents of five children, and have eighteen grandchildren, besides several great grandchildren, the record of the children being as follows: Bill, born Nov. 11, 1867, is now a farmer in Clark County. He married Nellie Prouty and has one child, Stephen A. Abi, born Feb. 15, 1870, married first Otto Evenson, who died in April, 1910, leaving seven children, Ernest, John, Ellen, Oscar, Laura, Phebe and Susie. Her present husband is William Tunison of Clark County, and of this marriage there is one son, Sylvanus. Elizabeth, born June 23, 1872, is now Mrs. William E. Powell of Wakpala, S. D. Her children are Harriett, Lucille, Lydia, Chester A., Cole A. and Arbutus. Lucinda, born Mar. 7, 1875, is now Mrs. Roy B. Brown, of Clark County. She has had three children, Angus, Leo and Haskell, of whom Haskell and Angus are now deceased. Susan, born June 21, 1880, is the wife of William R. Allen, of Clark County. On Oct. 20, 1916, Mr. and Mrs. Warner celebrated their Golden Wedding, all their children being present, besides a host of friends, and the occasion was a most enjoyable one. While not affiliated by membership with any religious organization, the family attend the M. E. Church.

Ernest William Junchen, an enterprising farmer of Washburn Township, proprietor of the old Junchen homestead in Section 6, was born in Schlasinn, Germany, Feb. 24, 1876, son of Christian and Louise (Grottke) Junchen. The father, who was a farmer, came to the United States in 1883, accompanied by his wife, his daughter, Louise, and his son, Ernest W. They settled in Calumet County, Wis., where Christian worked out one year, and then came to Neillsville. After staying a month in town, he bought eighty acres of wooded land in Section 6, which he has since cleared, and on which place he resides. Mrs. Christian Junchen died April 20, 1904. Ernest W. Junchen was educated in the district school in Washburn Township, and has always remained on the home farm, which now consists of 160 acres, and where he does general farming. He has built an eleven-room brick residence to take the place of the old log structure and is doing a profitable business. He is also interested in the elevator at Neillsville and in the creamery. At the present time he is serving as a member of the township board, holding the office of supervisor. Mr. Junchen was married, Nov. 25, 1908, to Anna Pagenkopf, who was born in Jefferson County, Wis., Sept. 27, 1879, daughter of Ferdinand and Wilhelmina (Hoppe) Pagenkopf, her father coming to this country in 1830 from Pommern, Germany. They reside in Pine Valley Township. Mr. and Mrs. Junchen are the parents of three children: Harold, Nov. 11, 1909; Lawrence, born Mar. 14, 1911, and Elmira, born Oct. 18, 1912.

Ross G. Lawrence, cashier of the Peoples State Bank of Thorp, was born in Oshkosh, Wis., April 2, 1886. His parents, Frank and Cornelia (Bradley) Lawrence, were natives of Maine who, while still single, came west to Ohio, and later to Oshkosh, Wis., where they became man and wife. There Frank Lawrence died in 1892, after an industrial career in the mercantile and lumber industries. His widow now resides at Fairchild, Wis. Ross G. Lawrence, after acquiring the usual elementary knowledge

in the common schools, attended the Fairchild High School, later the Shattuck School, a military academy at Faribault, Minn., and then the Eau Claire Business College. He then took up clerical work in Chicago, where he resided for two years. At the end of that time he came to Owen, Clark County, as assistant cashier of the State Bank of Owen, in which position he remained until 1913, when he became bookkeeper in the Peoples State Bank of Thorp. In September, 1914, he was chosen cashier of the bank, in which position he is still serving, having performed his duties to the full satisfaction of the board of directors and the patrons of the institution. He is also one of the trustees of the village. He is a member of several fraternal societies, being master of Thorp Lodge, No. 264, A. F. & A. M., and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Lawrence was married, Dec. 31, 1914, at Fairchild, Wis., to Estella Bradner. He and his wife have two children: Roger N., born Nov. 10, 1915; and Charles D., born April 15, 1917.

Harry Warden, proprietor of a good eighty-acre farm in Thorp Township, is a native of Wisconsin, having been born in Juneau County, Nov. 5, 1873, son of Reuben and Mary (Smart) Warden. The parents came to Clark County in the spring of 1874, Reuben Warden homesteading 160 acres of land in Thorp Township, and since then has made his home on several farms in this vicinity. For years he took a prominent part in local affairs, serving as supervisor of Thorp Township, as a member of the county board, and as clerk of the school board for a number of years. In politics he is a Republican. He and his wife have had eight children: Harry, subject of this sketch; Guy, who resides in Eau Claire; Jennie, wife of Louis Hakes, of Cornell, Wis.; Charles, now in Shipley, Iowa; Edward, Cornell, Wis.; James, who resides on a farm at Cadott, Wis.; Edna, who is a school teacher, and Lillian, wife of Walter Brenner, of Thorp. Harry Warden remained at home with his parents until reaching the age of 22 years, at which time he bought his present farm, consisting of eighty acres of then wild land. In 1899 he built the house, in 1904 the barn, 30 by 42 feet in size, and in 1913 a ninety-ton silo. He is breeding Holstein cattle, having a registered bull, and is milking fifteen cows. He also raises corn, oats, rye, potatoes and cabbages. Mr. Warden is a member of the Mystic Workers of the World (Eidsvold), having been through the chairs. In 1903 he was elected as clerk of the school board and is still serving in that office; from 1908 to 1912 he served as justice of the peace, and since 1912 he has been township clerk. Mr. Warden was married Aug. 25, 1895, to Martha Halvorson, who was born in Swift County, Minn., daughter of Jacob and Dorothy (Rosetter) Halvorson. Her parents came to this country from Norway when young folks, the father, who was a farmer, taking a homestead in Swift County, Minn., near Benson, and later moved to North Dakota, and in 1890 he moved to Wisconsin, where he died in 1907, at the age of 74 years, the mother dying in 1877. They had two children: Andrew, who owns a forty-acre farm joining the Warden farm, and Martha. Mr. and Mrs. Warden have eight children: Mabel, wife of Oscar Isenberger, of Burt, Iowa; Howard and Harold, twins, who are



J. A. HAUSER AND FAMILY

working at bridge building; Marjorie, who is teaching school, and Stella, who is attending high school at Stanley, and Olive, Guy and Theresa, who reside at home.

John A. Hauser, proprietor of the Christie Cheese Factory in Weston Township, was born on a farm in Dane Township, Dane County, Wis., July 29, 1869, son of John and Margaret (Barbian) Hauser. The father was born in Prussia, Germany, May 10, 1826, and was a weaver by trade. He came to the United States in 1856, landing in this country after a voyage of thirty-two days on a sailing vessel. His wife, Margaret, who was born in Prussia about 1842, came to this country about the same time and they were married in Dane County, Wis., settling in that county after spending three years in Chicago. Their farm consisted of prairie land in Springfield Township, and it possessed the recommendation of having a log house already built on it, in which they made their first home, and which he enlarged. This place he later sold, buying another tract of prairie land in Dane County, on which there were no buildings. Here he had to build a log house, which was the one in which the subject of this sketch was born. He cultivated this farm with an ox team and at first had to walk to Springfield Corners for supplies, about two miles away. That farm also he sold, when John A. was still young, and bought eighty acres more in the same county. That, in turn, was sold and another tract of eighty acres in Section 27, Dane Township, was purchased, which proved to be John Hauser's final home. He had done a considerable amount of improving on his various farms. He and his family were members of the Catholic Church. There were twelve children in all, four of whom died in infancy, and seven are now living, the latter being: Susan, who married Mathias Nilles; Mathias, John A., Ambrose (deceased), Elizabeth, wife of W. A. Kurt, of Dane County; Nicholas and Margaret, the last named being now deceased. Joseph, of South Dakota. John A. Hauser acquired his education in the district school and also the Catholic parochial school, which he attended two seasons. At the age of twenty-two years he rented a farm in Dane County, which he operated for five years, and was then married, Sept. 18, 1894, to Mrs. Anna Kessenich, who was born in Dane County, May 10, 1873, daughter of Henry Kessenich, a pioneer settler of that county. After his marriage he rented his father's farm, together with additional land, for a period of four years. Seven years after his marriage he bought eighty acres of wild land in Wood County, Wis., it being located in Richland Township. On this he built a frame house and log barn and lived there fifteen years, by which time he had the land nearly all cleared. He was one of the prominent men of his township, serving as assessor and as school treasurer for eleven years. He also had an interest in the Farmers' Co-operative Creamery, and when the Richland Creamery was organized, he was chosen secretary and treasurer, and it was through his connection with this creamery that he got his first training in the business, the work being left to him. Later an addition was built to the cheese factory in Richfield Township, Wood County. He also operated a farm in conjunction with it. September 1, 1913, Mr. Hauser bought out the Fred Heibel Cheese Factory in Weston Township,

Clark County, which had been built by the farmers. The first day he operated it he took in 4,800 pounds of milk, which amount by Sept. 1, 1916, had grown to 10,600 pounds. The place is now known as the Christie Factory, and the plant has been much improved by him, new machinery having been installed and the sanitary conditions rendered perfect. Mr. Hauser and wife are the parents of five children: Christine, married John Schmidt, and resides in Loyal Township; Margaret, Gertrude, Otilia and Henry, all of whom are residing at home.

William Kenney, who is successfully farming 120 acres of land in Section 1, Worden Township, has been a resident of Clark County for nineteen years. He was born in Jefferson County, Wis., Mar. 11, 1861, son of Lawrence and Mary (Dolan) Kenney. The parents were born and married in Ireland and, subsequently emigrating to Canada, settled on a farm near Montreal. Two years later they removed to Niagara Falls, N. Y., where Lawrence Kenney was engaged in teaming for three years. At the end of that time he and his family moved to Jefferson County, Wis., and there, for three years he managed a farm for Henry Breed. The Civil War coming on, he enlisted in the First Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and saw service under General Grant for several years. In 1864 he bought a farm in Outagamie County, Wis., to which he and his family moved. During his military service he had received a wound in the leg, from which he never fully recovered, but he lived to the age of 68 years, his death taking place in 1880. His wife died in 1868 at the age of 42. They had a family of twelve children, two of whom died on board ship on the way to Canada, and only two of the twelve are now living—William and his sister, Bridget, the latter being the wife of John McGrogan, of Thorp. William Kenney came to Clark County in the spring of 1898, first buying the farm now owned by Fred W. Fischer in the same section as Mr. Kenney's present farm. It contained 160 acres and he resided on it for eight years, during which time he cleared off most of the timber and erected a large barn and other buildings. In 1907 he sold that place and bought his present farm of 120 acres, which was an improved one. He has further improved it by the erection of a number of buildings, including a brick silo of 155 tons capacity, built in 1909, at a cost of \$1,100. He is raising full-blooded Guernsey cattle, having a registered sire named Boisterous, said to be one of the best-bred bulls in Clark County, and which was raised by Fox brothers of Waukesha, Wis. Mr. Kenney's farm is now well improved and includes a small apple orchard. He has traveled somewhat extensively in the United States, having visited both the Pacific Coast and Gulf Coast. In 1905 he was elected treasurer of District School Board, No. 2, and served as such for nine years. Mr. Kenney was first married in 1885 to Margaret Kennedy, who died in 1892, leaving three children: Mary, now Mrs. Jake Dobmeier, of North Dakota; William, who died young; and William R. (second), who resides at Marshfield, Wis. On Jan. 13, 1902, Mr. Kenney married for his second wife, Martha Moone, widow of Eveard Moone, who died at Stanley, Wis., July 6, 1900. Her maiden name was Martha Beckman, and she was born in Manitowoc County, Wis. Her father is now a farmer in Worden Township, Clark County. Of this second marriage eight



MILTON L. SNYDER AND FAMILY

children have been born: John, Florence, Margaret, James, Arthur, Alice, Charles and Grace. Charles is now dead. The others all reside at home with their parents. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

Milton L. Snyder, a successful farmer of Section 29, York Township, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., June 21, 1853. His father was Daniel Snyder, a farmer of German descent, who was, however born in New York State, and who there married Jane Ann Whelan, also a native of that state. Some years afterwards in 1854, Daniel came with his wife and two children, Milton and Josiah, to Fond du Lac County, and locating on a tract of wild land, situated in the woods, developed it into a farm. While there he and his wife had four other children born to them: Lorenzo, Virgil, David and Cyrus. Later he and his family came to Clark County, settling first in the woods of Loyal Township, where he cleared about ten acres of land. Selling that property, he removed to York Township, buying a tract of forty acres in Section 29, which also was wild land. Of this he cleared ten acres and built a log building. Again he sold out and this time bought eighty acres in Section 31. At this latter place he stayed a number of years, clearing thirty acres and building log buildings. At last he sold this place also and took up his residence at Neillsville, where he lived retired until his death at the age of 70 years. His wife died at the home of her son, Milton, in 1915, at the age of 86 years, having passed fifty-three years in this county, their advent here being in 1861. Milton L. Snyder, in his boyhood, attended a log schoolhouse covered with elm bark, in Fond du Lac County. He was reared on his parents' farm, and after coming to Clark County, worked in the woods during the winter, on the drive in spring and on the farm in summer. He made his home with his parents until he was married, Aug. 23, 1879, in Neillsville, to Nellie Parrett, who was born in Osceola Township, Fond du Lac County, Nov. 15, 1856, in the log cabin on the farm of her parents, Louis and Maria (Furlong) Parrett. Her father was a native of France and her mother of Essex County, Mass., the former coming from France at the age of 21 years. Mr. Parrett farmed in Fond du Lac County up to the time of the Civil War, when he joined the 14th Wisconsin Regiment, subsequently dying in the hospital of diphtheria. He and his wife had three children: John, Jane, who became the wife of John Dwyer, and Nellie. The wife and mother died at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Snyder, at the age of 75 years. She had brought the family to Clark County, in 1870, locating in Pine Valley Township. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder located on a tract of forty acres in section 29, there being no road past the place. No start had been made towards removing the timber and there were no buildings. Mr. Snyder had a small frame house erected, which was poorly built, containing cracks that let in the cold. Their stock consisted of one cow and their market was at Neillsville, to and from which place they often walked, taking produce, for which they received very little, and bringing home supplies. It was about two years before they had an ox team. Their first conveyance was a jumper that Mr. Snyder made himself. As time went on he cleared his farm and then bought forty acres more, which also had to be cleared. In 1891 he built the brick house of nine rooms. He also

built the basement barn, 36 by 60 feet. In early days he raised sheep, his wife sometimes spinning yarn. He now raises a good grade of Holstein cattle and is conducting a well-equipped farm with profitable results. Mr. Snyder was the first treasurer of School District, No. 2, and held office on the township side board. He belongs to the order of Woodmen and he and his family attend the Methodist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have been the parents of four children: Mamie Krejci, of York Township; Velma Hartson of Greenwood; Guy, who resides at home, and Gale, who died at the age of 6 years.

Samuel Mills, who has resided in Thorp Township for twenty-one years, engaged in agriculture, is a native of Canada, having been born in the province of New Brunswick, Sunbury County, Oct. 18, 1846, son of Samuel and Mary Ann (Cogswell) Mills. The parents were also natives of Canada, of English descent, the father, a farmer, dying there in 1872, at the age of 70 years; his wife died in 1849, at the age of 40. Their children were: Hiram, Ezra, Wellington, Lucy Ann, Samuel and Harriett, all of whom are now deceased. Samuel Mills came to the United States in the fall of 1868, and in the following year located at Eau Claire, Wis. There, for a number of years, he was in the employ of the Northwestern Lumber Company. During that time, in the summer of 1870, the railway reached Eau Claire, which was an occasion for rejoicing; and several years later he witnessed the railway celebration at Chippewa Falls. Mr. Mills entered into the lumber business, being engaged in running camps and similar work, in which he continued until 1896, when he came to Clark County, and bought his present place of eighty acres, on which there were a few improvements. A few years prior to this he had bought a farm a few miles west of this one, which he cleared from wild land. At the present time Mr. Mills is remodeling his house, making it into a nine-room dwelling. In 1908 he built a barn, which was destroyed by lightning the next year, after which he rebuilt it with stone basement and cement floors. This barn measures 36 by 72 feet. In 1914 Mr. Mills built a brick silo of 100 tons capacity. He is raising graded Holstein cattle, milking fifteen cows, his principal crops being hay and oats. Though several times solicited, he has never accepted public office. Mr. Mills was first married in 1874 to Nettie Alderman, a native of Wisconsin. She died in 1878, having been the mother of two children, one of whom, George B., died in 1904, the other, Elmer, dying in infancy. In 1897 Mr. Mills married for his second wife, Mrs. Maggie Flemming, a native of Canada and widow of James Flemming. Of this marriage two children were born: Byron Eugene, May 8, 1898, who is now in Texas, and Clarence S., born Oct. 30, 1901, who resides at home. By her first marriage Mrs. Mills had four children.

Simon F. Anderson, who takes rank among the leading farmers of Thorp Township, being proprietor of City View Farm in Section 31, was born in Norway, Jan. 27, 1859. His father, Andrew, was a farmer who married Beret Hanson and died in 1875, at the age of 51 years. His widow came to America in 1886, to make her home with her son, Simon, who had arrived in this country in 1880, locating first at Black River Falls. From there he went to Eau Claire, where he was employed three years in the



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM E. SANGER

saw-mills. Then, in 1884, he bought eighty acres of his present farm, later purchasing another tract of equal size, all being wild land. In erecting a log cabin he took pains to make a comfortable dwelling, using logs that had been hewed to a uniform thickness of six inches and afterwards planed down. It was divided into four rooms, which he plastered, and later he increased the size of the house and weather-boarded it. His barn, 40 by 100 feet in size, was built in 1905, and is provided with thirty iron stanchion cow stalls, and seventeen extra ones; also seven horse stalls and three box stalls. This barn has a stone basement with cement floor, a hay-mow, of 165 tons capacity, and gutters for running water. In 1911 Mr. Anderson built a silo of 110 tons capacity, having a door communicating with the barn. He is also arranging plans for soon constructing a new and modern residence. In his stock operations he favors Holstein cattle, having a registered bull of that breed—a 3-year-old, named Korndyke, with which on two occasions he took the first prize at Stanley Fair. His horses are of the Percheron breed, and he also raises Poland-China hogs. Hay, clover, corn, oats and barley form his principal crops. Mr. Anderson has been a director for a number of years of the Citizens State Bank of Stanley, and is a shareholder in the creamery at Stanley, and also in the cheese factory there. He was elected supervisor on the township board in 1889 and served two years. He is a trustee of the Norwegian Lutheran Church and also a member of the Sons of Norway at Stanley. On July 22, 1899, he was married to Mary Brandryen, who was born in Norway, May 6, 1871, daughter of Ole and Mary (Friswold) Brandryen. Her father, who was a farmer, died in 1889, at the age of 61 years, but her mother is still living in Norway. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have three children, all residing at home, whose names and birth dates are respectively as follows: Barghild, born Dec. 5, 1901; Olav, Jan. 15, 1910, and Arnold, Oct. 2, 1912.

William Ernest Sanger, a well known and respected resident of Fremont Township, where he is engaged in farming and dairying with profitable results, was born in Section 35, this township, May 21, 1880, the scene of his birth being the log cabin erected by his father, Gottlieb Sanger, mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Brought up on his parents' farm, he attended district school in his boyhood and when a little older became familiar with all the various branches of agriculture, an occupation he has since followed with much success. In 1903 he took over the old homestead, on which he has made various improvements, including the erection of a modern frame house, to replace the old brick structure; a basement barn, 40 by 70 feet in size; a machine shop, 18 by 52 feet, and a stone silo, 14 by 40 feet. Mr. Sanger raises Holstein cattle, a good grade of horses and Poland-China hogs; also some Shropshire sheep. He is a member of the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company at Chili, being one of its board of directors, and is a stockholder in the bank at Chili and the Wausau Packing Plant. He has also held office on the board of the German Lutheran Church of Fremont Township, of which he is a member. His farm contains 120 acres, and besides raising stock and the usual crops, he also carries on dairying successfully. Mr. Sanger was married, May 1, 1907, to

Amanda Viergutz, of Lynn Township, daughter of Albert and Albertina Viergutz. He and his wife have three children, Leona, Ella and Wilbur.

M. C. Thomas, a farmer and dairyman of Washburn Township, who has also served as a township official, was born on a farm near the village of Columbus, in Columbia County, Wis., son of C. H. and Martha (Loveless) Thomas. The father, a son of Merritt Thomas, was a veterinary surgeon, as was also Merritt, and they came together from New York State, settling in Columbia County, Wis., where C. H. Thomas has resided for the last fifty years. In the Civil War he was attached to the army as a "mule whacker," his principal business being to pick up and remove the wounded from the field of battle. M. C. Thomas remained with his father until he was 22 years old. He followed various occupations in Columbia County, until the year 1900, when he went to Waterloo, Wis., where he bought a meat market, conducting it for a year. He then sold out and went to Deerfield, Wis., where he followed the same business for six months. After that he worked four months as a butcher in Madison, this state. Going from that city to Hermansville, Mich., he there went to work for the Wisconsin Land and Lumber Company, remaining eighteen months. He then returned to his home at Columbus, where he was married, Mar. 19, 1902, to Helen Hoton, who was born in that county, Jan. 11, 1861, her father, James Hoton, being a farmer. After remaining six months in Columbus, Mr. Thomas came with his wife to Washburn Township, Clark County, and being now tired of wandering, bought eight acres of land, constituting his present farm in Section 10. Here he is engaged in dairying and general farming, and has recently built a barn, 58 by 34 feet in dimensions and an eighty-ton silo. He is also president of the cheese factory at Shortville and has an interest in the elevator at Neillsville. Since coming to Washburn Township he has closely identified himself with its interests. He served as assessor for seven years and is thoroughly familiar with the growth and development of the township, of which he is one of the best known citizens. He has also served as auctioneer in Clark County for seven years. He and his wife are both members of the Mystic Workers of the World, he belonging to the Modern Woodmen of America.

Joseph Herian, for nearly forty years a well known farmer of Pine Valley Township, who died Mar. 7, 1917, was born in Bohemia, Austria, Oct. 28, 1843. His father, whose name also was Joseph, was a dry goods merchant in the town of Stankau, where he died in 1888. Joseph Herian, Sr., married Margaret Schuh about 1830, her father being a farmer by occupation and a man who for twenty years held office in a position similar to that of the mayor of a city in this country. Joseph, Jr., acquired his education in the public school at Stankau, Bohemia. He remained in his native land until reaching the age of 25 years, and then, in 1868, came to the United States, locating at West Bend, Washington County, Wis., where he worked as a mason. August 15, 1871, he married Anna Scherf, at her home in Newberg, Wis. She was a native of Prussia, born Mar. 30, 1839, daughter of Nick Scherf, and came with her family to this country in 1852, the voyage, made on a sailing vessel, lasting three months. Her family settled in Washington County, where Mr. Herian and his wife resided for



MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH HERIAN

seven years after their marriage, and where three daughters and two sons were born to them. They then came to Clark County, Mr. Herian buying 140 acres of land in Section 22, Pine Valley Township, about sixty acres of which were cleared. There was also a small frame house and barn on the place. In 1884 the house caught fire and burned down, and Mr. Herian then erected a good nine-room brick residence, which is still standing. Mr. Herian kept on with his mason work after settling on his farm and during the early days did most of the work of that kind in this vicinity. Aside from that he was engaged in general farming, in which vocation he was successful, becoming one of the prosperous citizens of his township. Nearly nine years before his death he lost his wife, who passed away May 1, 1908. They were the parents of six children: Mary, Wilhelmina, Joseph, Anna, Henry and John, the last mentioned being born on the farm in Pine Valley Township. Mary is the wife of George Blakslee, a laundryman of Minneapolis, and has eight children: Oscar, Minnie, Thomas, Frances, Isabel, Lucille, Alice and Lawrence. Wilhelmina resides on the home farm. Joseph, who resides in Neillsville and travels in the interests of the Sharples cream separator, married Ella Phillips, and they have three children: Genevieve, Donald and Dale. Anna, wife of Elsworth Maxwell, of Elk Falls, Kans., has four children: Earl, Esther, Francis and Orville. Henry married Sadie Myers, and resides near the Herian homestead, which is now cared for by him and his sister, Wilhelmina. His children are Gwendolin (now deceased), Perry, Zerelda and Louis. John, who is a drygoods merchant, at Glendive, Mont., married Elma Grasser and has two children, Lucille and John E.

Guy C. Youmans, a well known and prosperous business man of Neillsville, was born in this place Oct. 18, 1880, the scene of his birth being the home of his grandfather, B. F. French, that stood on the site of the present library. His parents were Clarion A. and Nettie (French) Youmans, a memoir of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. In his youth he attended the Neillsville high school and then took the agricultural course in the University of Wisconsin. The knowledge he thus acquired was put to practical use on his father's large farm in Grant Township, which he operated for some years, or until 1913, at which time he removed to Neillsville. Here he has since dealt in live stock and real estate, in the former branch of his business handling Guernsey cattle, Berkshire hogs and Clydesdale horses. Since moving to town he has become manager of the Warsaw Shipping Association, a farmers' co-operative concern. He is also owner of a fine stock farm of eighty acres in Pine Valley Township. He was instrumental in the establishment of the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator at Neillsville. He was also president for two years of the Clark County Fair Association, of which his father was one of the original stock holders and president for a number of years. Mr. Youmans was elected in 1907 to the council of Neillsville; then in 1916 he was elected to fill a vacancy and served two years. Fraternally he belongs to Lodge No. 163, F. & A. M., of Neillsville, and the Neillsville Chapter, No. 166, R. A. M.; also to the Woodmen and Beavers. At one time he was a member of Company A, Third Regiment, Wisconsin National Guard. Mr. Youmans was

married Oct. 2, 1912, to Hazel Flynn, who was born in Afton, Wis., daughter of James and Ruane (Allison) Flynn, both of whom are now deceased. Her father was a railroad engineer and ran one of the first trains through Neillsville. His record as a railroad man was one of the best in the country, and one of the longest in point of years. He was a native of Chicago and his wife of Beloit, Wis. Mrs. Youmans is a member of the Eastern Star Lodge, of Neillsville, and also of the Woman's Club. Mr. and Mrs. Youmans have one child, Rita Louise, born Jan. 28, 1916.

Clarion A. Youmans. Among the men who, in former days took a leading part in developing the agricultural and stock raising industries of Clark County was Clarion A. Youmans, once a resident of Neillsville and later of Grant Township. He was the son of Jonas Hamilton and Adeline (Sill) Youmans, and was born in Kenosha, Wis., Oct. 14, 1847. The father, Jonas H., was born in Coeymans, Albany County, N. Y., June 17, 1817, and when about a year old was taken to Genessee County, that state, where he got his education. There, on June 8, 1842, he was married to Adeline Sill, and in the following year they moved to Buffalo, N. Y., where Jonas worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1845 he came with his family to Wisconsin, locating first in Kenosha, which was then known as Southport. There they resided until 1852, in which year they removed to Columbia County, this state, settling at Empire Prairie, that locality being now the town of Arlington. There Jonas followed his trade and also engaged in farming. In 1872 he and his family made another removal, this time to Brown County, where they remained ten years, coming to Neillsville, Clark County, in 1882. Here Jonas H. Youmans died, Oct. 15, 1899. He and his wife had four children: Harlow J., now of Platteville; Clarion, subject of this sketch; Ada, now Mrs. George Bosworth, of Rice Lake, Wis., and Mattie, now deceased, who was the wife of James A. Kimball. Clarion A. Youmans, who had but a limited education, resided in Kenosha until his school days were over, working on a farm during the summers. At the age of 17 years he went to Poynette, and worked in the store of an uncle, remaining there until 1870, when he came to Neillsville, being now 23 years old. Here he went to work for George Farnum, who kept a dry goods and grocery store, and in whose employ he remained as clerk until 1875. Mr. Youmans then began the study of law at Wisconsin University, where he remained one year, subsequently returning to Neillsville. Here he entered into partnership with M. C. Ring, and was thereafter engaged in law practice, at first with Mr. Ring and afterwards alone. While associated with Mr. Ring he became interested in the lumber business to which he finally gave more attention than he did to his law practice. He soon began to see the great agricultural possibilities of Clark County, and in 1884 he purchased a farm on Pleasant Ridge, consisting of 400 acres, of which about 200 were cleared. There was also a fourteen-room house on the place. He now gave his attention of general farming, improving his place and raising cattle and horses. His first cattle were short horns, he being one of the first to keep that breed. On this farm he later had one of the finest herds of registered Holstein cattle in the county, which, about 1889, he imported from New York State, and which were among the first in Clark County.

Subsequently, however, he disposed of them and gave his chief attention to the breeding of horses, bringing into the county one of the first registered English stallions ever seen here. In this branch of industry Mr. Youmans was particularly successful and the results of his work in this direction are still evident in the county. He also had a large flock of Shropshire sheep, in which he took great pride. In association with George Austin he was the promoter and organizer of the first creamery in Clark County, and northern Wisconsin, which was located on the Austin farm east of Neillsville, and which was the beginning of an industry that has since grown to large proportions and has greatly added to the wealth of the county. Mr. Youmans was also interested in Florida pine lands, as well as in the logging industry of Clark County, and for some years was president of the Clark County Bank. He was also at different times elected to public office, serving as clerk of the school board for many years, as district attorney for two years, also as county judge, and as a member of the Wisconsin State Senate, to which he was elected in 1894, serving two terms. He was also a member of the Judiciary Committee of the State. In politics he was a staunch Republican. After a residence of eight years on the farm, he and his family returned to Neillsville, where they had formerly resided for seven years after his marriage, and here his death occurred, July 9, 1906. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 163, at Neillsville, and of the Commandery at Eau Claire. Clarion A. Youmans was married, at Neillsville, Jan. 10, 1877, to Nettie French, whose father, B. F. French, was a lawyer in Neillsville. Mr. French had removed from Saratoga County, N. Y., to Iowa, and from there came to Neillsville, when only 19 years old, and took a homestead of 160 acres in Levis Township. The tract consisted of wild land and he had built a log house and barn and begun pioneer farming with a yoke of oxen. He also engaged in logging on his own account. After living as a bachelor for two years he married Elizabeth R. Brown, who was born in Adrian, Mich. Three children, Nettie, Elva and one who died young, were born to them on the farm. Subsequently, after he had proceeded for some time with his improvements, Mr. French built a frame house of three rooms and a frame barn, and in time he cleared most of the land, staying on the farm until 1864. In the meanwhile he engaged in the study of law, borrowing books for that purpose from his brother at La Crosse, and when sufficiently qualified, he began law practice at Neillsville. He also continued farming and lumbering and, in addition, engaged in the practice of medicine. In 1854 he was elected county treasurer of Clark County, being the first incumbent of that office. Two years later he was elected district attorney and served as such until 1866. He died at Neillsville, Feb. 11, 1888. During his residence in that place four more children were born to him: Viola, Irene, Edwin and Dr. J. R. French, now of Los Angeles, Cal. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Youmans were: Guy C., a separate mention of whom appears in this volume; Viola F., who is unmarried, and Beth, who married Capt. C. L. Sturdevant, of Pittsburgh, Pa. She has one child, named Elizabeth.

Albert William Hales, a leading citizen of York Township, in which he has resided nearly thirty-five years, engaged in agricultural pursuits,

was born near Williamstown, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1852, son of Philip and Sarah (Moodey) Hales. The parents were natives of England, and, being married in 1849, set out immediately for the United States, taking passage in a sailing vessel. The voyage, which might be regarded as a honeymoon trip, lasted several weeks and they made port at New York. Philip Hales had come to this country to engage in farming, and after staying three months in New York, he and his wife came west to Oshkosh, Wis., and then rented a farm in Green Lake County, where they remained sixteen years. They then went to Iowa, where he took a homestead of eighty acres in Dickenson County, which proved his final place of residence, as he died there in 1901, when over 80 years old. In the earlier years he went through pioneer experiences, building a sod house and sod barn, and later a frame house; also using an ox team. His farm in Iowa was sixty miles from Algona, to which place he hauled wheat with oxen. Albert did most of the teaming and on one of his trips he got caught in a blizzard and suffered severely, finding himself in debt when he got home. Philip Hales was a member of the school board in his township of Milford, and was a prominent member of the Methodist Church. His wife, who in early days, often spun wool for the family, died on the farm in 1914 at the age of 82 years. They had eight children: Jennie, Albert, Hiram, Nellie, Hattie, Mabel, Jessie and George, all of whom were born in Wisconsin, except Albert and Jennie. Albert W. Hales spent a large part of his boyhood in Green Lake County, but attained to maturer years in Iowa. His education was acquired in the district schools. As his parents grew old he took over the management of the farm and maintained the homestead in good condition. At the age of 25 he started out for himself, settling on a farm in the same county, which, when he took it consisted of 160 acres of wild land. For awhile he lived in an old school house. On Jan. 8, 1880, he was married to Maggie Smithers, who was born in Fond du Lac County, Wis., May 29, 1857, daughter of William H. and Lois A. (Knight) Smithers. Her father was a native of Yorkshire, England, born April 14, 1822, his wife being born in Vermont. They were married in New York State and came thence to Fond du Lac County, Wis. He was a son of William and Sarah Smithers who came to the United States from England, in 1838, landing after a seven weeks' voyage in a sailing vessel, and who settled as farmers in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., where William H. was reared and trained to farm life. The latter on arriving in Fond du Lac County, located on a tract of land in Alto Township and built a frame house. Milwaukee, eighty miles away, was their nearest market, and supplies had to be brought from there on foot, being carried on the back, a labor that would appal most men of the present day, but which the pioneer settlers endured as they endured many other hardships, with resignation, if not cheerfully. In 1880 Mr. Smithers sold his farm and went to Clay County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming. In 1885 he came to Clark County, Wis., locating in York Township, where he took a small place, consisting of five acres of land, which had been chopped over. This place he cleared, spending the rest of his life there, and dying in 1895, at the age of 83 years. His wife passed away in the following year at the age of 82. He had held the office of township clerk



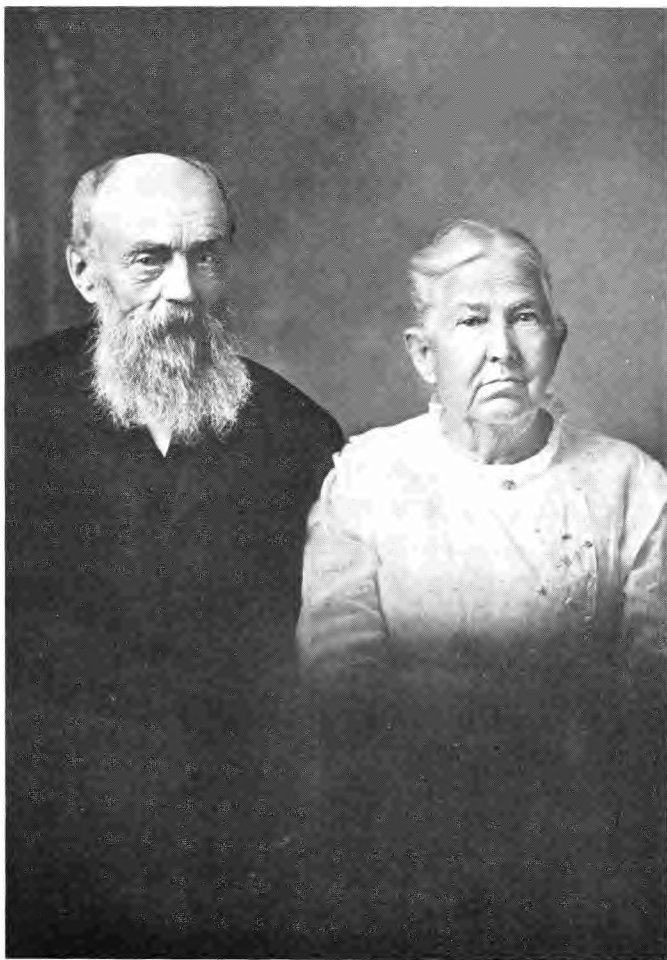
ALBERT W. HALES AND FAMILY

in Fond du Lac County for twenty years, and was a leader in the Methodist Church at Alto, which he helped to establish. He and his wife had a large family, numbering ten children: Emily, Edna, Anna, Ella, Maggie, Carrie, William, Dora, Lois, and an infant that died unnamed. Albert W. Hales resided in Iowa with his wife for three years after his marriage, and then in 1883, came to Clark County, arriving here between Christmas Day, that year, and New Year's Day, 1884. He came here, owing to a good report of the country received from his wife's sister, Edna, who was the wife of Horace Lawrence, of York Township. On looking around he selected a tract of 120 acres in Section 27, York Township, twenty acres being covered with stumps and the rest being in brush and timber. Here he built a frame house of one story, 24 by 26 feet in size, which has since been raised and enlarged; but the first year of his residence here he and his wife lived in a house across the road. He had arrived here with a span of horses and \$200 in money, and soon afterwards he bought one or two cows. His subsequent experiences have been similar to those of other farmers who settled on wild land in this county. He has always remained here and has made steady progress in improving his place, adding to its acreage and erecting a number of substantial buildings, which include a barn, 48 by 68 feet, and two silos, one 16 by 29, the other 14 by 24 feet in size. He formerly raised a good grade of Holstein cattle, but now specializes in Shorthorn cattle, and coach horses; also raising pure-bred Poland-China hogs, having been a pioneer in his township in that branch of stock raising. He has also made a specialty of raising seed corn—the kind known as Sterling White Dent corn, which, however, he had much trouble in acclimating here. As one of the prominent men of his township, Mr. Hales is widely respected, and has served efficiently as a member of the school board. He was also road overseer for eighteen years and helped to build the roads in his section of the county. When the Clark County Telephone Company was organized he was one of the organizers, and for three years was its president. Mr. and Mrs. Hales have eight children: Anna, Phillip, Lottie, George, Lauren, Guy, Harry and Ella, of whom the following is a brief record: Anna is the wife of William Campbell of York Township. Phillip, who married Catherine Tucker, resides in Lodi, Wis., and has one child, Myron. Lottie is the wife of Mose Page, of Stanley, Wis., and has two children, Madeline and Laverne. George, a resident of York Township, married Mary Krejci of that township, and has two children, Verona and Marion. Guy is a graduate of the agricultural college, and Lauren resides in York Township, and Harry at home, the latter being a student in Wisconsin University.

Orington A. Crockett, a prosperous dairyman and general farmer of Section 6, Washburn Township, was born at Elmira, N. Y., May 9, 1867, son of Benjamin B. and Lucy R. (Wilbur) Crockett. The father, born Nov. 26, 1826, in Maine, was a carpenter by trade, but took up farming in Maine. In the Civil War he served three years and a half in the 16th Maine Regiment, afterwards returning to Elmira, N. Y., where his family were awaiting him, they regarding that place as their home. In 1870 he came west to Burroak Prairie, Washington County, Wis., where he rented a farm

and stayed two years. In 1872, on the 20th of March, he homesteaded forty acres of wild land in Section 18, Washburn Township, Clark County, where he built a log house and barn and began the work of improvement with a team of oxen. There he stayed until 1894, when he moved to Section 6, Washburn Township, residing here six years. He then took up his residence in Merrill, Wis., where his death occurred Jan. 27, 1909. He was married to Lucy R. Wilbur, April 26, 1850, at Elizabeth, Maine. She was born Mar. 14, 1837. Their children—eleven in number—were: Augustine, Orington (first, who is deceased), Ella, Rosa, Ida, Lillian, Fidilla, Nellie (deceased), Orington A., Avice, and Eddie. Orington A. Crockett received his schooling in Clark County and remained with his parents until he was 21 years old. Having learned the carpenter's trade he then worked at it for about eleven years during the summers, being employed in the woods in winter. On Sept. 11, 1892, he was united in marriage with Maude Hanks, their wedding taking place in Neillsville. She was a daughter of Orin and Ruth (Clark) Hanks, her father being a farmer in Clark County. Beginning domestic life on the home farm, Mr. Crockett has since remained here, and from the forty acres of wild land, of which the farm consisted at that time, he has increased its size to 133 acres and developed it into a good piece of agricultural property. He is interested in the Wausau Creamery, which he helped to start, and has been prominent in local affairs, having served on the school board as clerk and treasurer for the last twenty-three years, and formerly, for six years, as treasurer of the township board. He and his wife are the parents of twelve children: Thor H., born Mar. 28, 1893, now deceased; Clifford C., born Dec. 28, 1895, who resides at home; Ruth A., born Oct. 14, 1897, now a school teacher residing at home; Ella, born July 29, 1899; Theron, Feb. 23, 1901; Avice, May 7, 1903; Irene, June 17, 1905; Verlin, May 14, 1907; Allen, June 9, 1909; Eunice, Feb. 13, 1911; Ray, Mar. 14, 1912, and Daniel, Oct. 26, 1913, all of whom reside at home.

Cyrus E. Forman, a thriving agriculturist of Section 13, Weston Township, who has resided in Clark County for the last forty years, was born in Monkton Township, Addison County, Vt., Mar. 2, 1840. He comes of Revolutionary stock and is a son of Jesse and Sally M. (Allen) Forman. The father, Jesse, was also a native of New England, his ancestors being colonial farmers, and there is a tradition in the family that during the Revolutionary war some English soldiers rode into the yard of one of the Formans, grandfather or great grandfather of the subject of this biography, and ripped open some feather beds that were hanging on a line and also rode their horses into the house. Jesse and his wife had four children: William H., Cyrus, Malinda and Matilda. Malinda married in Vermont, where she died, but Matilda, who came west, died in Calumet County, Wis., in 1861. William H. fought in the Mexican War, and also in the Civil War, and it was his account of the West that caused his father Jesse, to come to Neenah, Wis., to see the country and find out what opportunities there were for successful settlement. After arriving there he wrote for his wife and children to join him, but was taken suddenly sick and died about 1850. In 1854 the mother and children came to Manitowoc,



MR. AND MRS. CYRUS E. FORMAN

Wis. After coming west she lived with Cyrus until her death in 1888, he being then 14 years old. They rented a house for a few months and in the fall of 1855 Mrs. Forman located a tract of land in Brillion Township, Calumet County, where the family resided for twenty-two years, at first enduring many hardships. At the breaking out of the Civil War, Cyrus E. Forman enlisted, but was rejected on examination. He, however, joined the Union League and, in 1862, enrolled in the town of Brillion for the first draft, and in 1863 for the conscription act. He also joined the Good Templars, when they were first organized and at one time was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In August, 1862, he married Fannie Olivia West, who was born in Ohio, April 13, 1839. In 1877 he, with his wife and four children—Mary, Wheeler, Allen and Clarence—came to Clark County, locating on a tract of wild land in Section 13, Weston Township. Some chopping had been done on it, and there was a board shed, 12 by 16 feet in size, into which he moved with his family. There being no roads, they had crossed the creek on a log. Mr. Forman began improvements on this place with an ox team and two cows. The farm consisted of forty acres, which he cleared with the assistance of his wife, both working hard for years. Later he added 120 acres more, but has since sold all his land, but the forty-acre tract, on which he and his wife now live. He has served on the township side board and as township clerk for many years, and also on the school board as clerk and treasurer. During his long career in this county, dating from pioneer days, he suffered many discouragements, losing both time and money on account of sickness, but surmounted difficulties and in time attained prosperity. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church and are people both well known and highly esteemed in this and neighboring townships. A brief record of their children is as follows: Mary, who married Truman Colvin, died, leaving a daughter, Ethel, who was brought up by her grandparents, and who married W. A. Holt. They live in York Township, and have three sons, Albert, Alfred and Merton. Wheeler is a rural mail carrier, connected with the Neillsville post office. He married Ettie Jones and has two children, Leland M. and Isadora. The latter married William Glassow, Jr., and they reside in St. Paul. Allen Forman, who is farming in Worden Township, this county, married Eliza Kneijel and has two children, Berl and Verma May. Clarence Forman died in the spring of 1881.

Frederick Henry Bruley, prominent business man and miller of Neillsville, was born in this city, Mar. 2, 1882, son of Joseph Bruley, a pioneer of this section. He began industrial life at an early age and was 16 years old when he entered the mill of A. B. Marsh, of Neillsville. Here he applied himself so closely to learning the business that in less than six years he was made head miller, and had charge of everything in connection with the mill, except the buying department, in which, however, he at times took part. After being thus occupied for four years, in 1913 he, with Mr. Marsh, built the present mill of the Farmers' Co-operative Company. December 1, 1914, he organized and incorporated the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator and Milling Company, also selling stock in the concern, and becoming its manager, which position he held until 1916. That he was the

right man in the right place is evidenced by the fact that he built up such an extensive patronage that the amount of cash handled by the mill under his management, was second only to that handled by the bank. Upon retiring in 1916, he began business for himself, erecting a mill and doing a general grinding and feed business. Mr. Bruley has also conducted farming operations on twenty-seven acres of land within the city limits of Neillsville, raising Holstein cattle. His success in his chosen career has been gained by close attention to business, backed by the thorough knowledge he gained during the years of his apprenticeship. Mr. Bruley married Margaret Gall, of Globe, Clark County, daughter of Joseph and Amelia Gall, her father being a pioneer of this county. He and his wife have four children: Beatrice, Velina, Violet and Casper. Eustache Bruley, familiarly known as Joe Bruley, and father of Frederick H. Bruley, was born at Notre Dame, Canada, Nov. 3, 1836, son of Alexis Bruley. He was married in Canada, April 27, 1861, to Philomine Loyer, who was born at St. Jerome, Montreal, Canada, Dec. 5, 1843. In 1869 Mr. and Mrs. Bruley came to Neillsville, Wis., with two children, Alex and Geneva, both of whom are now deceased. Here he worked at whatever he could find to do, including logging, driving cattle, and at the trades of blacksmith and mason, to which he afterwards confined himself. He and his wife are still residing in Neillsville, in which place eight children were born to them. They are members of the Catholic Church.

George Frantz, a notable pioneer of Clark County, who came here as early as 1848, and who has the distinction of being now the oldest resident in the county, was born at Sarbrucken, on the Rhine, Province of Prussia, Germany, July 8, 1829, a son of Conrad and Julia (Brur) Frantz. The parents, who were farmers, lived and died in their native land. The father was a soldier under Napoleon, and served ten years in the army. While quartered in Switzerland he learned the trade of distiller, which he followed in connection with farming after the war was over. He was a member of the Lutheran Church. He and his wife had five children—Conrad, Julia, Sophia, Laura, Henry and George. Of these children George was the only one to come to the United States, which he did at the age of 18 years, taking passage in a sailing vessel and landing in this country after a voyage of fifty-two days. In his native land he had learned the trade of butcher. From New York he made his way by canal boat to Buffalo, whence he came West to Milwaukee. In the latter place he stopped only two days, going on to Ft. Atkinson, where he stopped for a while, finding work on a farm. While there he visited Black River Falls. In 1848, about a year after his arrival in this country, Mr. Frantz came to Clark County and went to work making shingles by hand, afterwards working in various places. Then, securing 100 acres of land, he began farming in Pine Valley Township, Section 23, erecting a log building and leading a bachelor life for a while. His next move was to go to Jefferson County, where, on Nov. 15, 1855, he was united in marriage with Barbara Sontag. With a covered wagon he and his wife started for Clark County, to take up their residence on his land, but when they had nearly reached it he was told that his log house had burned down, so, as there were no accommoda-

tions in the neighborhood, he and his wife sought and found employment in the timber woods, he driving a team and his wife cooking for the camp. The next spring Mr. Frantz returned to his land and built a one-room log house, with a fireplace, to replace the house that had burned, and he and his wife began pioneer life together under primitive conditions, having before them the task of carving a home from the wilderness. Their stock consisted of one cow, some pigs and chickens and two geese, which last mentioned fowls were the pioneers of their tribe, as they were the first geese in Clark County, though it is not recorded that they manifested any undue pride on that account. Mr. Frantz often drove to Black River Falls for provisions, taking a week for the trip by ox team. Had any one then told him that in a few years he would be able to go to San Francisco in less than the same amount of time, he would have thought they were joking. For transportation purposes he at first made use of the rude sort of sled which the early settlers called a "jumper," probably from the somewhat uncomfortable manner with which it made its way over rocks and stones, though when drawn by a pair of good oxen, its progress, if slow, was fairly sure, unless a tree got in the way. Though many tender recollections are associated with this now ancient means of locomotion, Mr. Frantz today prefers a ride in a smooth-running automobile. He did not altogether depend on the jumper, however, as being ambitious, he set to work to make a wagon, cutting solid wheels for it from the trunk of a tree—another device adopted by many of the pioneer settlers. When completed, though not up to the standard of the modern "Studebaker," or other good wagon of today, it answered its purpose, which was to transport the products of his farm to the nearest market and bring home needed supplies. It is said that the approach of one of these home-made wagons was invariably announced long before its appearance by the terrific creaking of the wheels, which could be heard over a mile or two of intervening territory. But, though, living under such primitive conditions, Mr. and Mrs. Frantz enjoyed life together and were happy, making progress slowly but surely with their farm and plodding along hopefully on the road to prosperity. New settlers came in from time to time, and they formed neighborly friendships, the people helping one another readily, as is natural in pioneer communities. There were occasional entertainments, also, to which practically all were invited, and on Sundays men, women and children put on their best clothes and proceeded to the little church of their own faith to hear the preaching and take earnest part in their religious duties. Neither were holidays forgotten, and in this respect Mr. Frantz attained distinction, for it was he who promoted the first Fourth of July celebration in the then small hamlet of Neillsville, where at the time only seven or eight families lived. In this notable work he had willing and delighted coadjutors in the boys—those belonging to the Sturdivant, Ferguson and O'Neill families—for whom he devised an imposing uniform, consisting chiefly of paper caps, and organized a parade. The music consisted of a drum, which Mr. Frantz himself manufactured by nailing a piece of buckskin over a nail keg. Who was the happy drummer has not been narrated, but it is probable that each of the boys got a few whacks at the buckskin before the fun was over. That

drum, had it been preserved and presented to the State Historical Society, would now be an object of more than ordinary interest to every true American. On his farm, which was not far from Neillsville, Mr. and Mrs. Frantz and their family resided for 35 years. Mr. Frantz, indeed, was one of the fathers of the village, as he not only helped to lay out its site, but also to give it its name. Some of his pioneer experiences have been mentioned, but it may be added that when he and his wife first began domestic life, or as soon as they were able, they procured a few sheep, which animals they always kept, and from the wool they thus obtained, Mrs. Frantz would make her husband's socks; and she is not only able to, but does actually knit and make socks to this day, probably having a record in this respect that is not equaled by any other woman in the country. Tin pans and crockery being scarce in early days, they used to make their bread on shingles. At one time they had no bread for several days, but Mr. Frantz traded some buckwheat for wheat, which Mrs. Frantz ground up in a coffee mill, and with that coarse flour made dodgers. As real coffee was also scarce they made use of a substitute of rye and wheat. Besides clearing up his farm and erecting buildings on it, including a nine-room house, to replace the old log structure, and a large and substantial barn, Mr. Frantz witnessed many improvements in the neighborhood. Twice he served as chairman of Pine Valley Township, being elected on the Democratic ticket, at a time when the board was constituted of only three members. About 1883, Mr. Frantz and wife removed to Washburn Township, taking eighty acres of wild land in Section 9. There was a frame house on the place, which he improved, also erecting a barn and, subsequently, clearing part of the land. This place, which his son, Rudolph, now owns, has since been developed into a good farm, and here Mr. Frantz and his wife resided until moving to Neillsville in October, 1917. In November, 1915, they celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage, having ten years before celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, both occasions being notable events. Mr. Frantz is an old member of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Neillsville, and also of the Order of the Sons of Herman and the Workmen's Lodge at Neillsville; Mrs. Frantz being a charter member of the Rebeckah Lodge. They have been the parents of nine children—Conrad, David, Julia, Sophia, George, Henry, Minnie, Rudolph and Frederick. Five of these children are now deceased. Julia died at the age of seven years, as also did Frederick. Minnie died at the age of 29, and David at that of 15 years and 9 months. The death of the last mentioned was a tragedy, as he was accidentally shot while out hunting. Sophia, also now deceased, was the wife of George Becker, of Ft. Atkinson, Wis. The living children are: Conrad, of Pine Valley Township; George, who resides in Neillsville; Henry, also of Neillsville; and Rudolph, who runs the home farm, but now resides in Neillsville.

Paul A. Paulson, postmaster of Withee, Clark County, is a native of Denmark, born Nov. 7, 1853, son of Jens and Mary (Peterson) Paulson. In September, 1862, he came to America with his parents, they settling at Neenah, Wis., where the father bought a farm. Eight years later Jens Paulson sold it and removed to Polk County, Wis., where he purchased



MR. AND MRS. PAUL A. PAULSON

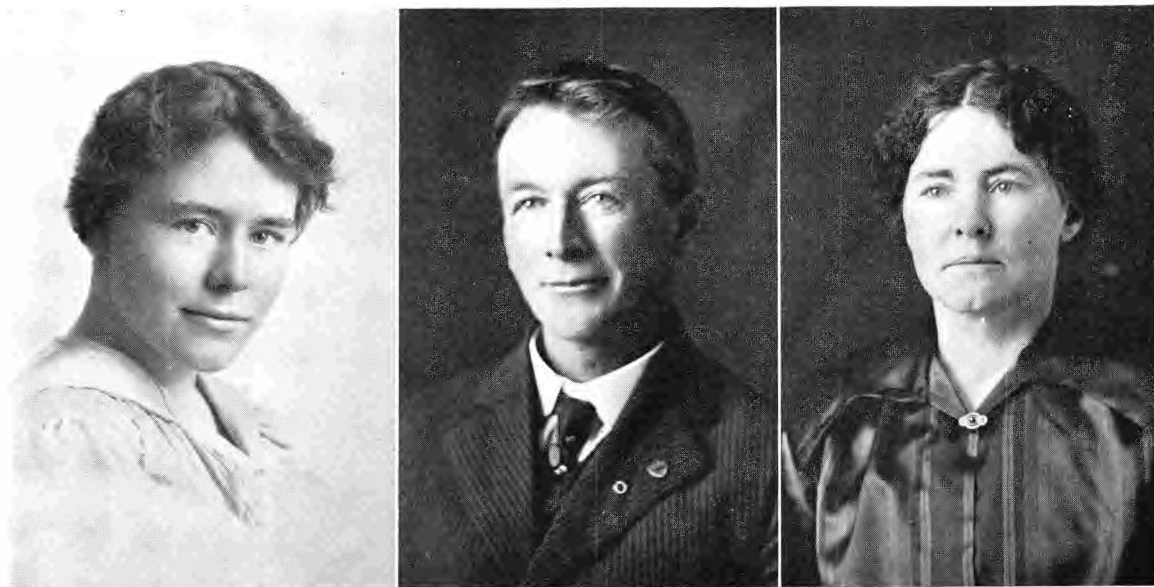


MR. AND MRS. HORACE DRAPER

another farm, on which he resided until his death in 1894, at the age of 65 years. His wife died at Neenah in 1872, at the age of 45. Paul. A. Paulson, at the age of 21 years, began agricultural work on a farm given to him by his father. He had three brothers and two sisters, all of whom are now living, except one brother, Peter C., who died in 1908. Paul made the farm his home for about two years, after which he went to St. Croix, where he was clerk in a store for a year. Then, returning home, he started a general store and sawmill, but a year later discontinued the store, continuing to operate the mill until June, 1915, when he was appointed postmaster of Withee by President Wilson. Mr. Paulson came to Withee, Clark County in 1895, and has since made this place his home. He has served as president of the Withee village board one year, and has also been a member of the county board, acting as supervisor. Mr. Paulson was married Aug. 28, 1880, to Anna Jensen, who was born in Denmark March 4, 1862, and came to America with her parents when young, they settling in Chicago in 1868. There they lived for eight years, Mr. Jensen following the carpenters' trade, and at the end of that time removed to Polk County, Wis., where he is still living on a farm. His wife died in 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Paulson have had one child, Alma Elvira, who was born in Polk County July 31, 1881, and died at the age of 24 years, Oct. 22, 1905. She was a graduate of the State Normal School of Stevens Point, Wis., and had been a teacher in Polk County.

Horace Draper, a widely known and universally respected citizen of Loyal Township, of which he was a pioneer settler, was born on East Hill, in Granger Township, Alleghany County, N. Y., July 17, 1838. His parents were Amos and Sally Ann (Doane) Draper, and his paternal grandparents Bethuel and Polly Draper, of English descent, and early settlers in Massachusetts, who removed, however, to New York State, where their son, Amos, was born April 5, 1804. There, in course of time, he was united in marriage with Sally Ann Doane, who was born in New York State May 10, 1818, daughter of the pioneers, Joshua D. and Sarah Doane. She was a descendant in the seventh generation from Deacon John Doane, the founder of the American branch of the family, who was born in England about 1590, arrived in Plymouth, Mass., about 1630, and died in Massachusetts in 1665. The line of descent is through Ephraim, Hezekiah (born 1672), Ephraim (born April 1, 1696), Nehemiah (born Oct. 1718), and Joshua D. (born June 4, 1756). After his marriage, Amos Draper continued his residence in New York State until 1843, when he and his wife, with their two children, Horace and Emily, set out for Ohio in a one-horse vehicle, and on their arrival in that state, settled in Sandusky County, a part of the Western Reserve. There the family circle was enlarged by the birth of three more children—William, Miranda and Harriet. In the meanwhile, Amos, the father, was industriously engaged in farm pursuits. Some time after the birth of the child last mentioned he and his family migrated again, this time to Huron County, Ohio, which lies to the southeast of Sandusky, so that to some extent they were retracing their steps. The call of the West was too strong, however, to be slighted, and in 1874, though now advanced in years, they made their last pilgrimage in the direction of

the setting sun, locating in Newville, De Kalb County, Ind., where they spent the remainder of their lives. The wife, Mrs. Sally Ann Draper, was the first to pass away, her death occurring Nov. 12, 1879. Her husband survived her over eleven years, dying at the venerable age of 87 years, April 29, 1891. Horace Draper, the direct subject of this sketch, grew to manhood in Huron County, Ohio, and was given a college education. In the fourth year of the Civil War he became a member of Company D, 166th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to service at Arlington Heights, opposite Washington. He was honorably discharged late in the same year, 1864. About two years later, Oct. 23, 1866, he was united in marriage to Lucia Clement, who was born in Caneadea Township, Alleghany County, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1831, daughter of Cyrus and Polly (Herrick) Clement. Her father, a native of New Hampshire, was of English descent, and followed at different times the occupations of school teacher, carpenter and farmer. He served as a soldier in the War of 1812-15, removing to New York State in 1818. His wife, Polly, was from Windsor, Vt. That they were people of some refinement may be inferred from the fact that their daughter, Lucia, had, like her husband, received a college education. After their marriage, Horace Draper and his wife located in Perrysburg, Ohio, where he taught school at intervals for thirty years. They first came to Wisconsin in 1867, settling in Fond du Lac County, where he engaged in farming and also, for a part of the time, followed his old occupation of school teacher. In the spring of 1872 he came to Clark County to look over the ground, and, being satisfied with what he saw, purchased eighty acres in Section 16, Loyal Township, the present site of Loyal village, and where he now lives. The land was covered with timber, except a space of about five acres, where the village standpipe is now located, and where Mr. Draper's son, Fred, now resides. There were six families then in the neighborhood. As there was no building on his land, Mr. Draper went to work and erected a frame house 14 by 20 feet, and after making some minor improvements, returned to Fond du Lac County. In the fall of the year, while his wife and son Fred were visiting in the East, he came back to Clark County, walking the whole distance and leading a cow. His wife and son later joined him, coming by way of Black River Falls and Humbird to Neillsville, and being driven from Hixton with a horse team. With his hands and the cow, and aided by his wife and son, Mr. Draper set out to build up his fortune in Loyal Township. He obtained an ox team by raising one calf and buying another from Eben Borden, and with this pioneer equipment he made gradual but steady progress. The good education he had received, and his ability as a school teacher, came in most opportunely, as it enabled him during the winter time to earn a little money. It may be said in this connection that he held the first first-grade school certificate held in Clark County, and taught the first school in Loyal village, helping to build the log schoolhouse, and also built the first frame school in the Shupe district, which he also taught. Many of the well-known men and women now flourishing in Clark County, besides many who have moved elsewhere, were his pupils in those early days. In time, Mr. Draper cleared his original eighty-acre tract and purchased another tract of fifty acres in



MR. AND MRS. F. W. DRAPER AND DAUGHTER

Loyal Township, becoming the proprietor of a good modern farm on which he still makes his home. In the spring of 1882 he was elected town clerk and served in that office until 1885. In 1900 he became assessor of the village of Loyal. He was one of the founders of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Loyal, served it as trustee and superintendent of the Sunday school. He also belongs to Chas. R. Gill Post, No. 236, G. A. R. For over fifty years he and his wife have traveled life's highway together, sometimes passing over rough and stony places, but ever as their feet got weary the road became smoother, and though now well advanced on their journey, it is with no fear of the future that they still press onward, knowing that their Father's hand will guide them into green pastures and by the side of still waters.

Fred W. Draper, whose record as educator, business man, agriculturist and public official, is well and favorably known, not only to the inhabitants of Loyal Township, where he resides, but in general throughout Clark County, was born in Dundee, Fond du Lac County, Wis., July 22, 1868, son of Horace and Lucia (Clement) Draper. He was but a child of 4 years when he accompanied his parents to this township and county. His elementary education was acquired in Loyal, and was supplemented by a course of mental training at Oshkosh Normal School, which he attended in 1887 and 1888. Previous to this, however, in 1885, he had begun to teach, and he continued to do so after leaving the normal school in various townships of Clark County, the Withee village school and the Granton school, of which he was principal for two years. His career as a teacher covered in all some twelve years. In the meanwhile, in 1893, he married Amy Kayhart, daughter of Charles Kayhart, of the town of Weston, and then took up farming. It was while residing on his farm in Loyal Township that he first entered public life, being elected as town clerk, in which office he served from 1898 to 1900, finally resigning in order to take the position of clerk of court for Clark County. As such he served acceptably for ten years. In 1910 he was elected to the State Assembly, in which he served one term, declining re-election. He then gave his attention to farming on his father's old homestead, which he is now operating, together with a forty-acre tract adjoining. He has a fine herd of Guernsey cattle, in which he takes justifiable pride, and the farm is being conducted on a profitable basis. While a resident of Neillsville, Mr. Draper was a director of the Commercial State Bank, and since coming to Loyal has served in the same capacity in the Citizens State Bank of this village. Here he has also identified himself with the affairs of local government, having served four years as supervisor, and the last six years as a member of the school board. He is now serving on the exemption board of his district. His fraternal society affiliations are with the Blue Lodge and Chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Neillsville, and the Modern Woodmen of America, also of that place. Religiously, he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and during his residence in Neillsville was superintendent of the Sunday school there. Of the Loyal church he has been trustee since coming here, and has also taught the men's Bible class. He and his wife have one child, Bernice E., who is a senior in the Appleton (Wis.) University.

James Albion Phillips, leading real estate man and prominent citizen of Neillsville, came to Clark County in 1894, and in the nearly quarter of a century which has passed since then, he has not only prospered in his own line and built up a large business, but has also actively identified himself with the growth and the progress of this region by bringing in many new and desirable residents. As a real estate man, as insurance agent, and as abstractor, not only in this county, but to some extent in other sections of the state, he has proven his energy, his worth and his ability. Busy though he is with his many duties he has found time for the development of the social and fraternal side of his nature, and is the present Master of Neillsville Lodge, No. 163, A. F. & A. M., and a member of Neillsville Chapter, No. 66, R. A. M., Neillsville Commandery, No. 36, K. T., as well as an initiate in all the Consistory rites available in this state. He is also a member of Neillsville Court, 3094, I. O. F. Born near Bangor, La Crosse County, this state, the youngest of eight children, Mr. Phillips, after acquiring a good common school education, began his career as a railroad man, and was thus engaged until he became interested in real estate. He was married at Leon, Oct. 4, 1878, to Ella A. Mott, who was born in Kane County, Ill., youngest daughter of John and Adaline (Soules) Mott, and this union has been blessed with one daughter, Lulu May, who resides at home. Mrs. Phillips is a member of the Christian Science Church. She is prominent in church and social affairs, their home is noted for its cheer and hospitality, and the family is one of the most highly respected and esteemed in the entire community. John and Charlotte (James) Phillips, the parents of James A. Phillips, were born in Wales, where their respective parents were tenant farmers. They were married in Canada, and there resided several years, during which they developed two farms. Upon coming to the United States they located in La Crosse and later Monroe County, this state. They took up wild land and developed a good farm, becoming substantial and prosperous residents.

Joseph Tennes, who is successfully farming 179 acres of land in Section 5, Unity Township, was born in the city of Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 12, 1866, son of Michael and Catherine (Shaffer) Tennes. The parents, who were natives of Germany, were married in Grand Rapids, where, or in which vicinity, Michael spent the rest of his life, his occupation being for the most part that of a well digger. He and his wife have six children, of whom Joseph is the fourth in order of birth. Joseph was reared in the country, in Alpine Township, Kent County, Mich., where he attended district school, and also acquired a good practical knowledge of farming. At the age of 19 he went to Isabella County, in the same state, where he was engaged in farming with his uncle, Joseph Schaffer. Then, at the age of 23, he returned to Grand Rapids, where he learned the trade of machinist in Peck's Machine Shop, working at that trade subsequently for three years. His next move was to Glencoe, Ill., where he drove a team for two years and seven months. There he was married in 1897, to Rose Harry, a native of Two Rivers, Wis., and daughter of Peter Harry. For three years thereafter he continued to reside in Glencoe, where his family circle was enlarged by the birth of a son, Sylvester. Then, in 1900, he and his

family came to Unity Township, Clark County, locating on his present farm of 179 acres, which he rented for three years. At the end of that time he gave it up temporarily and entered into the flour and feed business at Unity, continuing in it for three years. Then he returned to the farm, working by the month for his father-in-law, Mr. Harry, who was its owner. About four years ago, in 1912, he bought the place, on which he has made a number of improvements, having repaired the house, erected a barn 40 by 84 feet, with cement floor and steel fixtures, and built a silo of 120-ton capacity, which is of the variety known as a Natco clay tile silo. Mr. Tennes is a member of the Equity Society of Osborn, Unity Township, also of Beaver Lodge, No. 160, of Unity. His house, since the improvements, is now a fine residence of eight rooms. He is enterprising and progressive, an advocate of good roads and of everything calculated to advance the interests of the community in which he lives. In addition to the son, Sylvester, already mentioned, he and his wife have been the parents of four other children—Irene, Melvin, Bernard and a twin sister of Bernard, who died in infancy.

Albert M. Harriman, an esteemed resident of Neillsville, where he is living retired after a long career of prosperous industry, was born at Clinton, Me., Feb. 9, 1838, son of James and Mary (Brown) Harriman. His paternal grandfather, also named James Harriman, was one of three brothers who came to this country from England and participated in the Revolutionary War. The second, James Harriman, father of Albert M., became a resident of Windsor, Me., where in early days he followed the occupation of a lumberman, also becoming a land owner and farmer. In 1858 he sold out and came West as far as Illinois, locating about eighty-five miles southwest of Chicago, but, not liking the prairie country, he removed to Green Bay, Wis., where he engaged in shipbuilding, a trade he had learned in his native state. Later, he went to Dodge, Wis., and was there a short time on a farm. After that he became connected with the lumbering industry, going up the Nesida, or Yellow River, where he kept a boarding house for the McDonald Company, who had a logging camp on that river. This work he gave up to come to Neillsville, starting a lumber yard on the corner where Mr. Condit now lives, though then there were no fine residences on Hewett Avenue. Although so variously occupied from time to time, James Harriman longed to get back to the farm, and finally located on a farm at Melrose, Wis., Jackson County, where the latter part of his life was spent. He died, however, in Neillsville, at the age of 83 years. He was a Methodist in religion, and while living in Maine belonged to the Order of Sons of Temperance. His wife died in Neillsville at the age of 87. Their children, eight in number, were: James W., Elizabeth, Albert M., Mary, Martha, Julia, Sarah and Nellie. Albert M. Harriman, in his boyhood, attended school at Clinton, Me., and Le Center, Ill. Subsequently, he was associated with his father in shipbuilding at Green Bay, and also on the farm in Dodge County, Wis. Returning to Maine on a visit to relations, he was there when the Civil War broke out, and fired with that patriotic feeling that swept through the North when the news came of the attack on Fort Sumter, he enlisted in April, 1861, in Company G, Third Maine

Infantry, his regiment being assigned to Heintzelman's Corps. Mr. Harriman took part in five battles, including Bull Run, Yorkton and Williamsburg. After serving one year and eight months, he was discharged for disability, and returned home to Wisconsin. He was already a married man, having been united in 1860 to Seville D. Barott, who was born Oct. 11, 1843, in Oswego, N. Y., daughter of Morison Barott. He and his wife located in Dodge County, where they resided on his father's farm for three years, moving from there to Lake Crystal, which latter place was their home for seven years. Then, about 1873, Mr. Harriman came with his family to Neillsville and accepted a position lumbering at Christy for the Al. Brown Company. Subsequently, he bought a farm at Melrose for himself and father, which they operated together until the latter's death. Mr. Harriman then bought out his mother's interests and conducted the farm two years longer, when he sold out. He then rented a hotel at Warren, which he conducted for a while until he finally came to Neillsville, which place has since been his home. Here for a while he did some farming, but is now retired, living comfortably in a neat residence, tastefully set out with evergreens. While residing at Lake Crystal, on Crystal Lake, Mr. Harriman held the office of township clerk, and was later chairman of the township board and postmaster at Christy. At Warren he was justice of the peace. For many years he has been interested in the temperance cause and has been a hard worker for it. He is also a member and secretary of the Methodist Church. Five children have been born to him and his wife—Albert C., who is a hardware merchant at Glenwood City, Minn.; Alice Maud, who is the widow of William Weller, and resides at Glenwood City; Grace M., wife of Louis H. Callender, a farmer of North Dakota; Harry W., who is an attorney at Milwaukee, and William O., who is in the forest service in the State of Oregon. All Mr. Harriman's children have been given a good education, and are fitted to occupy honorable positions in the world. Mrs. Harriman is a member of the Relief Corp of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Fred Wehling, a respected citizen of Section 24, Loyal Township, who had attained prosperity as an agriculturist, was born in New Straily, Goem Province, Germany, Jan. 27, 1849, son of Carl and Anna (Krueger) Wehling. The father was a native of Lendow, Germany, and he and his wife, Anna, had six children born in their native land, namely: Carl, Fredericka, Fred, Caroline, John and Wilhelmina. In 1876, Carl Wehling, accompanied by his wife and one daughter, Wilhelmina, came to the United States, locating in Dodge County, Wis., where he died not long afterwards. Fred Wehling attended school in Germany until he was 14 years old, and then began working on farms, in which occupation he continued until he was 25. He then came to America, settling in Mayville, Dodge County, Wis., where he worked on a farm for one year, for \$100. Subsequently, he worked seven months for another farmer, spending the winter on his fathers' place, and in this way he was occupied for seven years. On Feb. 17, 1881, he was married in Dodge County to Wilhelmina Layman, daughter of John Layman, a farmer who died in his native land of Germany. After his marriage, Mr. Wehling and his wife took up their residence at Beaver Dam, Dodge

County, and rented a house, he working on farms for one year. He then came to Clark County and bought thirty-seven acres of land in Section 24, Loyal Township. The land was wild and there were no roads and Mr. Wehling, who had driven a part of the way with oxen, had to clear a place on which to build a log house and barn. Two other families had accompanied him and his wife. To earn money on which to live he went to work in Joe Marsh's lumber mill, being employed in the mill during the winter and loading cars in the summer for four years, and in the meanwhile, in his spare moments, he made such progress as he could at clearing his farm. He cradled the grain and mowed hay by hand, and in time got all his land cleared. In time, also, he built a six-room cement block house and two barns, each 28 by 20 feet in size. Since then his life has been that of a prosperous farmer. His hardest work has been done and he can now enjoy the fruits of his former industry, though he still has plenty of work with which to occupy himself. The record of his children, in brief, is as follows: Otto, who married Martha Schmidt, lives at Hartford, Wis., and has one daughter, Violetta; Robert and William died young; Gustav married Martha Raabe and resides on the home farm; he and his wife have three children—Verna, Adaline and Nila; Agnes, who is the wife of Edward Rohde, lives in Loyal Township, and has one son, Gilbert; Anna resides in South Dakota and Ernest died young. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

Julius Sidney Benedict, a well-known and respected resident of Neillsville, is one who has done much to promote the dairying interests of Clark County, having been a pioneer here in that branch of agriculture. He was born at Marshall, Ill., Nov. 26, 1852, son of Sidney D. and Emeline Helen (McPherson) Benedict. The father was born at Saratoga, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1827, and was a son of Stephen and Elsie Benedict, the former of whom died in his 24th year, his wife surviving him until April, 1852. Sidney D. Benedict and his wife were married June 12, 1842. He was a farmer by occupation, and was thus engaged in his native state until 1855, in which year he joined the westward movement, locating with his family in La Crosse County, Wis. There he remained until 1870, when he removed to Clark County, settling on eighty acres of wild land in Section 6, Sherwood Township. He had brought with him two yoke of cattle and two cows, and on taking possession of his property he built a log house 18 by 24 feet in size. After clearing up most of this homestead, he moved to Grant Township, where he cleared and developed another tract of land. This last place proved to be his last earthly home, as it was the scene of his death. His wife died in the State of Michigan. Their family included five children—Mary, now Mrs. Dan Covey, residing in Nebraska; Julius S., of Neillsville; Thomas, a resident of Michigan; Perry, who lives in York, Clark County, and Fred, who is now deceased. Julius S. Benedict attended school in La Crosse County and grew to manhood on his father's farms, in the operation of which he assisted. At the age of 21 he struck out for himself, working for others and saving his money with the intention of buying a farm. As soon as he was able he purchased forty acres of wild land in Section 23, Grant Township, which he subsequently sold, buying

eighty acres in Section 19, the same township, on which land he erected a frame house. At this time he used an ox team in his farming operations, and it was not until some years afterwards that he substituted horses. For many years he devoted his time to the development of this farm, from time to time putting up good buildings as they were needed, draining the land and making many other improvements. Here, also, he entered into the dairy business, with which he was conspicuously connected for a number of years, becoming a member of no less than nine creamery companies, and among other things helping to start the first creamery in Grant Township, known as Pleasant Ridge Creamery. He also bred Holstein cattle, in which he took great pride, and graded Clyde horses. About three years ago Mr. Benedict retired from the farm and took up his residence in Neillsville. He is a member of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company of this city, and is one of the well-to-do residents here, having a large circle of friends and acquaintances by whom his record is known and who honor him for the things he has accomplished. Though not active in official life, he served one year as school clerk. Mr. Benedict was married June 20, 1879, to Celia Reed, who was born near Arbutus Lake, in Jackson County, Wis., Oct. 21, 1859. Her parents were Thomas and Lucretia (Marsh) Reed, born, respectively, in the States of Maine and Michigan. Thomas Reed, the date of whose nativity was July 11, 1830, was an adopted child of a Mr. Reed, his father being Thomas Sears. His marriage to Lucretia Marsh, who was born June 15, 1836, took place at Black River Falls, Wis., in 1858. After working for some time in the timber woods he settled on a tract of wild land in Section 30, Grant Township, Clark County, homesteading eighty acres and securing another eighty acres by purchase. This was in June, 1863, and the rest of his life, which came to an end Jan. 25, 1885, was spent in the development of his farm. He began with very small resources, having only a single ox, but later securing an ox team. There were no roads in the vicinity and to reach his place with a wagon he had to cut a track through the woods. His first house was a small frame building which he himself erected. In subsequent years he built a finer residence and other substantial buildings. During his early career in this county he worked in the woods for a number of winters, being foreman of a lumber gang and later took jobs in this line of business himself. For some time he served as chairman of the township board, and was also prominent in school affairs. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge at Neillsville. He and his wife reared two children—Celia and Fannie. Mr. and Mrs. Benedict have been the parents of seven children, six sons, and one daughter, namely: Russell and Arthur, who are engaged in railroad work and reside in Fond du Lac, Wis.; Norene, now deceased; Harry, Murray, Marion and Laurel.

Philip H. Werle, a farmer of Loyal Township, who came to this locality in 1879, and has since taken active and useful part among the agricultural workers of the township, was born in Washington County, Wis., Oct. 6, 1855. His parents were William and Julia (Schilling) Werle. The father, William, was born and reared in Prussia, Germany. Learning the shoemaker's trade, he remained in his native land until he was 26 years old, and



MR. AND MRS. PHILLIP WERLE

then came to the United States, locating in Milwaukee, Wis., which was then a hamlet containing but a few houses. There he worked at his trade for about a year, and then went to Washington County, where he opened a shoe shop. A year later he married Julia Schilling, whose father, John, a farmer in Manitowoc County, had come from Prussia, Germany, with his wife and five children, the daughter, Julia, being then 18 years old. William Werle remained in Washington County two years after his marriage, and two children were born to him there—Christina and Philip H. The family then moved to Kiel, Manitowoc County, where William conducted a shoe shop for about a year, subsequently, buying forty acres of wild land there. He also purchased some cows and a team of oxen, built a log house and barn and later added forty more acres to his farm. During the fourteen years that he stayed on that place he cleared in all sixty acres of land, and he and his wife had eight more children—Minnie, Henry, Barbara, Louise, Willaim, Anna, John and Helen. He then sold his farm and moved with his family to Milwaukee, where he found employment in a shoe factory, and where he died nineteen years later. Philip H. Werle remained at home until he was 20 years old. He was educated in the schools of Manitowoc County, and when old enough began working out. April 20, 1875, he married Augusta Schultz, who was born Sept. 29, 1858, daughter of August and Hannah Schultz, both natives of Prussia, a farmer of Manitowoc County, and he and his wife resided in Milwaukee for three years, subsequently, he working at the carpenter's trade. In 1879 he came to Clark County and bought eighty acres of wild land in Section 25, Loyal Township, on which there was a small log hut, which became the family residence. In order to support his family he had to work out in the woods and mills and at the carpenter's trade, in the meanwhile clearing his farm as he found time and opportunity. He had two cows to begin with, and after two years he secured a team of oxen. Later, he built a frame house, the occupation of which marked a big step in advance on his road to prosperity. Supplies were obtained from Spencer, eleven miles away, and Mr. Werle for some years had to carry them home on his back, there being no other means of transportation available. For some time they were able to trade but little, having nothing but butter and eggs. Though he made sure progress, it was very gradual, and he had to continue working out for twenty years before he was able to settle on his farm. Since those early days he has cleared forty acres and built a nine-room house and a barn 36 by 74 feet. He keeps graded Holstein cattle and Berkshire hogs, his buildings and farm equipment are in good condition, and for him the old days of privation and industrial slavery are things of the past. Mr. Werle has served four years as pathmaster of his district. He and his wife have had children as follows: Adolph, who left home when 23 years old and has not since been heard of; Lena, now Mrs. George Dolof, and a resident of Milwaukee, having four children—Gilbert, Vander, Lloyd and Ethel; Robert, who is in Idaho; Clara, residing in Loyal; John, who now is at a training camp of the war; Emma, residing in Loyal; Edward, now a resident of North Dakota, and Ella, who lives at home. The family are members of the Evangelical Church.

George A. Austin, now living retired in the city of Neillsville, is one of Clark County's best known citizens, and one who in former days took a prominent part in advancing the farming and dairying interests of the county, in the latter branch of agriculture being a pioneer. He was born in Otsego County, N. Y., March 12, 1829, son of David and Olga (Downing) Austin. The father, David, was a native of Rhode Island, who removed from that state to the State of New York, and was employed as a pilot and lumberman on the Susquehanna River. Later, he took up farming in Otsego County, and was thus engaged until 1844, in which year he removed to McHenry County, Ill. Five years later he met his death in a great tragedy, being one of the passengers lost on the steamer Phoenix, which was burned in Lake Michigan. He was then between 50 and 60 years of age, having been born between the years 1790 and 1800, the exact date not now being known. He left twelve children, his family being equally divided between sons and daughters. The sons were: Caleb, Pursell, George A., William, Cornelius and Andrew. The daughters: Mary Ann, Caroline Marie, Angelia, Addie, Malinda and Harriet. Angelia, who married a Mr. Canfield, is now mayoress of Warren, Ill. David Austin was a man of broad understanding and liberal ideas, one who did his own thinking, but was not intolerant of the opinions of others. After his death his wife made the difficult overland journey to Portland, Ore., where she subsequently resided for many years, dying at the home of her son, Cornelius. She was born in Cork, Ireland, daughter of Asel and Polly (Lyons) Downing, her mother's father, Mr. Lyons, being a Revolutionary soldier, who was killed on the field of battle. George A. Austin was educated in the district school and, subsequently, studied law, beginning the practice of that profession at Woodstock, Ill. He was not quite 32 years old when the Civil War broke out, and participating in that patriotic sentiment which animated most young of the North, he enlisted May 24, 1861, in Company A, Fifteenth Illinois Infantry, being assigned the rank of corporal. His military service covered four and a half years, and after rising to the rank of lieutenant of his company he was captured at Etawa and sent to the Confederate prison at Columbia, S. C. His rank saved him from being sent to Andersonville, the authorities of which prison were afraid of Northern officers who were prisoners organizing the men to effect escape. After three years' service he re-enlisted in a battalion, composed of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois Regiments, being made quartermaster in the latter regiment, with which rank he was subsequently mustered out. During his military career he saw much hard and dangerous service, taking part in the Missouri campaign, then going up the Tennessee River to participate in the Battle of Shiloh, called by the Confederates, Pittsburg Landing, and subsequently taking part in the siege of Vicksburg and other noted battles or military operations. Though he was never wounded he had many very narrow escapes, as is evidenced by the fact that the overcoat he wore at the second battle of Champion Hill had twenty-two bullet holes through it. At the close of the war he was sent on the expedition organized to drive the French out of Mexico, but the death of Maximillian and the subsequent departure of the French army from that country caused the expedition to be halted

before it reached Mexico. Mr. Austin was mustered out Oct. 4, 1865, and returned home to Woodstock, and for five years was engaged in stock buying. Having decided to go into the milling business, he came to Neillsville, Wis., in 1870, and, taking over the mill that stood on the site of the mill that is now converted into a condensory, he began business as head of the firm of G. Austin & Co. He soon controlled the price of grain in this section of the state, it being hauled to him from as far away as the Mississippi River. He paid a good price to the farmers and his business flourished so that it was no uncommon thing to see sixty or seventy teams standing in line at his mill. His flour was known as the Neillsville Mills brand, and commanded a good sale on the market, being of a high quality. The mill was a wooden building, and connected with it by the same power was a shingle and planing mill. Across the creek also, where the electric plant now stands, Mr. Austin had a sawmill which cut about one million feet of lumber each year. About 1877, Mr. Austin sold his mill property and located on a farm on East Ridge, in Pine Valley Township. The farm contained eighty acres, and he devoted it to dairying, being the pioneer in that branch of industry in this county. On this farm he also built the first creamery in the county, and in addition to this he started a cheese factory on the farm, which was the second cheese factory erected in the county, but which he subsequently converted into a creamery. He kept some eighty or ninety cows, and continued farming and dairying until he sold out and retired in 1901 or 1902, at which time he took up his residence in Neillsville. Though Mr. Austin never cared for public office, he served as chairman of the township board. While residing on his farm Mr. Austin traveled for four or five years as a lecturer for the Farmers Institute, this being during the winter seasons, and while thus engaged he advocated the extension of dairying on the part of the farmers, and also the use of silos, he, himself, building the first silo in the state. He was the first to advocate the use of native corn for stocking the silo, and also wrote excellent articles on silage in those days for the agricultural papers and journals. His reputation as an authority on dairying and silage spread all over the state, and his farm was often visited by Professor Babcock, the inventor of the butter test, besides other persons interested in these subjects. Mr. Austin, though long since retired from personal participation in the industries of which he was at one time at the head in Clark County, can look back over his career with a feeling of satisfaction in the part he played in laying the foundations for much of the prosperity the farmers of the county now enjoy. In 1853, Mr. Austin was united in marriage with Marinda N. Kimball, who was born in New Hampshire, Nov. 20, 1835, daughter of Jonathan and Nancy J. (Gay) Kimball. On the maternal side she was the granddaughter of General Gay, who served in the Revolutionary War. Her father, Jonathan, removed to Illinois when she was twelve years old, and engaged in farming near Woodstock, at which place he subsequently died. He also had a military record, having served as sergeant of a company in the War of 1812-15. Mr. and Mrs. Austin have had three children—Charles E., who resides in Neillsville; Mary E., a resident of Minneapolis, and widow of John Thayer, and Ida M., who is the

widow of M. C. Ring. Mr. Austin is a member of the Christian Science Church, which he helped to organize in Neillsville. He also belongs to the local G. A. R. Post, to the Sons of Temperance and Temple of Honor, being active in the temperance movement, and to the Masonic order, which he joined at Woodstock, afterwards transferring his membership to the lodge in Neillsville. In this latter order he has advanced to the K. T. degree. His wife is now living at Neillsville in her 83d year. Mr. Austin passed away Feb. 23, 1917, nearly 88 years of age.

John Wuethrich, proprietor of the Farmers Progressive Creamery of Eaton Township, who is also the owner of a good farm, known as Grass Land Dairy Farm, is a native of Switzerland, born June 10, 1883, son of Samuel and Catherine (Ramseir) Wuethrich. The parents were both natives of that country, the father being a cheesemaker by trade, following it in the Alpine districts of Switzerland, where it was made in the summer time. John Wuethrich learned the art of cheese making from his father, and came with the rest of the family to the United States in 1892. There were six children all told—Karl, Fred, John, Alfred, Catherine and Rose, the youngest being 2 years old, and the eldest 14. John was then a boy of 11. They located at Woodland, Dodge County, Wis., where Samuel Wuethrich engaged in cheese making. A cousin, Chris Gassner, who had come to this country some ten years before, was one of their neighbors. The father continued working there, and also for a time at Mayville, until he had saved some money, when he bought a farm in the vicinity. He died there at the age of 71 years, and was survived by his wife, who is now living at Iron Ridge, Wis., being 64 years old. Samuel Wuethrich was a Lutheran in religious faith, and was a man well liked in his community. John Wuethrich first attended school in Switzerland and afterwards a church school in Wisconsin; also the district school of his neighborhood in Dodge County, the Dairy school at Madison and Northwestern University at Watertown, acquiring a good education. In addition to cheese making, he had learned the art of making butter, and for about two years he worked for Karl Grashorn, of Mayville. Mr. Grashorn then sent him to Greenwood, Clark County, to take charge of the Greenwood Creamery, now known as the Eau Claire Creamery. After being thus occupied for a year, he went to Doylestown, Columbia County, where he remained for a year. Then returning to Clark County he helped to organize the Farmers Progressive Creamery Company, and to build the plant and install the machinery. He was a stockholder in the concern and was made general manager, which position he held until 1914, when he purchased the entire plant, and has since been the sole owner. Starting with twenty-one patrons, the number increased until at one time he had as many as 225. At the present time there are about 125. Since he came here, Mr. Wuethrich has paid over one million dollars to the farmers. He makes both butter and cheese in this factory, and is also the owner of a cheese factory in the Township of Weston, the former proprietor of which was Mr. Blodgett. At the time he bought it, two years ago, it was lying idle. Mr. Wuethrich handles at his factory in Weston Township about 5,000 pounds of milk a day on an average, in addition to cream. He also owns a farm in Sections 11 and 14,



JOHN WUETHRICH AND FAMILY

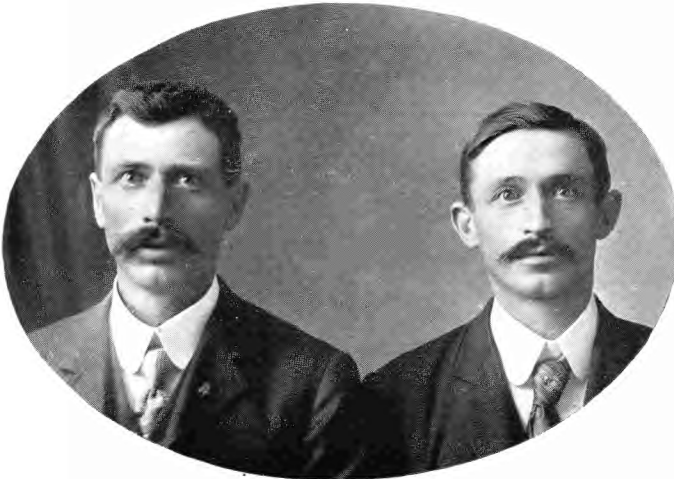
Eaton Township, having forty acres in each section, and keeping a fine herd of full-blooded Holstein cattle. It was a partly improved place when he bought it, in 1909, and is now one of the finest farms in the township. The most important improvements have been made by himself, and include a basement barn 36 by 80 feet in size, ventilated, and with patent stanchions, a silo 12 by 26 feet, and another 14 by 28 feet. He has also built a cement block house. Mr. Wuethrich was married, 1909, to Vera Drummond, daughter of John and Ida (Williams) Drummond. He and his wife have two sons—John Drummond and Lee Allen.

Solomon Fordyce Jaseph, proprietor of a small but fine estate just south of Neillsville, where he is engaged in raising chickens, garden vegetables, fruit and other products, was an early settler in Clark County, coming to Neillsville about forty-six years ago. He was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., July 23, 1848. His father's name was Fordyce Jaseph, and his mother's, before marriage, Rachel Elizabeth Loomis. Both parents were natives of Vermont. From the early age of 8 years, however, the subject of this sketch has practically made his own way in the world, so far as aid from his parents is concerned, as at that age he went to live with his grandfather Loomis in Wyacena, Columbia County, Wis., remaining with him until he was 19. He then made a trip westward to Lake Benton, Minn., this being at about the time of the Indian massacres in that section. Returning to Poynett, Columbia County, Wis., Mr. Jaseph learned the trade of harness maker, and in 1872 came to Neillsville, going to work for P. S. Dudley the first year. He then engaged in the harness business for himself in the block now owned by Dr. Bachman, remaining there until 1877. Then, selling out the harness business, he put in a stock of groceries and crockery, which line of mercantile enterprise he carried on for two years. Selling out that business, Mr. Jaseph became assistant postmaster under J. W. Ferguson, and was thus occupied for a year or more. His next venture was to engage in the commission business in the basement of a building that occupied the location of the present Neillsville bank, and that also he followed for two years, subsequently building a store on the north side, where Dr. Leason now lives, and conducting a general mercantile business for a similar length of time. He then started where Victor Wolfer's drug store is now located, in what was then known as the Regulator Building, but after two years closed out that business and opened a confectionary and restaurant, which he conducted for a while. Having for some time taken a more or less active part in politics, Mr. Jaseph now ran for sheriff and was elected on the Republican ticket, being the incumbent of that office in 1907 to 1910, and subsequently being undersheriff under Robert Unson for two years. At the end of that time Mr. Jaseph purchased fifteen acres of land just south of Neillsville, in a picturesque location, overlooking Black River, the property being then a jungle of brush and in a dilapidated condition, and here he has constructed a fine residence known as Riverside Home, remodeling the old house that stood on the premises. He has also built a cement chicken house and a hog house of the same material. His yard, set out with shrubbery and flowers, is a model of beauty and art in landscape gardening, and is visited

by people from miles around. One acre of his land is devoted to fine fruit trees, and he also raises fine vegetables and experiments in sudan grass, alfalfa, vetch, etc. Mr. Joseph belongs to the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows, of whose lodge he is one of the oldest members in Neillsville, the Royal Arcanum and the Woodmen. He was married Jan. 15, 1873, to Nellie E. Dole, daughter of A. O. Dole, assemblyman from Poynett, Columbia County, and he and his wife have had four children—Florence E., Lynn Dole, Hazel and Hollis W., all of whom graduated from the Neillsville high school. Florence, who married H. B. Robbins, died at the age of 24 years. Lynn D. is a prominent attorney of Green Bay, Wis., a graduate of the State University, who ran for attorney-general and county judge on the nonpartisan ticket, carrying his residential city. Hazel is the wife of Ed E. Erickson, a printer, of Elroy, Wis. Hollis W. resides in Minneapolis, Minn.

Eugene R. Moffatt, a well-known farmer of Section 1, Hewett Township, Clark County, Wis., who has also served as an official of the township, was born in Pine Valley Township, this county, son of Alden and Ellen (Anderson) Moffatt. The father was a native of Canada, coming to Washington County, Wis., as a boy, and was there reared to manhood. He and Ellen Anderson were married in Hartford, Wis., where he resided for three years after his marriage, and then bought eighty acres of wild land in Pine Valley Township, Clark County. On this he built a log house, worked out a little in the woods and on the drive in spring, and cleared his farm during the summers. After six years he had cleared about sixty acres, and then, in 1875, moved to Neillsville, at that time a small hamlet, where he started in the butcher's business. After being thus occupied for three years, he sold out to Mr. Lowe, and for the next four years operated a dray line. This he sold to Mr. Crumery and went into the business of buying land to get the timber for making staves, and in this manner he was engaged until he died on his farm in Hewett Township, Feb. 24, 1888. Eugene R. Moffatt, who was 18 years old at the time of his father's death, continued on the farm which the father had bought a year and a half before. When 21 he was married, Feb. 22, 1888, to Lizzie Fahbush, whose father, George Fahbush, was a farmer in Adams County, Wis., where she was born and reared. The marriage took place in Neillsville and he then settled on his own farm, which he later sold to his brother, buying eighty acres of wild land in Section 1, Hewett Township. On this tract he built a seven-room frame house, and a barn 40 by 40 feet in size, which was provided with a basement, besides several other buildings. He has now cleared forty acres of the land and is successfully raising graded Holstein and Ayrshire cattle and Poland-China hogs. He has served on the side board of Hewett Township and as clerk and director on the school board. Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt are the parents of seven children—Maude, Harvey, Hollie, Eugene, Willard, Percy and Vilas. All are residing at home, except Maude, who married a Mr. Cox, of Mineral Point, Wis., and has two children, Harvey and Victor.

Thomas Merrill Winters, a leading citizen of Washburn Township, and many years chairman of the township board, and a farmer by occupation, was born in Waupaca County, Wis., Sept. 14, 1867, son of John M. and Sarah

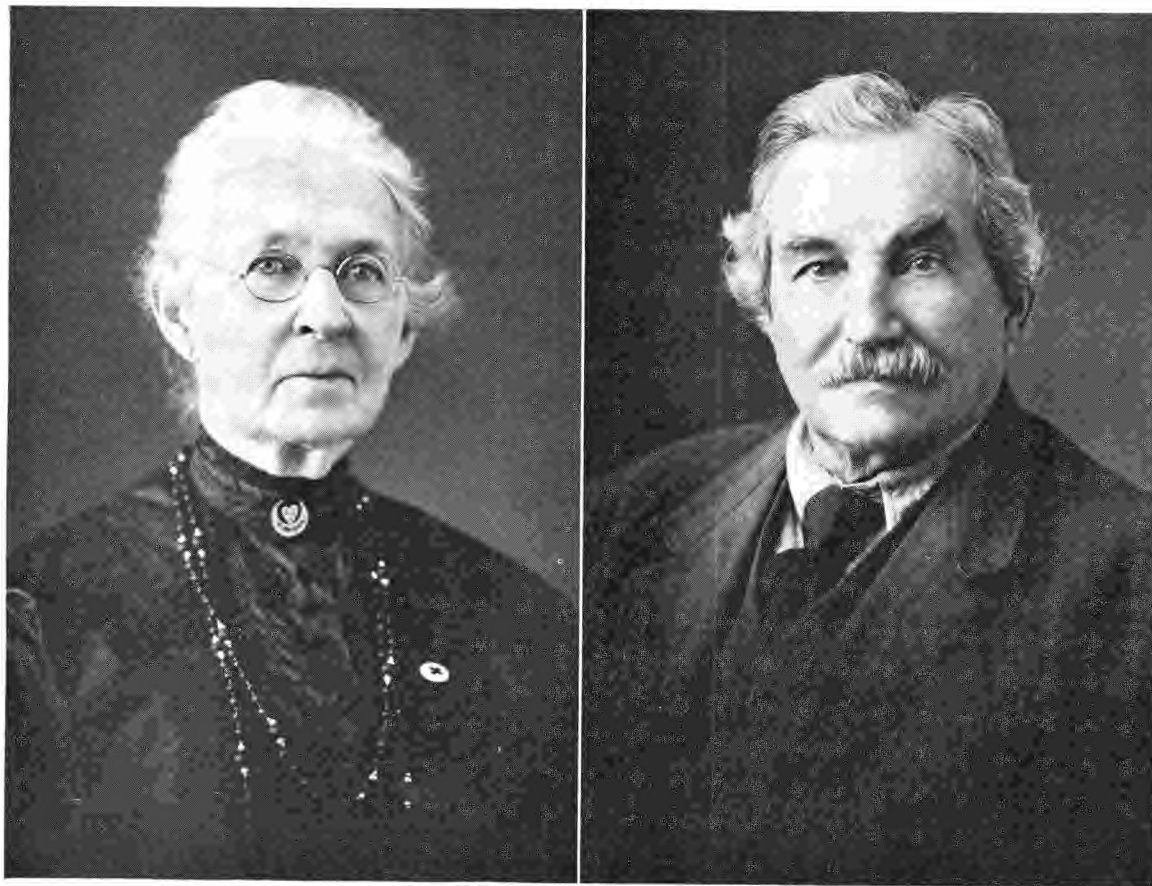


MR. AND MRS. J. M. WINTERS
T. M. AND W. J. WINTERS

(Hitchcock) Winters. The father was a native of New York State, born on a farm, and a millwright by trade. He served three years as a soldier in the Civil War and, subsequently, came to Waupaca County, Wis., where he was married and followed his trade. Six weeks after the birth of his son, Thomas, or in November, 1867, he came to Clark County, the party consisting of himself and wife, the child, Thomas M., Mrs. John M. Winters' mother, an uncle, Thomas Hitchcock, and two sisters of Mrs. J. M. Winters, Jennie and Marie Hitchcock. The journey was made with a wagon and team. The country was so wild that they had to cut their road for a part of the way, and in coming down the steep hills had to tie trees to the rear of the wagon to act as a brake. John M. Winters located first in Section 2, Washington Township, where he had homesteaded 160 acres of land, and there he built a shanty 18 by 20 feet in size, with sloping roof. From that place he removed later to a tract of eighty acres in Section 4, one mile north of where the Shortville store is now located, which land was also wild. On this latter claim he built a log house the same as his first, but with shake roof and consisting of two rooms and a pantry, the floor being made of rough boards. The barn was 16 by 30 feet, constructed on logs, with shanty roof. As the uncle, Thomas Hitchcock, owned the team that had brought them all to Clark County, Mr. Winters had nothing but his hands with which to begin work, and it was eight years before he got a team of his own. He might have accomplished this sooner, perhaps, but for the fact that for most of his time he was employed as a timber locator, not being able to devote much attention to his farm. At the end of the period mentioned he put up a sawmill on Cunningham Creek in Section 4, Washburn Township. The mill was run by waterpower, and he conducted it for about ten years. He also dammed up the creek that the loggers might be able to float down their logs, and for this water privilege they paid him a rental. Quite frequently, also, he worked for the camps. Later, he gave more attention to his farm, doing carpenter work at intervals, and in time succeeded in clearing thirty acres, also erecting good buildings. On this place he is still living, having now reached the venerable age of 90 years. His wife is also living at the age of 67. During his active career, John M. Winters was a prominent man in his township, serving as assessor for two years and as township clerk for five or six years. He was also one of the organizers of School District No. 1, his wife being interested in the work of the Presbyterian Church. Thomas M. Winters grew up on his parents' farm, and at the age of 16 years was employed as a log driver on the river and lumbering. When 21, and industrially independent, he went to work in the stave mill of Lee Archer, located in Section 10, Washburn Township, but two or three months later left that occupation and returned to the woods, being engaged in logging and lumbering for four years. He then worked one year in the old Boyington mill, being employed as foreman. At the end of that time he resolved to try farming, and being now ready to take up the responsibilities of domestic life, was united in marriage with Jennie Short, daughter of James Short, a pioneer of Washburn Township. He and his wife located on a farm of eighty acres in Section 3, this township, of which tract five or six acres were cleared, there being a

house and barn on the property. With the aid of a horse team he began the work of improvement, and in time got forty acres cleared and a better house and barn built. Three years ago he sold that property, for which he paid \$650, for \$3,300, and then bought his present tract of 160 acres in Section 5. Previously, however, he had purchased the store at Shortville, with an acre of land, and built a barn there. On his present farm he has erected a barn 36 by 70 feet in size, it also being provided with other good buildings. Here he is engaged in general farming, now raising Short-horn cattle, also a good grade of horses. He is a member of the Shortville Dairy Company, also a stockholder in the Farmers' Elevator of Neillsville, and for many years has been agent for the Lynn Fire Insurance Company. The office of township chairman which he held, he served in at intervals for the last twenty years, and has also served fifteen years as treasurer of the school board. His fraternal affiliations are with the Mystic Workers of the World and the Royal Order of Moose. He and his wife are the parents of three children—Aneita, who married F. G. Wall, they reside in Rock County, Wis., and have two children, Wayne and Donald; Gladys, who manages her father's store at Shortville; and Merrill. The two elder children are graduates of the Neillsville high school.

Andrew Lawson, a successful farmer of Sherwood Township, who was one of the pioneer homesteaders here, and who has achieved prosperity through his own efforts, aided by a worthy helpmate, was born on a farm in Denmark, Feb. 16, 1848, son of Lars and Sophia (Larson) Lawson. He was the youngest member of a family of six children, four sons and two daughters. The first to come to the United States was Nels, a brother of Andrew, who settled in Waupaca, Wis. Some time after he had departed Andrew and his brother, Sam, enlisted, or contracted, to go to Greenland to work in the mines, and were there for a year and a half. Then, in 1871, he worked his way to the United States on a vessel loaded with soda from the Greenland mines, which landed him in Philadelphia. Going to Salem, Pa., he worked for farmers in that vicinity from October, 1871, until Easter, 1872. He then came West to Stevens Point, Wis., where, during that summer, he worked on the railroad. After that he lived for a while in the vicinity of Neenah, Wis., and then came to Clark County. Here he first worked in a sawmill, but subsequently homesteaded forty acres of land in Section 24, Sherwood Township, the tract forming a part of his present farm, to which he later added forty acres more. The land was all wooded and there were no roads, so he began life here as a pioneer, building the log house in which he still resides, and has resided for forty years. For thirty winters or more he worked in logging camps and on the drive but spent his summers in improving his farm. On Nov. 3, 1878, Mr. Lawson was married to Ascenith Sparks, who was born in New York State Nov. 3, 1858, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Sparks) Sparks. Her father died when she was a year old and the rest of the family then came to Plainfield, with James Freeman Sparks, the widow's father. From there they subsequently came to Clark County, locating in Sherwood Township, where they were among the first homesteaders, and where James F. Sparks served as one of the early township officers. At the time of his marriage,



MR. AND MRS. JOHN G. SHANKS

Mr. Lawson had two yearling heifers and an ox team, with a "jumper." He used to carry flour and groceries on his back through the woods from City Point, eleven miles away, and often walked to Neillsville. He and his wife being members of the Congregational Church, services were often held in their log house in early days. Since that time he has greatly improved his farm, on which he raises Holstein cattle with good financial results. He and his wife have an adopted son, Ralph Lawson, married Nettie Landerville, Oct. 24, 1917. Mr. Lawson cast his first ballot for President Grant, and has ever since been a Republican.

John Gamble Shanks, a highly esteemed resident of the city of Greenwood, who during a long and active career has taken a prominent part in the development of the county, along various lines, was born in County Down, Ireland, Aug. 19, 1838, son of Hugh and Mary (Gallaway) Shanks. His parents, who were natives of the same county, in 1842 emigrated to Canada with their three children—Hugh, John, and William—landing in that colony after a voyage of eight weeks in a sailing vessel. There Hugh Shanks, who had been a laborer in Ireland, worked at anything he could find to do, he and his family making their home in Middlesex County, Province of Ontario. About 1866 they came to Clark County, Wis., which was the home of the parents for the rest of their lives, the father dying Oct. 9, 1908, and his wife on Feb. 6, 1878. In addition to the three children above mentioned, they had five others, who were born in Canada, namely: Sarah, James, Mary, Robert and David, all of whom came to Wisconsin with the parents. John Gamble Shanks attended a log schoolhouse in Canada, where he acquired his education, and there grew to manhood. On beginning industrial life he became connected with farming interests, gaining practical experience of everything pertaining to agriculture. In 1863 he came to Clark County with his brothers, who had been here before, and after his arrival began working in the woods, in which manner he was occupied for three years. On Oct. 19, 1866, he was married to Margaret Ann McMahon, who was born in Lampton County, Ontario, Canada, July 28, 1847, daughter of John and Bridget (Fahey) McMahon. Her parents were both natives of Ireland, Mr. McMahon coming from Limerick and his wife from near Dublin. They were married in Canada and came to Clark County, Wis., in April, 1871, locating in Eaton Township, where Mr. McMahon got a tract of 160 acres of partly cleared land, on which, however, there were no buildings, but he at once erected a log house and barn, into the former of which the family moved. There were nine children who came from Canada, where they were born: Margaret Ann, Mary Jane, Clarissa, Thomas, Agnes, John, James, Adolphus, Eugene and Theresa Frances. Mr. McMahon died in Eaton Township, Dec. 26, 1895. His wife, who survived him for a number of years, died Jan. 9, 1913. They were members of the Catholic church, supporting the nearest church of that faith when they first came here and afterwards helping to build the Catholic Church at Neillsville. After his marriage Mr. Shanks located with his wife two miles south of Greenwood, on a tract of 160 acres, in Section 14, Eaton Township. The land was thickly wooded, not a tree having been felled. He started at once to build a log house, which was a one-room

dwelling, with scoop roof, and 14 by 16 feet in size. While it was building they resided at the home of Henry Huntziker. Mr. Shanks started without either stock or machinery, having practically nothing but his hands, and one or two small tools. He had to walk to Neillsville on foot for supplies, and the first two barrels of flour he bought cost him \$14.00 a barrel, he hauling them home with an ox team. After being two years on his place he and his wife bought a cow. He worked in the woods along Black River as foreman for James McKinley, spending the summers in clearing his farm, and it was about three years after he moved onto the latter that he bought his first pair of oxen from Mr. McKinley. He also spent considerable time on drives. Later, for about three years, he was engaged in lumbering on his own account, and altogether he spent some fifteen or twenty years in the lumber business, in one occupation or another. In course of time Mr. Shanks got his farm well cleared and erected good frame buildings on it, after which he sold eighty acres of the place. Thirty-five years ago, or about 1881, he sold the remainder of the farm and took up his residence in Greenwood, where he has since remained. In 1893 Mr. Shanks built the Greenwood House, which he conducted as a hotel for about three years and then sold out. Besides erecting for himself a nice residence in the village, he has bought and improved a large number of farms in Clark County. He formerly shipped stock to Chicago, beginning twenty-four years ago. He is at the present time vice president of the Greenwood Bank, and is interested in the heading mill company, manufacturing heading, lumber and staves. Mr. Shanks served as mayor of Greenwood for four years and has at different times held township office, serving as chairman of the Eaton Township board for two years and as assessor for two or three years. He has no children, but he and his wife had an adopted daughter, Grace, who died in Arizona in 1915 at the age of 29. Although now advanced in years, Mr. Shanks is well preserved and looks much younger than he is. His heart has always been young and his kind disposition and genial manners have gained him numerous friends throughout Clark County.

Edward F. Hubbard, a well to do agriculturist of Pine Valley Township, was born in Tioga County, Penn., Nov. 8, 1852. His parents were Kellogg and Lucina (Burlingham) Hubbard, the former a native of Pennsylvania and son of Lucius Hubbard. They were married in that state, where they followed farming until 1863, when they came to Wisconsin. The party consisted of the father and mother, five children—Edward F., Richard, Charles, Alice and Mary—and an uncle of Kellogg's, named Horace Stiles. Their first stopping-place in this state was Sparta, and from there the father, the uncle and the three boys (Edward being then only 10 years old) set out to walk to Neillsville. The stage, driven by Hank Meyers, a well-known stage character of that day, brought the rest of the family on the day following. The men and boys stopped nine miles from Black River Falls, walking to the Falls before breakfast the next morning. Then Anson Green, an old logger, was met with, and with his team and wagon they completed the journey to Neillsville. This Anson Green owned considerable land and hotel property and Mr. Hubbard decided to try the hotel



MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH F. STEINWAND

business, accordingly buying the hotel known afterwards as the Hubbard House, and which occupied the site of the present Merchant's Hotel. At that time pine stumps were to be seen in the main street of the town and the principal guests of the hotel were lumbermen. Kellogg Hubbard also bought ninety-five acres of land in Section 15, Pine Valley Township—lot 9 and lot 8. The tract was covered with timber and there were no buildings on it. Mr. Hubbard built down by the river a frame barn, 30 by 40 feet in size, and a frame house, all of hewed timber and shaved shingles. He conducted the hotel for many years and always resided in it, but also in later years engaged in farming. He saw the days when he had to pay \$16 a barrel for flour, and \$60 for pork. His supplies were hauled from Sparta at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hundredweight. He was about to engage in the lumber business when his career was brought to an end by death, which occurred when he was 45 years old, in about 1866. His wife lived to the age of 86, dying in 1914. All their children were born in Pennsylvania. Kellogg Hubbard was a popular man in his day, being a good host, and generous-hearted, often helping newcomers who arrived in the county destitute. His father, Lucius, frequently visited him and lived in Pine Valley Township a number of years, but finally returned east, where he died. Edward F. Hubbard, in his boyhood, attended the log schoolhouse, located between the Gates and Crothers' farms on the edge of Neillsville, and later the frame schoolhouse in Neillsville. When older he engaged in logging, working on the drive every year, and after the timber was exhausted here, went to the Chippewa River. He was foreman of the camps for many winters. He then took up agricultural work on his father's farm, and now farms fifty-three acres, having forty acres of pasture land lying to the north. The frame of his barn was built by his father, Edward F. building a silo, 14 by 30 feet, of cement blocks. He is successfully raising Holstein cattle and Clyde horses. Mr. Hubbard has been chairman several times of the township side board and has served as assessor. He is a member of the Farmers' Creamery Association of Neillsville, and of the Odd Fellows' and Woodmen's lodges. Mr. Hubbard was married, July 4, 1877, to Julia Evans, who was born in Wisconsin, Dec. 7, 1855, daughter of David Evans, a pioneer settler of Pine Valley Township, who drove into the township in early days with two yoke of cattle and two horses. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard have two sons, Leslie and Hugh. Leslie, who was formerly employed as a butter-maker here, later became connected with the Bowman Milk Company, and is the head man in their bottling plant near Chicago. He married Amelia Kettle and has two children, Mildred and Charlotte. Hugh, is engineer with the Bowman Milk Company, in their plant at Bigfoot Prairie, Ill.; he married Minnie Hanson and they have one child, Lyndon.

Joseph F. Steinwand, proprietor of the old-established Steinwand Cheese Factory, in Section 26, Colby Township, was born in Manitowoc County, Wis., Mar. 2, 1869, son of Ambrose and Susan (Weber) Steinwand. The parents were natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, coming to America before their marriage, which event took place in Wisconsin. After farming in Manitowoc County for ten years, Ambrose Steinwand, with his

family, in 1875 came to Clark County, buying a quarter section of railroad land in Colby Township, Section 25. The tract was composed of new land, which he cleared, making his home there until his death in 1908. His wife is still living there with her son George. Ambrose Steinwand was active in various local affairs, serving as township treasurer for twenty years. He was also for some time chairman of the board and was a member of the school board of his district and its treasurer for years. He organized the Steinwand Cheese Factory in 1882, since which year it has been operated continuously. He and his wife had seven children: Anna, Joseph, Julia, Mary, Ambrose, George and Theodore. Of these children Anna, Julia and Mary are now deceased. The others all reside in Colby Township. Joseph F. Steinwand assisted his father in the factory from the time he was 16 years old. In 1895 he took charge of the factory, his father retiring in that year, and since then he has given it his full attention. The factory lies in Section 26, township of Colby. The present building was erected in 1897 and was then 28 by 50 feet in size, ground dimensions. In 1900 it was purchased by the subject of this sketch, he having up that time been simply the manager. In 1906 he built an addition 28 by 36 feet and since then has operated the plant as a combined cheese and butter factory. He has been very successful with the business, which for years has been one of the standard industries of Colby Township. Adjoining the factory Mr. Steinwand has a fine brick house with forty acres of land. He was married Nov. 26, 1895, to Louisa Zassenhaus, who was born in Clifftmine, Mich., June 6, 1869, daughter of William and Mary (Orth) Zassenhaus. Her father died at Colby, Mar. 9, 1912. The mother died Nov. 24, 1916. The children in the Zassenhaus family were: Louisa; Joseph, who lives in Minnesota; Agnes, of Hammond, Wis.; Helene and William, who are deceased; Mary, residing in Milwaukee; Clara, of Chicago, and Fred, who lives in Colby Township. Mr. and Mrs. Steinwand have six children, who were born as follows: Francis, Dec. 15, 1898; Joseph and Theodora (twins), Aug. 10, 1900; Richard, Mar. 11, 1902; Arnold, Mar. 29, 1903, and Mary, May 31, 1912. Mr. Zassenhaus, father of Mrs. Steinwand, came to Clark County, in 1877, buying a farm in Green Grove Township. He was postmaster of Green Grove Post Office from 1881 to 1889. He was a Republican in politics and took quite an active part in local affairs. In 1888 he was elected register of deeds of Clark County, serving in that position for eight years. He was also a member of the township board for many years.

August Roder, a prosperous farmer and business man of Pine Valley Township, was born in Silicia, Germany, June 4, 1857, his parents being Carl and Anna (Hankey) Roder. In June, 1866, the family took passage in a sailing vessel for the United States, where they landed at New York, after a five weeks' voyage. Besides August there was another child, Christine, now Mrs. Henry Sterns, of Duluth, Minn. Mrs. Roder had a sister, Mrs. Ernst Nitschke, who resided in Sheboygan County, Wis., and accordingly they headed in that direction. After arriving at Milwaukee they drove by team to Adell, Sheboygan County, where they located for awhile, Mr. Roder following his trade of shoemaker and sometimes working on

farms. They were practically without money when they arrived, their only capital being good health. While living in Sheboygan County two more children were born: Ernestine, now Mrs. Ernst Nitschke, of Lynn Township, Clark County, and Paul, who resides on the old homestead in Grant Township. Carl Roder located in Section 13, Grant Township, getting forty acres of wild land, to which he had to cut a road. The next year he built a log house, 20 by 26 feet in size, and a log barn. He began the work of clearing his place without stock or implements, working at times for his neighbors and finally got enough money to buy a span of steers. Neillsville, from which they got their supplies, carrying them on their backs, was seven miles away. There Carl Roder resided until his death in May, 1914, at the age of 82 years. Before that time, however, he had bought and cleared another tract of eighty acres in Section 19, Lynn Township. A faithful member of the German Lutheran Church, he helped to establish the church in Section 12, Grant Township, known as St. John's Church, and was one of its officers for thirty years. His wife died Nov. 3, 1905, at the age of 71 years. In addition to the children already mentioned, they had one more, Amelia, who was born in Clark County, and is now Mrs. Karl Krause, of Grant Township. August Roder was 9 years of age when he arrived in Wisconsin with his parents and sister, Christine. He had already attended school in Germany and he subsequently continued his studies for awhile in Sheboygan County, where also he was confirmed in the Lutheran Church. After coming to Clark County the axe took the place of his school books and he was kept busy assisting his father in clearing the land. At the age of 19 he struck out for himself, working on farms and in the lumber camps in winter. After awhile he took up threshing, an occupation in which he continued subsequently for twenty-seven years, and in which he was a pioneer in this section, being also one of the first to get a steam engine. His industrial activities, however, were not confined to this branch of agriculture, for in the meanwhile he bought eighty acres of land in Section 26, Grant Township, on which stood an old log house in a small clearing. The land he cleared up himself, developing it into a farm which he sold in 1915. October, 1909, Mr. Roder bought eighty acres in Section 24, Pine Valley Township, this being an improved place. Here he has built a good two-story brick veneer house, 30 by 32 feet in ground dimensions, and a basement barn, 36 by 70 feet. He raises a good grade of stock and has taken rank among the successful agriculturists of his township. Aside from these activities Mr. Roder helped to start the Farmers' State Bank of Granton, and was one of its directors for a number of years. As a responsible citizen of his township, he has served in public office, having formerly been a member of the side board three years, chairman four years, and having served sixteen years as school clerk. He is a shareholder in the Co-operative Butter Factory at Neillsville. Mr. Roder was married Jan. 25, 1899, to Elvira Ayers, who was born in Neillsville, Clark County, daughter of M. B. Ayers, an early settler in the county, who is now dead. Her mother, who is still living, was in maidenhood, Anna Miller, belonging to a family that helped to found the village of Neillsville. Mr. and Mrs. Roder are

the parents of six children: Margaret, Carl, August, Alice, John and Ruth, all of whom reside at home.

Burton J. Stallard, a well known banker and business man of Humbird, Wis., of which place he is one of the leading citizens, was born in Jackson County, Wis., Mar. 16, 1877. His parents, John T. and Elizabeth (Wilson) Stallard, were natives of England, the father coming to America at the age of 11 with his parents, who settled in New York State, where subsequently he engaged in farming. His wife, mother of Burton J., was 9 years old when she came to this country, her parents settling in New York. John T. Stallard located in Wisconsin in August, 1865, buying a farm in Jackson County. He had to carve a home from the wilderness, as his land, and the country around, was wild at that time. In the fall of 1895 he moved to Humbird, where he is still living. He and his wife reared six children: John Edward, Henry W., Mabel L., Alice M. and Burton J. Mabel is now Mrs. F. A. Shutte, of Humbird, and Alice the wife of A. S. Huyck of Duluth. In the spring of 1898, at the age of 21 years, Burton J. Stallard went to Altoona, Wis., where he started in business as a merchant with a capital of \$50, and an experience of only nine months in mercantile affairs. He showed capacity, however, and made good progress until the spring of 1901, when his store was destroyed by fire. He then removed to Humbird, where he made a new start, this time with \$2,000 capital. His energy and pluck, combined with strict commercial honesty soon won for him a high place in the regard of his townsmen and by 1904 he had to find a larger building to accommodate his growing trade. He, therefore, erected a fine new brick building, which he occupied until he sold the business to his brother-in-law, F. A. Shutte, in 1914. Mr. Stallard then became cashier of the First State Bank of Humbird, of which institution he was one of the organizers in 1909, and its president from that time to 1914. The position of cashier he still retains. He is also president of the Farmers' Life Insurance Company, a local corporation organized in 1905. He was one of the organizers of the Humbird Co-operative Creamery and is now its secretary and treasurer. Since 1913 he has served as treasurer of District School Board, No. 1. A member of the Masonic order, having served as master of Humbird Lodge, No. 191, A. F. & A. M., at Humbird. On Dec. 23, 1900, Mr. Stallard was united in marriage with Bertha M. Waters, who was born Nov. 14, 1877, in Clark County, daughter of James and Sarah (Noyes) Waters. Her parents came to this county at an early date, her father being engaged in the lumber business for years, and for some time owning and operating a saw-mill at Chelsea, Wis. He is now residing in Humbird, and is a widower, his wife having died in 1897. They had one other child, Willard E. Mr. and Mrs. Stallard have a family of three children: Alton V., born Oct. 13, 1901; Burton J., Jr., born Nov. 10, 1903, and Elgin G., born Oct. 25, 1906.

William Lightfoot, one of the best known residents of Pine Valley Township, was born in London, England, May 4, 1846, son of Henry Lightfoot, a sea captain. The father had married in Canada, where two daughters were born to him—Kate and Jenny; two sons, Henry, Jr., and William, being born in London. The mother died in 1848, when her son



B. J. STALLARD



MR. AND MRS. JULIUS SÖRENSEN
MR. AND MRS. M. ERICKSON FAMILY

William was 2 years old, and two years after that Capt. Henry Lightfoot died also. Both were buried at sea, as they died on the ocean. Thus orphaned the child William was sent to live with his grandfather, John Hodson, a Canadian farmer, residing near Quebec, in which country his father had intended to settle when he gave up seafaring life. William remained with his grandfather until he was 15 years old and then struck out for Maine and New Brunswick, spending two winters in the pine woods of that section. In 1868 he then came west to Neillsville, Clark County, Wis., making the last part of the journey, from Sparta, by stage. On arriving here he joined the camp of George Crosby, of which Carl Ayers was foreman, and for thirty-eight years subsequently he worked in the wood camps and on the river, being foreman eight winters. He then took up farming, buying eighty acres in Section 1, Pine Valley Township, which was all wild land. This he has cleared up without the aid of a team and is now conducting a profitable farm. Mr. Lightfoot has never married. He has had a notable career as pioneer lumberman and farmer and there are few men better known throughout this part of the county.

Melvin Erickson, a member of the firm of Erickson & Thorson, proprietors of a general store at Longwood, Clark County, was born in Winnebago County, Wis., May 1, 1883, son of Hans and Maria (Johnson) Erickson, natives of Norway. The father came to America at the age of 20 years. His wife came with her parents when quite young, and both the parents died on the ocean. She was adopted by an uncle. Hans Erickson was a farmer and followed that occupation for a number of years, but also spent twenty-five years as section foreman on the "Soo" Railroad, then known as the Wisconsin Central. Both he and his wife are now living. They had ten children—Helen, Edwin, Charles, Mattie, Jalmer, Adolph, Melvin, Elmer, Rudolph and Ella, the last mentioned being now deceased. Melvin Erickson, after leaving school, remained at home until reaching the age of 17 years. He then worked on farms for awhile and afterwards spent three years on the "Soo" Line Railroad as section laborer. During the next seven years he spent the summers in farming and the winters at logging in the woods. After that he was employed as cook for a bridge crew on the railroad, coming to Longwood Feb. 15, 1913. Here he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Alvin Thorson, in the mercantile business. They conduct the only general store in Longwood, and have a modern establishment in every respect. The business is housed in a new building, finished on the outside with concrete, and having such improvements as electric lights from a private plant, a built-in ice box, a cement floor and basement and other conveniences. The company has a good trade, carries a good line of goods and is doing a constantly increasing business. Mr. Erickson is a prominent man and has been town clerk since 1915. He was married Feb. 12, 1913, to Amy Sorenson, who was born in Longwood Township, Feb. 1, 1894, daughter of Julius and Mary (Davidson) Sorenson, and they have one son, Emery, born May 9, 1914.

Julius Sorenson, now a farmer of Greenwood Township, was born in Norway, and married Mary Davidson, daughter of a famous music professor and noted violinist. They came to America on their wedding trip, ar-

rived in Withee, and settled as pioneers in Longwood Township at the time the "Soo" was being built. There were then no wagon roads, so they did their traveling and their farm work with oxen. In time their log house and crude barn were replaced with better structures, and now they have a slightly brick residence and a fine complement of barns and outbuildings. Mr. Sorenson is an estimable man and has served on the town board. He and his wife have had eight children: Carl, who is a farmer; Henry, residing at home; Celia, who lives in Longwood; Julia, of Larsen, Wis.; Amy, wife of Melvin Erickson; Jennie, at teacher; Hilda, at home, and John, a graduate veterinary surgeon, now of Longwood.

Charles F. Goldammer, proprietor of the old Goldammer homestead in Section 5, Pine Valley Township, was born on his present farm, April 28, 1887, son of Julius and Wilhelmina (Handt) Goldammer. Separate mention of his parents may be found elsewhere in this volume. Charles F., in his boyhood, attended the district school and subsequently continued his studies until he had reached a good high school standard, being, therefore, largely self-educated. Learning the cheese-making industry, he was employed at it from the age of 17 to that of 22, in different parts of the state, and at the end of that time he engaged in farming on the parental homestead, being now the owner of 280 acres of land, which was accumulated by his father. He raises a good grade of Holstein cattle and horses, and is a stockholder in the Pine Valley Butter and Cheese Company, and the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator and Lumber Company of Neillsville. For three years Mr. Goldammer was a member of Company A, Third Regiment, Wisconsin National Guard. He has held the office of township clerk for three years, and at the election of 1914 ran for the office of county clerk, on the Republican ticket, making a good run. His place is well improved and two years ago he erected a good silo. He was married June 24, 1914, to Rosa B. Puttkamer, a native of Clark County and daughter of Fred Puttkamer. He and his wife have one child, who was born Feb. 19, 1916, and named Albert Charles.

Julius Goldammer, formerly one of the active citizens of Pine Valley Township, a man highly esteemed in his day but now deceased, came to this country with his parents, when 9 years of age, from Saxony, Germany, about 1839. The family settled in Sheboygan County, Wis., from which section Julius came at the age of 21 years to Clark County, driving into the county with an ox team. Securing eighty acres of timber land in Section 5, Pine Valley Township, he set to work to clear it, a task that he finally accomplished; and in addition he bought other land until he owned 280 acres. On this farm he raised a considerable amount of stock and was successful as an agriculturist. He also took an active and beneficial interest in other enterprises, including the furniture factory, the addition on the west side of the river, which he helped to lay out, the cheese factory, which he started, and the Pine Valley Cheese and Butter Company, of which he was secretary. Forty years ago he built the first good barn in this section, measuring 34 by 50 feet in size. His death, which occurred July 29, 1905, when he was 66 years old, caused much regret throughout this part of the county. Mr. Goldammer married Wil-



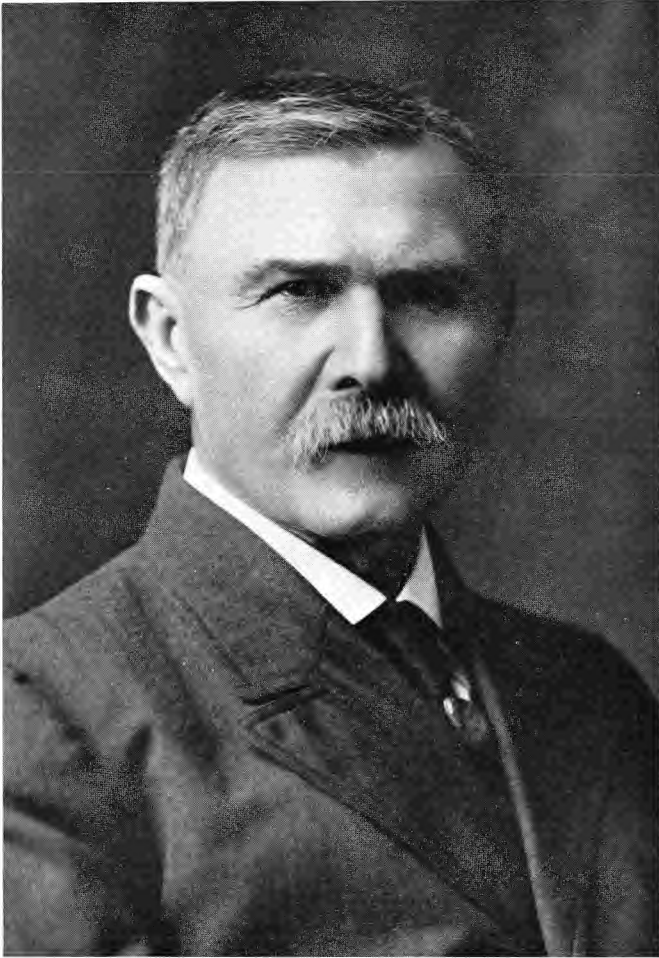
MR. AND MRS. J. H. RUDE

helmina Handt, of Grant Township, and they had a large family of twelve children: George, Mary, Ada, Emma, Otto, Louis, Ernest, William, Alvin, Paul, Charles and Martha. Mr. Goldammer was a faithful member of the German Lutheran Church and at different times he held local office, serving efficiently for eight successive years as township treasurer, and as school clerk of District No. 3, for fourteen years. In politics he was a Republican. Mrs. Goldammer is still living, at the age of 72 years.

John H. Rude, a veteran of the Civil War, and a respected resident of Neillsville, Wis., where he has lived for many years, was born in Norway, Sept. 26, 1843, son of Oliver Rude and Cornelia Thompson, his wife. Oliver was a building contractor in the province of Tellmarken, Norway, where he was born, reared and married, and where six children were born to him—John, Esther, Thomas, Isabelle, Annie and one that died in infancy. In 1861 Oliver Rude came with his family to the United States, locating at Mt. Prairie, Minn., where he rented an improved farm. He remained in that state about seven years, during which time he was moving about farming and building. He then went to Dakota, leaving his family on the farm, except his wife, who had died two years after arriving in this country. In Dakota he worked at the carpenter's trade, remaining there about five years, after which he traveled from one place to another, finally dying on his farm in Minnesota in 1878. John Rude had only about six weeks schooling in Norway before he accompanied his parents to the United States, and had been associated with his father in industrial pursuits. He was 19 years old when he landed in Minnesota and began working out on farms during the summer and in the woods during the winter, assisting in log-driving in the spring. On January 2, 1862 he joined Company B, of the Nineteenth Wisconsin Regiment, at Houston, Minn. They were sent to LaCrosse, Wis., where they recruited for about a month and were then mustered in at Racine, Wis. They were sent to Madison, Wis., to guard prisoners and after being thus occupied for six months went to Norfolk, Va., being detailed as guard there and at Portsmouth, Va., for about three months. In the fall they took part in the battle at Suffolk, Va., and remained there during the winter of 1862-63. After much moving about, late in the spring of 1863, they were sent to New Bern, N. C., to guard that city, and while there had a skirmish with the enemy. Then they went back to Virginia, to take part in the battle of Drury's Bluff, and the battle of Petersburg, afterwards proceeding to Newport News to recruit, the regiment being by this time considerably reduced in numbers by death, wounds and sickness. They next saw service at Yorktown, then returned to Newport News and took part in the battle of Fair Oaks, Va. Mr. Rude being then attacked by sickness, was sent to the general hospital at Norfolk, where he stayed about a month. He was in Richmond after it was vacated by the rebels, and after that went to Fredericksburg and Warrentown, then to Washington, D. C., where he was mustered out, returning to the farm at Houston, Minn. There he worked in a store for three years, then in the woods in winter and on the Mississippi drive in spring. The next harvest season he worked on farms in Iowa, and in this manner was occupied generally until 1873, in which year he came to Neillsville, where

he found employment as a carpenter and painter. A year later he married, bought a village lot, and erected a frame house, which, after three years was burned. Then he disposed of his lot to Judge James O'Neill, and erected on an adjoining lot the house where he now lives. In 1909, he went to the Dakotas in the employ of the Great Northern, painting and repairing stations along the road. At Minot he was struck by a passenger train, crushing the ribs and bones of his left side, which since time he has lived a retired life. Mr. Rude is a Grand Army man and a Mason. He adheres to the Lutheran faith. His wife, Martha Peterson, daughter of Peter Strand, a farmer in Norway, died in August, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Rude were the parents of five children: Georgia, Josephine, Oscar, John and Mary. Mary was lost under distressing circumstances, being burned to death when 6 years and 7 months old; Josephine is the wife of Peter Johnson, of Neillsville; Oscar, a soldier of the Spanish-American War, is dead; John, formerly a school teacher and salesman, is in the United States Army, his original service being at Camp Grant; Mary is a teacher.

Frederick Sternitzky, one of the pioneers of Lynn Township, now deceased, was born in Kleinujeschitz, Germany, Oct. 26, 1806. His father died when Frederick was 11 years old, and the latter grew up and became a laborer. About 1831 he married Helena Dietz, who was born July 13, 1813, and for some years he continued to reside in Germany, where four children were born to him, Charles, Gottlieb (or James), Susan and William. On June 24, 1840, the family left Germany for America, where they landed after a three months' passage in a sailing vessel. Mr. Sternitzky had no particular place in view when he came, merely wishing to establish a new home in a country of wider opportunities. His first location was at Buffalo, N. Y., but in the following spring he came west to Milwaukee, Wis., and there, or in that vicinity followed the occupation of laborer on farms or otherwise until 1856. While residing there his family was increased by the birth of six more children, John, Ernest, Wilhelmina, Henry, Edward and Albert, the last mentioned of whom, however, died young. In 1856, in company with the Yankee and Kleinschmidt families, Mr. Sternitzky, with his own family, set out for Clark County, driving with a four-ox team and bringing with him two cows and a few household goods. The trip occupied three weeks and for the last three miles the party had to cut their way through the woods, arriving at last at the site of what is now Lynn Village. They located on a tract of 200 acres in Section 8, the oldest son, Charles, buying the land from the Government. Eighty acres of this tract lying in the village of Lynn became the family homestead. Here Mr. Sternitzky built a log house of two rooms, 18 by 28 feet, making his own split shingles and floors and sawing lumber with a rip saw. Their nearest neighbor was two miles away by trail, and Neillsville, Black River Falls and Sparta were their trading posts. From Neillsville supplies had to be carried on the back to the farm. There Mr. Sternitzky made his home for the rest of his life, becoming in time one of the prominent citizens of the township. In religious faith he was a German Lutheran and services were often held in his log house. He also helped to establish the church of that denomination in Grant Township.



HENRY STERNITZKY

In his early days he had served in Poland as a soldier in the Germany army, but was a quiet home-like man, of thoroughly honest character, and of great patience in times of trouble and adversity. His life was prolonged to the advanced age of 95 years, terminating Oct. 25, 1901. His wife died Feb. 20, 1900.

Henry Julius Gottlieb Sternitzky, a prosperous farmer of Lynn Township, was born at Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 22, 1849, and is a son of Frederick and Helena (Dietz) Sternitzky, two of the earliest settlers in this township, to which they came when he was a child of 6½ years. Their farm was located on the present site of Lynn Village, and there he grew up, assisting his father to clear the land. His educational opportunities were limited, but he attended for awhile the log schoolhouse two miles west of the homestead and later the school in District No. 1. In time, his parents growing old, the home place came into his possession, and he cared for them as long as they lived. To the original tract of eighty acres he added eighty more and has further improved and developed the farm until it is now a fine piece of agricultural property. He built the present frame house of thirteen rooms, and the barn, measuring 36 by 70 feet. He raises Guernsey cattle, a good grade of horses and Plymouth Rock chickens, and also has a good orchard growing apples and plums. Mr. Sternitzky is a member of the Lynn Fire Insurance Company, for which he is agent, and is president of the Cyclone Insurance Company. He is the present chairman of the Lynn Township board, elected 1914, now serving his third term, and having previously served as treasurer, assessor and clerk. For the last thirty years he has been a trustee of the Missouri Synod Lutheran Church, of which he is a member. Mr. Sternitzky was married June 7, 1876, to Johanna Hillmann, who was born in Washington County, Wis., April 21, 1854, daughter of Ernest and Rosa (Tischer) Hillmann. Her parents were natives of Germany, who were married in Wisconsin and settled as farmers near Jackson, in Washington County, where they spent their lives. They had a large family of twelve children. Mr. and Mrs. Sternitzky have had eight children, two of whom—Carl and another infant—are now deceased. The survivors are: Rose, now Mrs. August Arndt, of Neillsville; Robert, a station agent, residing at Rothschild, Wis.; Walter, who lives in Lynn Township, Wis.; Helen, now Mrs. H. Haaz, of Loganville, Wis.; and Anna and Lovilla, who are residing at home.

Henry Born Veefkind, one of the developers of Clark County, in honor of whom the station on the "Soo Line" railroad in Sherman Township was named, was born in Leyden, Holland, Oct. 3, 1834. He became farmer and dye manufacturer, and was married in Holland to Marie Reyst, who was born in Leyden, Holland, July 29, 1850. For a number of years after his marriage Mr. Veefkind remained in his native land, and there all his children were born, namely: Christine, who is still living in Holland; John, Caspar, Clara, Mary and Rika. In 1876 the family emigrated to Wisconsin, locating in Sherman Township, Clark County, where he secured a tract of eighty acres of land on which Veefkind station is now located. Though he subsequently bought and sold many acres, this tract always remained the old homestead. In those early days Mr. Veefkind

farmed with an ox team, and being a rugged man, fond of outdoor life, often walked to Neillsville or Spencer. He encouraged the coming of the railroad and when the station was established became the first postmaster. He also established a store and started the first farmers' cheese factory in this section. Although a slight-built man, he was an indefatigable worker, while his nature was cast in a somewhat stern and judicial mold. He died at Veefkind in 1909, a man of 75 years, with a worthy record as pioneer and citizen. In 1912 his wife passed away at the same place.

Edward Schultz, a former civil engineer and farmer of Veefkind, Sherman Township, who at one time filled the office of county surveyor, was born at Dunkirk, N. Y., May 1, 1866, and died at Veefkind, Nov. 21, 1910. He struck out for himself at an early age and educated himself as a civil engineer and surveyor, in which capacity he surveyed the line of the "Soo" railroad from Marshfield to Greenwood, Clark County, through Veefkind, which later became his home, and where he married Mary Veefkind, daughter of Henry Born Veefkind. He also did the construction work on this line of railroad and gave many years of his life to similar work in other sections, his work being always well done. In 1901 he purchased the old Veefkind homestead, where the last ten years of his life were spent. He filled the position of postmaster at Veefkind after his father-in-law's death, in 1909, until the rural route was established, when the office was abolished; and for a time he was in partnership with John Veefkind in a stave and bolt mill located near the station. His service in the office of Clark County surveyor has been already mentioned. A man of elevated principles, he was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. At his death—an event much regretted by the entire community—he left eight children: Lowell, Edna, Coba, Mary, Edward, Jr., Lester, Arlie and Margaret. His wife Mary, who was born in Holland, July 17, 1864, is now residing on the old family homestead at Veefkind, and conducts a general store. A genial pleasant lady, she is popular among a wide acquaintance.

Joseph Rondorf, who is aiding in the agricultural development of York Township, having a farm in Section 16, which he has developed from primitive conditions, was born in Dane County, Wis., Aug. 16, 1855, on the farm of his parents, Hilarius and Maria (Schell) Rondorf. The parents were born in Germany and came to the United States in 1852, journeying west and northwest until they came to Madison, Wis., where the railroad ended. Then renting a farm in Dane County, they resided on it six years, and at the end of that time moved to Monroe County, where Hilarius Rondorf bought eighty acres of wild land, on which he built a log house and barn, thus beginning the work of improvement. Having cleared his land, he bought 120 acres more, thus making 200 in all, and he spent the remainder of his life. In 1863 after the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in Company K, 36th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the conflict. He and his wife had two children. Elizabeth is the wife of Henry Trinkes, a farmer of La Crosse County. Joseph remained at home until he was 28 years old. He was then a married man, having been united in matrimony with Odelia Algree, on May 16, 1880, in Monroe County. Her father's name was Carl Algree; his occupation that of



MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH RONDORF AND FAMILY

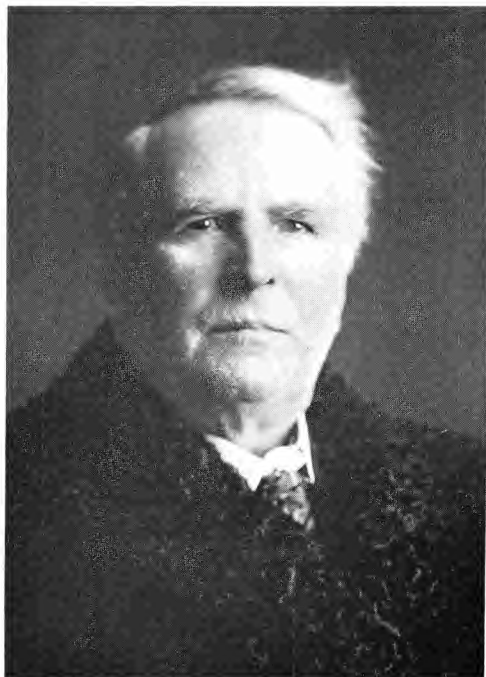
farming. Residing for two years on the home farm after his marriage, he then came to Clark County, having previously purchased an eighty-acre tract of land in Section 16, York Township. The land was wild and he had to build a house, in which he and his wife took up their abode. He also erected a log barn and with a team of oxen began the arduous work of clearing the land. Fifteen years after moving onto the farm, he bought forty acres more, then, finding the log house too small—his family having been increased by the birth of two more children—he built an eleven-room brick residence, and also replaced the old log barn with a modern structure, 40 by 74 feet in size. He also put up several smaller buildings. He is now engaged in raising Holstein cattle and Percheron horses, and in addition to his immediate farming operations, is a stockholder in the Wausau Packing Company. For a number of years Mr. Rondorf served as supervisor of his township and he has been school treasurer for twenty years. His wife died Jan. 21, 1913. He and his wife have two children: Mamie, now Mrs. A. Dorn, of Eau Claire, Wis., and Ralle, who is in the United States service as a motor repairing expert. Henry and Ida both died in infancy.

James Hughes, an energetic and successful farmer of Grant Township, was born in this township in 1875, on the farm of his parents, William and Hannah (Collins) Hughes. He acquired his education in District School, No. 5, and remained at home until he was 26 years old. He then bought eighty acres in Section 15, there being a barn and granary on the place. The former he improved by making it into a basement barn, and he also built a house of eight rooms, these and other improvements increasing the value of the property. Here Mr. Hughes carried on general farming, raising Holstein cattle and Percheron horses. He is, besides, a member of the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator and Lumber Company of Neillsville and of the company operating the Wausau Packing Plant, and is a patron of the Pleasant Ridge Cheese Factory. Of his eighty-acre farm he cultivates only about forty acres, renting his mother's place. Mr. Hughes was married Aug. 16, 1911, to Nettie B. Short, and has two children: Donald, now 4 years old, and Aileen, 16 months. In the Liberty Loan drives of 1917, Mr. Hughes was appointed chairman of town of Grant.

Mrs. William Hughes, proprietor of a good estate in Grant Township, and a lady widely known and respected, was born in County Cork, Ireland, May 30, 1848. Her parents were Jeremiah and Mary (Smith) Collins, who were engaged in farming and who died in their native land when their daughter Hannah, the subject of this sketch was only 2 years old. There were seven children in their family: Ellen, Thomas, Catherine, Andrew, Mary, Michael and Hannah, all of whom emigrated, six of them coming to the United States and Ellen going to Australia. Hannah, who was placed in the care of relatives, remained in Ireland until she was 9 years old, at which time she joined her sister Mary in Connecticut, and subsequently until she was 18 years old she lived with different members of the family in succession. She then came to Pleasant Ridge, Clark County, Wis., to join Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Campbell, and here she met and married Joseph Milton Cook, their wedding taking place June 16, 1866. Mr. Cook, who was a native of Erie County, Penn., took up a homestead in Section

15, Grant Township, but owned altogether five different tracts of forty acres each, located in different places. Moving into the log house which stood on their land in Section 15, they began the life of pioneer farmers and lived happily together until Mr. Cook's death, which took place when he was but 45 years old. He was an upright, honorable and dependable man, and was also progressive and enterprising. Mrs. Hughes, not to be behind-hand with her husband, had the first rag carpet in this section, bringing it from Fond du Lac, but has never used it, keeping it rolled up. Some time after the death of her first husband, Mr. Cook, she married William Hughes, a native of Canada and son of James and Margaret (Meyer) Hughes, both of whom were born in Ireland, the former in Kilkenny County, and the latter in Tipperary County. His parents had emigrated to Canada soon after their marriage and came from there in later years to Pleasant Ridge, Grant Township, this county, where they subsequently died. Their son William, however, had long preceded them to this county. He was a blacksmith by trade and one of the first to follow that occupation in Neillsville. He was a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Hughes died Nov. 29, 1908. He left eight children: Mary, now deceased, who was the wife of Louie Handke; James, of whom special mention is made elsewhere in this volume, and William, Daniel, John, Margaret, Michael and Archibald. Of Mrs. Hughes' first marriage to Mr. Cook, there was one child born, Samuel, who was 11 months and 2 weeks old when his father died, and who is now living on his father's original homestead. Three years ago Mrs. Hughes located a homestead near Union, Dawson County, Mont.

Henry Herbert Christofferson, M. D., of Colby, Wis., was born at Waupaca, Wis., March 27, 1875. His parents were James and Sophia Christofferson, the mother's family name being Anderson. They were natives of Denmark, in which country they were married. Coming to the United States in 1865, they settled in Waupaca County, Wis., taking a homestead and living for a number of years amid pioneer surroundings, the father having to carry supplies on his back for many miles. He was a carpenter by trade and spent several years in Oshkosh as a builder. He and his wife are now living in Waupaca, where, in 1915 they celebrated their golden wedding. They had four sons and one daughter, all of the sons becoming physicians. The daughter, Mary, is now dead. Andrew L. is a physician at Oshkosh, Wis.; Peter J., is following the same profession at Waupaca, and Henry H. and Albert M., at Colby. Henry H. Christofferson acquired his elementary education in the public schools of Waupaca County and was graduated from the Waupun high school in the class of 1898. After that he spent two years in Battle Creek Academy, at Battle Creek, Mich., and in 1902 was graduated from the medical department of St. Louis (Mo.) University. He then located at Loyal, Clark County, where he practiced for over nine years, at the end of that time coming to Colby and forming a partnership with his brother Albert. On Aug. 1, 1917, a corporation was formed, the Colby Medical Association, with A. L. Schemmer, president; Albert M. Christofferson, vice president, and H. H. Christofferson, secretary and treasurer. Besides having a good medical practice Dr. Christofferson is president of the Clark County Medical Society, and



CHARLES FULLMER



MR. AND MRS. DAVID J. FULLMER

a member of the state medical society. He was one of the organizers of the Citizens State Bank of Loyal, and is one of its present directors, and is secretary and treasurer of the Clark County Telephone Company. For six years he was a member of the Loyal City Council, and in 1914 was elected to the Clark County board of supervisors, in which position he is still serving, being a member of the road and bridge committee. His fraternal society affiliations are with Colby Lodge, No. 204, F. & A. M., and the Chapter at Neillsville. Dr. Christofferson was married July 26, 1899, to Ricke Christianson, who was born at Racine, Wis., in 1876, daughter of Nels Christianson. Her father was a merchant at Racine who died when she was young, and whose only other child was a daughter, now the wife of Lynn Church, who is connected with the employment department of the Marshall Field store at Chicago.

Charles Byron Fullmer, who is engaged in operating the pioneer Fullmer Farm in Section 11, Loyal Township, was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, near Ridgeway, about twelve miles from Niagara Falls, Dec. 9, 1855, son of David J. and Julia (Herbert) Fullmer. He was brought to this county with his parents in 1866, and grew to manhood on the home farm, which he helped to clear and improve. When a young man he spent four seasons in the woods and on the river drive, and also engaged in threshing in the Dakotas for a while. At one time he operated a cheese factory in connection with O. J. Smith. Since coming into possession of the home farm he has operated it successfully and with profitable results. His home is managed by his sister, Hettie A. Fullmer. Although taking a deep interest in everything calculated to promote the welfare of his township and county he has never cared to seek public office. Fraternally he is associated with the Masons and Woodmen at Greenwood.

David J. Fullmer, a pioneer, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1829, the son of Benjamin Franklin Fullmer. The family in America originated with three brothers, Conrad, George and Andrew Fullmer, who came from Germany. They had many exciting adventures as colonists, and for a time, George and Andrew were held in captivity by the Indians. Benjamin Franklin Fullmer was born in Buffalo, N. Y., July 5, 1798, and died Sept. 14, 1831. He and his wife had four children: Sarah A., born Nov. 16, 1821, died Oct. 23, 1831; Catherine M., born May 23, 1823, died in 1893; Alfred D. was born May 20, 1825; David J. was born Feb. 14, 1829, and died March 27, 1900. David J. lost his father when he was two and a half years old, and was reared by his uncles, Colonel Spitzer, of Bloomington, Ill., and Jacob Fullmer, of Canada. He was married Sept. 14, 1851, at Meadville, Pa., by Hon. William Culberton, to Julia A. Herbert, born at Cambridge Springs, Pa., Sept. 8, 1828. After their marriage, they moved to Canada, where for seven years he worked at his trade as a mechanic, and where their four oldest children were born. In 1858 they moved to Iron Ridge, Wis., where he was employed for seven years at his trade, and where two more children were born. In the fall of 1865 he came to Loyal Township, this county, driving by ox team from Toma. In Loyal Township he secured 160 acres of wild timberland in section 11. There were no roads in the vicinity, but he soon secured the construction of one. For

a time he worked at his trade in Neillsville, making the trip back and forth on foot every two weeks. With the passing of the years he attained prosperity, replaced his original log cabin with a frame building, and constructed other farm buildings as necessity required, until he had a good place. He died March 27, 1900, and his wife Oct. 16, 1908. In the family there were ten children: Hervey H. and Herbert R. (twins), born July 9, 1852; Charles B., born Dec. 9, 1854; Eva Mary, born Sept. 9, 1856; Benjamin F., born July 7, 1861; Carrie Effie, born Oct. 11, 1863; Ella Martha, born April 15, 1866; Lee David, born Aug. 2, 1868; Hettie A., born June 7, 1880; and Lois J., born Aug. 5, 1882. Julia A. Herbert, Mrs. David J. Fullmer, was the daughter of Jacob B. (Jr.) and Rebecca (Danner) Herbert, and granddaughter of Sir Jacob B. Herbert. Sir Jacob B. Herbert, by his marriage to Miss Venote, a lady of French extraction, had two children, Jacob B., Jr., and Nancy. Jacob B., Jr., was born in Point Pleasant, N. J., July 21, 1777, and died Dec. 9, 1873. He was a sea captain, and the old sailing vessel which he commanded was dry docked on the coast of Africa at the beginning of the War of 1914. By his first marriage to Elinor Baily he had several children. By his marriage, Oct. 21, 1827, to Rebecca Danner, who died March 16, 1886, he had eight children: Julia A., born Sept. 8, 1828, and died Oct. 16, 1908; Mariam, born Dec. 29, 1830, and died Feb. 1, 1831; Mary C., born July 29, 1831; Henry J., born April 3, 1833, and died Jan. 18, 1910; Hettie M., born Dec. 11, 1834, and died Aug. 22, 1909; Elizabeth C., Feb. 25, 1837; Alma J., May 8, 1841; and Marilla S., born June 24, 1843.

William Henry Hannah, proprietor of the old Hannah homestead, in Section 14, Weston Township, was born on his parents' farm in Section 4, this township, Oct. 7, 1879, the place being known as the Rob Ross Farm. The parents, Charles G. and Mary (Boon) Hannah, had settled there in 1869, coming from Canada, the father, a lumber contractor, working some years for his maternal uncle, Robert Ross, later securing eighty acres, which in time, through much hard work and subsequent purchases, he developed into the estate of 240 acres now known as Cottonwood Farm. William Henry Hannah was 5 years old when his parents moved to the farm on which he now resides, but which then was merely a tract of wild land. The nearest school was at Neillsville, but he had no chance to attend it and his education has been self acquired. In his youth he worked in lumber camps for his father, and later ran his own camp one winter on Collie Creek. Later he took up farm work, and seven years ago—his father having died in 1907—took over the old home farm, which he is now conducting, and which now contains 280 acres of land. He is engaged in general farming, raising polled Durham cattle, a good grade of horses and Poland hogs. The barn, 40 by 50 feet, built by his father, he has enlarged to the size of 40 by 84 feet, and has also built a silo, 16 by 14 by 24 feet. He has also put up machine sheds, hog pen and chicken house, raising Rhode Island Red chickens. He was a stockholder in the Christie Creamery before it was sold to Mr. Hauser. For six years he has served as school clerk, his fraternal society affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen and Beavers, and he is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Hannah was married to Elma Neverman, of Neillsville, daughter of William Neverman, her father being a pioneer of Clark County.

Charles Godfrey Hannah, who died at the age of 69 years, in Weston Township, in 1907, had been a resident of Clark County since 1869. He was a native of St. George, Canada, and son of James Godfrey and Jane (Nugent) Hannah, James being from England and his wife Jane, from Ireland. They were married at St. George, where they always resided after coming to America, he being a watch and clock maker by trade. By a previous marriage, James G. Hannah had four children. Of this marriage with Jane Nugent three children were born, Charles, Emma and Mary. Charles G. Hannah grew to manhood in Canada. He was only 11 years old when his father died and he then had to look out for himself to a large extent or at least, contribute in part to his own support. When old enough he engaged in logging and lumbering as a contractor. On Nov. 3, 1863, he was married in Canada to Mary Boon, who was born in County Derry, Ireland, April 4, 1840, daughter of Charles and Nancy (Hughes) Boon, the father being a linen weaver by trade. The Boon family emigrated to Canada in 1847, where they landed after an eight weeks' voyage in a sailing vessel. They formed quite a large party, there being fourteen children, all of whom, however, are now dead, except Mary (Mrs. Hannah). Charles Boon spent the rest of his life farming in Canada, where he died at the age of 80 years. His wife died at the age of 89. Charles G. Hannah and wife resided in Canada for seven years after their marriage, he continuing in the lumber business. It was his occupation that brought him to Clark County in 1869, when he arrived here with his wife, and three children, Nancy, Eliza and James. First locating at Neillsville, he engaged in the lumbering business, having a camp located on Black River and one on Collie Creek. His first contract work was for Robert Ross and later he worked for George H. Ray. Mr. Ross was a relative of his, being an uncle on the mother's side, and Mr. Hannah and his family lived for five years in a log house on the Ross place in Section 4, he managing the camp and she doing the work for the men. He cleared his uncle's place and then bought eighty acres of wild land in Section 14, Weston Township—a tract to which there was no road. On it he built a log house of three rooms, to which he later added a kitchen. Three more children had been born to him—Robert, Ellen and William—in Section 4; and later two others—Cinda and Minnie—were born on the farm in Section 14. Mr. Hannah began the improvement of this latter tract with an ox team and one cow, and when he could not borrow a neighbor's team he walked to Neillsville for supplies. Mrs. Hannah spun wool to make socks, caps and mittens for the family, her sewing being done by hand, as she had no machine. For a number of years they had up-hill work, as Mr. Hannah often suffered from rheumatism contracted in his camp work and on the river, his work on river drives being continued for nineteen years. In time, however, he increased the size of his farm to 240 acres and it is now known as the Cottonwood Farm. Nearly all the land was cleared by himself and he was always a hard worker. He also built a frame house of eleven rooms—a very commodious and comfortable dwelling—and a good

barn. His son, William Henry, is now proprietor of the farm, which he is conducting on a profitable basis. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Peter Rasmussen, a well-to-do agriculturist of Thorp Township, was born in Denmark, Oct. 28, 1860, son of Hans and Annie Rasmussen, his father, a shoemaker by trade, dying in Denmark, 1885, and the mother in 1884. Peter came to America in 1882, locating first in Marshfield, Wis., where he worked two years in the sawmills, and then on farms until 1885. In that year he settled in Withee Township, Clark County, buying two acres of wild land, which he cleared and improved, selling it in 1897. During the next two years he resided in Thorp Village and then bought his present place of eighty acres in Section 29, Thorp Township, on which he has made all the improvements, having cleared all the land but nine acres. In 1913 he built a barn, 36 by 72, with stone basement and stalls for twenty head of cattle, three box stalls and accommodations for six head of horses. Mr. Rasmussen is raising graded Holsteins, milking fifteen cows and also marketing some hogs. His horses are of the Percheron breed, and his principal crops hay, corn and oats. On Aug. 9, 1889, Mr. Rasmussen was united in marriage with Annie Anderson, who was born in Sweden, Oct. 14, 1870, daughter of Ben and E. Catherine (Burns) Anderson, who spent the span of their years in Sweden. Her father, a miller, was born in 1821, and died in 1887. The mother was born in 1825, and died in 1888. The daughter Annie, came to America in 1888, locating in Thorp, where she became acquainted with Mr. Rasmussen. Of their marriage eleven children have been born: Ida, Sept. 3, 1890, now Mrs. Jens Gorden, of Stanley, Wis.; Elsie, Aug. 14, 1892, wife of L. Robinson, of Stanley; Axel, Feb. 9, 1894, who is a National Army man, as cook in Company B, 5th Engineers; Carl, Jan. 24, 1898, who is a resident of Minnesota; Walter, March 20, 1901, Robert, May 22, 1903; Everett, Dec. 11, 1905; Mabel, June 11, 1908, and Mildred, Nov. 22, 1912, all of whom are residing at home; George, born Nov. 10, 1896, who died Nov. 18, 1906, and Leland, born Dec. 19, 1898, who died March 26, 1899. Ida has one child, Wilfred, born June 5, 1914, and Elsie has two children, Bernice, born June 7, 1912, and De Forest, born Jan. 22, 1915.

Wilbur Kayhart, a representative young farmer of Marathon County, residing just across the Clark County line, was born on the homestead where he now lives, July 13, 1878, son of Hiram Kayhart, of whom a memoir appears elsewhere in this volume. He was educated in the district schools of Holton Township, and grew to manhood on the farm where he has always lived and of which he is now the proprietor. He was married, April 2, 1903, to Ada Winchell, who was born on her father's homestead in Clark County, Dec. 8, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Kayhart are the parents of seven children: Blanche, born Jan. 4, 1904; Albert, Aug. 17, 1905; Helen, Sept. 27, 1907; Floyd, Sept. 24, 1909; Idella, Aug. 16, 1911, and Donald and Dorothy, Sept. 2, 1915, the two last mentioned being twins. The family attend the M. E. Church. In politics Mr. Kayhart is a Republican.



MR. AND MRS. PETER RASMUSSEN

Solon Larson, who has been engaged in agriculture in Section 30, Thorp Township for nearly thirty-five years, is a native of Denmark, born Jan. 6, 1854, son of Lars Larson, and his wife, whose maiden name was Bertha Jensen. The father died in 1881, at the age of 78 years, the mother in 1889, at the same age. It was in the year 1880 that Solon Larson emigrated to the United States, a young man of 26 years. Locating in Marshfield, Wis., he worked in saw-mills there for three years and then came to Clark County, where he bought the eighty acres of wild land in Section 30, Thorp Township, that he has since developed into his present farm. In the log cabin that he first built he lived until 1889, and then erected his present frame house. At the time he built the cabin, or soon after, he also put up a log barn and began farming with oxen, which he used for ten years. In 1900 he built a barn 30 by 62 feet in size, with stone basement, stalls for seventeen cattle and five horses and space for forty tons of hay, having also another hay barn. In 1911 he built a concrete silo of eighty tons capacity. Mr. Larson is engaged in raising Holstein cattle, having a full-blooded bull, and milking seventeen cows. His usual crops are hay, oats, barley and corn. In 1894, Mr. Larson was elected treasurer of Thorp Township, and is still serving in that office. He is also treasurer of the school board of District No. 3, in which he has served at intervals for twenty years. Mr. Larson was married June 3, 1882, to Bertha Jensen, who was born in Denmark, May 7, 1861, daughter of Jens Hansen and wife. Her parents, who never came to America, are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Larson have had eight children: Carrie, now Mrs. M. Larson of Chippewa County, Wis.; Louis, deceased; Mary, wife of Joe Oshkoski, of Ashland, Wis.; Axel, who resides at Nekoosa, Wis.; Christian, who is a teacher; Agnes, a resident of Minneapolis, and Benhard, who resides at home. Carrie has one child, Howard. Mary has three children: Minnie, Harvey and Serene. Axel has one child, Donald.

Albert Rueth, a prosperous citizen of Fremont Township, who, for a number of years has been interested both in agriculture and mercantile business, and has achieved success, was born at Sun Prairie, Dane County, Wis., Aug. 26, 1856, son of Michael and Margaret Rueth. The parents were born and married in Bavaria, Germany, the father being a miller and baker by occupation. In 1844 they came to the United States by sailing vessel, being seven weeks on the ocean. Arriving in Wisconsin, they settled in Dane County, Michael Rueth becoming manager of the mill at Madison. Later he took land in that vicinity, built a log cabin and with the aid of an ox team cleared a farm. For awhile he worked out for a Mr. Baker, earning 20 cents a day and having to take his wages in pork and flour. Sometimes he had to walk to Milwaukee, a distance of about eighty miles, carrying flour home on his back the entire distance. It was in 1854 that he started breaking his land. After getting a crop of wheat he hauled it to Milwaukee, being ten days on the trip, and after paying expenses found himself with just 70 cents clear profit. He and his wife resided there until near the close of their lives, Mrs. Rueth dying in Dane County, in 1902, at the age of 83 years. He survived her several years, dying in Clark County in 1906, at the age of 94. They were members of the Catholic Church, at-

tending mass at the homes of their neighbors, where services were held in early days. Mr. Rueth helped to build the first Catholic Church in his township, a log structure, which was known as St. Joseph's Church. He and his wife had three children: Michael, now residing in St. Paul, Minn.; Albert, of Fremont Township, and Margaret, who is the wife of Julius Meyer. Albert Rueth acquired his education in the district school, for the most part, but attended Watertown College for one year. He was reared on his parents' farm and was engaged in agricultural work for some years, but after being overcome by heat one summer, gave it up, and in the fall of the same year established himself as a merchant at Sun Prairie, where he conducted a store for thirty-one years. He also became interested in a farm, which he still owns, and while there served as a member of the village board. There also he married Mary Badz, of Bristol, Wis., whose parents were natives of Germany, settled in Dane County, in 1848, where the father, Peter Badz, cleared a farm. Through Mr. Gates, a father-in-law of Mr. Rueth became interested in the agricultural possibilities of Clark County, and accordingly he removed with his family to this county, buying 160 acres of wild land in Section 5, Fremont Township. On this he erected good buildings, including a brick house of ten rooms; a barn, 32 by 96 feet, and a sheep shed. In time he increased his holdings until he now has 858 acres of land in Fremont Township. On a farm he owns, in Section 8, he built a barn, 32 by 120 feet. After being engaged for some years in the raising of Shropshire sheep, Mr. Rueth discontinued that branch of farming, and confined his stock raising operations to Shorthorn cattle, and a good grade of horses. He has turned over the management of his business to his sons, George and Peter. Mr. and Mrs. Rueth are the parents of four children: Anna, residing at home; George, engaged in mercantile business; Edward, who is engaged in Red Cross work in Germany, having been sent there from the United States, and Peter, who is also in the mercantile business.

William Reinheimer, who is successfully carrying on farming and dairying in Section 26, Sherman Township, and has also other financial interests, was born in a log farm-house in Scott Township, Sheboygan County, Wis., March 6, 1856, son of Daniel and Reginia (Emley) Reinheimer. The parents were natives of Wittemberg, Germany, but came to this country when single and were married in Ohio. Daniel Reinheimer, who was a carpenter, emigrated in the early forties, and subsequently followed his trade in Ohio and later in Wisconsin, to which state he came in 1854, locating on wild land in Sheboygan County. After having cleared a farm there he died at the age of 83 years. His wife died much earlier, at the age of 57. They had a large family numbering eleven or twelve children, of whom William was one of the youngest. William Reinheimer acquired his education in the log school house of his district. He was eight years old when the family moved three miles east in the same township and there he attended the Batavia school, a frame structure. Growing to manhood on the farm, he started out for himself at the age of 22 years and during the summer of 1879 worked in Nebraska. In the same year, on December 4, he was married to Catherine Illian, of Scott Township, She-



WILLIAM REINHEIMER AND FAMILY

boygan County, Wis., a daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth Illian. Frederick Illian, a pioneer, having been born in Damstoft, Germany, and after coming to this country, spending his remaining years in Scott Township, Sheboygan County. Mr. and Mrs. Reinheimer came to Clark County on their wedding trip, arriving here December 8, and making their temporary residence at the home of the Fisher brothers, with whom they were acquainted and who had come to the county before them. The journey after reaching Spencer, was made in a sleigh. Mr. Reinheimer had made a visit to this locality the previous winter but had not then bought any land. However, a month before his marriage he had come here directly from Nebraska and bought a tract of eighty acres in Section 26, Sherman Township. The land was wild and without buildings, and there was no road by the place. Until December, 1880, Mr. and Mrs. Reinheimer resided in a little log house on the Fisher farm, and then moved into a similar house on their own land, which he had built, and which measured 16 by 24 feet, and contained four rooms, two below and two above. Since then it has been improved and remodeled into the present commodious dwelling. When they started farming here they had a yoke of oxen, one cow and four chickens. Mr. Reinheimer had ten acres of the place chopped by hired labor. He often carried butter and eggs to Spencer, following a foot-path through the woods, and returning with groceries on his back. It was ten years before he got a horse. In time—some twenty-two or twenty-three years ago—he bought 160 acres more land, lying across the road in Section 23, and cleared it, as well as the original tract, also building a barn; his son, William F., who now lives there, building the house. The place is called Clover Leaf Farm. Mr. Reinheimer keeps a good grade of cattle and horses, and formerly had a flock of 100 sheep. He plants his crops according to a general rotation plan. In 1885 he built on his original farm a good basement barn, 36 by 80 feet in size, with 18-foot posts, which was then the largest barn that had been erected in Sherman Township. He also has a silo of 90 to 100 tons capacity. His yard is ornamented with shade and evergreen trees, and he has a good apple orchard, growing several kinds of apples, selected after considerable experimenting. His place is called "Enuf Good Farm." Mr. Reinheimer is a shareholder in the Spencer Co-operative Elevator Company, of which he was made president on its organization five years ago, and is also a director of the Spencer State Bank. He is a trustee of the Presbyterian Church at Veefkind, and has served seven years in all as township chairman—at first for five years in succession, and then, after an interval, two years more. He has also been supervisor on the township side board. He and his wife have had four children: William F., Cora, Elmer and Elenor. William F. married Minnie Gunz, and has one child, Milton Harold. Elenor died at the age of 4 months.

John Rollins, who is engaged in operating a good farm in Section 9, Fremont Township, is a native of Wisconsin, having been born in Adams County, Jan. 25, 1869, son of John and Josephine (Pishon) Rollins. The father, John, Sr., was a son of Anthony and Abigail (Herd) Rollins, Anthony being a native of Vermont, and his wife of Scotland. John Rollins, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Barton, Vt., Aug. 25, 1813.

His youth days were spent mostly in Burlington, that state, where he attended school. In those days the forests in New England had not been greatly utilized, and the lumber industry was becoming important. John Rollins, Sr., became connected with this work and subsequently followed it in Maine, where he was foreman of a gang in the woods. While residing in Maine he was married, April 28, 1845, to Josephine Pishon, a daughter of Isaiah H. and Abigail (Knowlton) Pishon. The original form of her family name was De Pishon, or De Pichon. Her father was born in Augusta, Maine, Dec. 13, 1809, and her mother, Abigail, in Vassadunkey, Maine, Jan. 19, 1808. Her own birth took place April 12, 1828. Isaiah Pishon, who was a lumberman by occupation, removed from his native state to Michigan, where he followed lumbering for a number of years and where his death occurred. His wife died in Adams County, Wis. Their children were Angeline, Charlotte, Mary, Sarah, Isaac, Jefferson and Josephine. After his marriage John Rollins, Sr., and his wife, Josephine, continued to reside in Maine for ten years or more, or until about 1856. They came west to Wisconsin, locating at Quincy, Adams County, where he became connected with a lumber company and, having a good education, was employed as compass man and timber estimator. There he and his family remained until they came to Clark County, in 1870. Their first winter in this county was spent on the north bank of Yellow River. In the following April, Mr. Rollins located on a tract of eighty acres in Section 9, Fremont Township, the lumber company giving him a life lease of the land for his services. Here he had to begin under pioneer conditions, as the land was wild, there were no roads and Indians were numerous in the vicinity. The nearest neighbors were about nine miles away, and their market was first at Necedah and later at Nasonville. The first summer they got an ox team and a cow, so had two of the most important requisites of a pioneer. The distance to Necedah was about 100 miles by the river road, and that long distance they had to drive with the ox team and a jumper—a rude sled used by the pioneers in place of a wagon, which latter few, if any, of the early settlers had; nor, indeed, would it have been easy, if possible, to drive a wagon through the woods. It used to take them a month or six weeks to make this trip. In the winter Mr. Rollins worked in the woods and in the summer was engaged in clearing his land. His first residence was a bark shanty; afterwards he built a good-sized log house, 16 by 40 feet in size, and still later he hewed pine for a log house, 20 by 30 feet. The first year he and his family ground wheat in their coffee mill, using the coarse flour thus obtained to make bread. He and his family lived on very friendly terms with the Indians, his sons going hunting with them, and they would often spend the night in his cabin, sleeping on the floor. When any of the family were sick the red men would cheerfully volunteer their services to help in any way possible. Here John Rollins, Sr., resided until his death in 1881, at the age of 67 years. He was one of the most prominent settlers in that part of the county and, being able to make land surveys, was employed to run the lines for the roads of Fremont Township. He and his family attended the Methodist Church. His wife, who is still living, has now reached the venerable age of 89 years, and resides with her son,

John, the subject of this memoir. Their children were as follows: Amanda, born in Maine, March 24, 1846; Oscar, born in Maine, Dec. 30, 1847; William, born in Maine, March 24, 1850; Charles, born in Michigan, July 23, 1852; Edgar, born in Michigan, Aug. 7, 1854; Jasper, born in Wisconsin, Feb. 18, 1859; Mildred, born in Wisconsin, July 6, 1861; Guy, born in Wisconsin, May 30, 1864; Maud, born in Wisconsin, Feb. 8, 1866; "Baby," born in Wisconsin, December, 1868, and John, born in Wisconsin, Jan. 25, 1869. John Rollins, Jr., acquired his education in a log schoolhouse and remained at home with his parents, working on the farm, except when he was employed in the woods during the winters. After his father's death he bought the old home place, which he farmed for some years until he finally sold it. He then bought his present farm of eighty acres in Section 9, Fremont Township, there being at the time a small clearing on it. Since then he has cleared about twenty-five acres and has built a barn, 48 by 56 feet in size, and a silo, 12 by 28 feet. Mr. Rollins raises good shorthorn cattle and Belgian horses, being a successful stock-raiser. He is also a shareholder in the Co-operative Elevator Company of Chili, in the Independent Implement Company, of Plano, Ill., and the Wausau Packing Plant. He is now serving as treasurer of District No. 9. Mr. Rollins was first married to Blanche Austin, a daughter of John Austin, by which union there were no children. He married, secondly, Clara L. Schultz, who was born in Minnesota, daughter of William and Bertha (Spigler) Schultz. Her father was a native of Dodge County, Wis., and her mother of Germany, and after their marriage they lived first in Minnesota, later removing to Chippewa County, Wis., where Mr. Schultz engaged in farming. He is still living, being now 64 years old, his wife died in 1916, at the age of 59. They had five children: Agie, Edith, August, Alvin and Clara L. Mr. and Mrs. Rollins are the parents of two children: Vera and Robert.

Mrs. Emma Oatman, widow of the late George I. Oatman, of Fremont Township, was born in New York, May 31, 1849, daughter of Edwin and Mary (Bates) Reed. Her father was a native of the state of Vermont, born May 21, 1822, who removed to New York State when a young man. In the early forties he was married to Mary Bates, whose father was Arvin Bates, a farmer who removed from New York State to Illinois, where Mary was born, Sept. 8, 1826. After his marriage Edwin Reed resided in New York State for about nineteen years, and then moved to Jo Daviess County, Ill., where he bought forty acres of land and established a home, he and his wife residing there until their death. Their children were: Harriett, born Oct. 21, 1847; Emma, born May 31, 1849; George A., born Oct. 3, 1851; Alice, born March 31, 1853, and Charles, born Dec. 14, 1856. Emma Reed was reared to womanhood on the parental farm in Illinois. On Oct. 21, 1872, when 23 years old, she was married in Gratiot, Wis., to George Oatman, who was born in Syracuse. His father was Reuben Oatman, who came with his family from New York State to the village of Neenah, Wis., where George was reared to manhood. The latter served in the Civil War as a member of the Second Wisconsin Volunteers. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Oatman began domestic life in Neenah, where they remained for about a year. They then moved to Marshfield, Wis., where George

Oatman worked at his trade of carpenter, that place being their home for seven years. Then, about 1880, he bought forty acres of land in Section 24, Fremont Township, Clark County. The tract was wild and he had to clear a space on which to build a log house and barn—the first requisites of a pioneer settler. Here he and his wife started in a modest way, having no superfluities, and often finding it hard to procure necessities, Mr. Oatman being obliged to raise his own oxen from calves. Being industrious and thrifty, however, in time they overcame all initial difficulties and attained to a prosperous condition, Mr. Oatman living to clear the land and built a five-room frame house and several barns. Many times during the early days Mrs. Oatman walked from her home to Nasonville for supplies, both in winter and spring, while her husband was engaged in logging in the woods, or working on the drive, which he did for six years. Their family consisted of two children: Bessie, born May 10, 1874, now the wife of John Davis, a farmer of Fremont Township; and Elsie, born July 27, 1880, wife of C. D. Tarbox, of Miles City, Mont.

Henry A. Frome, who is engaged in dairy farming on a farm of eighty acres in Section 22, Colby Township, was born in Hancock, Mich., Nov. 11, 1866, son of Theodore and Mary (Beckfield) Frome. Theodore Frome was born in Germany, Sept. 4, 1835, came to this country as a young man, was married to Mary Beckfield, who was born in Hanover, March 22, 1846, and in the early eighties came to Clark County, where he still resides. Henry A. Frome spent his youth with his parents, and in 1893, after his marriage, purchased his present farm from his father-in-law. He is raising high grade Holstein cattle, milking seventeen cows, and his crops are oats, hay, barley, corn, potatoes and rye. In 1914 he built an eighty-ton silo. He is president of the Colby branch of the American Society of Equity and has filled various local offices. He was elected township side supervisor in 1896, serving until elected chairman in 1902, and as such sitting on the county board from 1902 to 1907 and from 1909 to 1911. In 1904 he was elected treasurer of the Colby high school board, in which office he is still serving. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Frome was married July 1, 1893, to Maria Greseke, daughter of William and Frederica (Hamm) Greseke. William Greseke was born in Pomerania, Germany, Aug. 6, 1834, was married in 1860 to Frederica Greseke, who was born June 23, 1835, and in 1870, they came to this country, Mrs. Greseke dying in Clark County, in 1909. Mr. Greseke makes his home with Mr. and Mrs. Frome. Mr. and Mrs. Frome are the parents of six children, who were born as follows: Edwin, April 8, 1895; Meta, Sept. 15, 1896; Wallace, May 12, 1899; Orvin, Feb. 9, 1900; Theodore, Jan. 28, 1904, and Henry, May 29, 1908. Mrs. Frome has two sisters—Augusta, now Mrs. August Schueler, of Colby Township, and Minnie, wife of Albert Kleinfeld, of Oshkosh, Wis.

Louis Nickel, a successful farmer and respected citizen of Fremont Township, was born on a farm near Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 9, 1861, son of Daniel and Kate (Hamme) Nickel. The parents were born in Germany, but married in Wisconsin, Daniel Nickel coming to the United States in 1851, by sailing vessel, being six weeks on the ocean. After their mar-



MR. AND MRS. HENRY FROME

riage Daniel followed farm work, taking a tract of land, which he cleared from the timber, he and his wife residing in a log cabin. Their farm was located in Milwaukee County, near Wauwatosa, and there they spent the rest of their lives, bringing up a family of nine children, of whom Louis was the fourth in order of birth. He was educated in the district school, growing to manhood on the farm. For awhile he followed various occupations, carpenter work included. He then located in Wauwatosa, where he was fireman for four years at the county poor farm, afterwards serving as engineer there for eleven years. At the end of that time, or in 1895, he came to Clark County, reaching here April 26. Here he bought eighty acres of land in Section 31, Fremont Township, it being mostly covered with stumps. There was, however, a house and barn on it, which saved him the trouble of building. Later Mr. Nickel bought forty acres more of wild land, and still later another tract of eighty acres across the road in the same section, the latter being covered with stumps. All this land he has so improved that his farm now shows smiling and fruitful fields where it once presented to the eye unsightly stumps. He raises a good grade of stock and is doing a prosperous business in general agriculture. He is a member of the co-operative elevator company at Chili, the Farmers' Co-operative Company at Neillsville, and of the Wausau Packing Plant. Mr. Nickel was married to Mary Kagler, of Waterloo, Wis. He and his wife have four children: Delma, Daniel, Raymond and Eleanor.

John Carl Gustav Mundt, a respected citizen of Fremont Township, who has taken an active part in helping to develop the agricultural resources of this part of the county, was born in Pommern, Germany, Sept. 26, 1839. He was reared by his uncle, John Mundt, who was a farmer in Germany. In that country he was married, Nov. 22, 1864, to Austenia Prust, whose father, John Prust, was a fisherman. After their marriage Mr. Mundt and his wife resided in the village of Mudelmon, province of Station, where he worked out for about a year. Then, in 1865, he came to the United States, locating first in Brown County, Wis., where he worked on farms for about three years. At the end of that time he moved to Calumet County, and bought forty acres of wild land, on which he built a log house and barn and where he and his family remained for fourteen years, he clearing his land with the help of an ox team. His next removal was to Clark County, and here he again engaged in pioneer work, buying forty acres of wild land. The land was so thickly timbered that he had cut a small clearing to begin with, on which to erect a log house and barn, but the work was not new to him and he soon got it accomplished. He was the first settler in this vicinity and at first he and his family had to get along with few conveniences. Later Mr. Mundt bought forty acres in Section 21 and 80 in section 28, where he now lives, keeping some cattle and a horse. He has cleared over 100 acres of land, a useful though hard task, which has not only advanced his own prosperity but aided in the general work of improvement and civilization in the locality. Among his other improvements are a six-room house and a barn 26 by 20 feet. Mr. Mundt has served as treasurer of the school board for twelve years and has also been a member of the township side board, rendering efficient service in the

support of progressive ideas. He and his wife have had seven children: Matilda is now Mrs. Bradt, and a resident of Newcastle, England; John, a farmer; William and Robert, who are deceased; Richard, a farmer; Bertha, now Mrs. Trompson, of Milwaukee, and Charles, who is a farmer in Clark County.

Sherman Davis, a successful agriculturist, whose fertile farm of eighty acres lies in Sections 7 and 8, Fremont Township, was born in St. Lawrence County, New York State, Feb. 13, 1857. His father was Hosea Wiston Davis, a farmer in St. Lawrence County, who came to Wisconsin in 1875, arriving here November 2. On April 13, 1863, he had married Nancy Bowman, a native of that county, and they resided in New York State for twelve years after their marriage, during which time two children were born to them—Abie and Sherman. On arriving in Clark County, the family settled first in Grant Township, where they stayed for a year, removing at the end of that time to York Township. There also they spent a year and then came to Fremont Township, where Hosea W. Davis bought eighty acres of wild land in Section 17, where he still makes his home. There Gordon, the youngest son, was born. Sherman Davis remained with his parents until he was 23 years old. Then on Oct. 1, 1890, he was united in marriage with Lessie Heath, a daughter of Andrew Heath and wife, the latter's name before marriage being Paulina Elizabeth Kennedy. Andrew had been a farmer in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., where his daughter Lessie was born, Sept. 11, 1868, and had also owned and conducted a store there. He came to Wisconsin in 1870, settling first in Grant Township, Clark County, but six months later removing to Fremont Township, which was then known as Lynn. Here he homesteaded 120 acres of wild land, building a frame house and barn. With a yoke of oxen he cleared this tract but subsequently moved to Oregon, where he died. His wife, who was a native of Essex County, N. Y., had been a school teacher. After his marriage Sherman Davis went with his wife to Oregon, where he rented a farm at Newberg and later one at Sheridan, subsequently purchasing a farm of sixty-seven acres. He remained in Oregon three years and at the end of that time returned to Clark County and bought the home farm of eighty acres in Sections 7 and 8, where he has since made his residence. Here he built a log house in which he and his family lived for thirteen years, at the end of which time he built his present residence—a commodious dwelling of nine rooms. He has also erected a barn, 38 by 60 feet, and is engaged in general farming, raising Holstein cattle. He has served as school clerk and treasurer for thirteen years and is a member of the local branch of the Farmers' Equity Association. Mrs. Davis, who was formerly a school teacher, is a lady of education and refinement, and they both have many friends in this part of the county. They have two children: Wellie H. and Elton R. The former, born Dec. 17, 1891, married Emma Campin, and is a farmer in Clark County. Elton R., born March 28, 1906, is residing on the home farm.

Ransom Hutchins, for many years a respected resident of Clark County, was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1843, the son of Alburn and Harriet (Van Gilder) Hutchins. Alburn was a canal boatman



RANSOM HUTCHINS AND FAMILY

who was born and reared in Vermont; his wife, Harriet, was a native of New York. After their marriage they resided in New York state for about ten years and there three children were born to them—Ransom, Wallace and Frances. About 1851 the family moved to Wisconsin, locating in Fond du Lac County, where Alburn bought forty acres of wild land. On this tract he built a log shack and barn and began work clearing the place. During a part of the time he had to work out to earn means to support his family, which kept increasing, as five more children were born—James, John, Samuel, Martha and Alburn, Jr. Alburn Hutchins had no stock when he came to Wisconsin, but a year later he bought a team of oxen. In the ten years that he lived on that place he cleared the forty acres. He then purchased eighty acres more of wild land in the same county and again put up a log house and other buildings. There he stayed fourteen years, then sold his farm and bought 100 acres to which he later added forty more, all wild land, and on this latter farm the rest of his life was spent, his death taking place in 1891. Ransom Hutchins remained at home until he was 17 years old, attending school during the winters. He then began working out on neighboring farms, having occasionally recreation hunting and fishing. At the age of 21 years he joined Company E, 17th Wisconsin Volunteers, enlisting Oct. 5, 1864, at Auburn, Wis., and being mustered in at Camp Randall, Wis., Oct. 15, 1864, under Capt. J. McDermott and Col. Malloy. The regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, Sixth Division, 17th Corps, Army of the Tennessee, and took part in the battles of Chattahoochie River, Siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Siege of Savannah, Orangeburg, Columbia, and Fayetteville, finally participating in the Grand Review at Washington, D. C., May 25, 1865. Mr. Hutchins was honorably discharged at Madison, Wis., July 14, 1865, and returned to his home in Fond du Lac County, where he did light work only for a while, needing rest after his army experience. On March 27, 1870, Mr. Hutchins was married at Dundee, Fond du Lac County, Wis., to Lorinda Sheldon, whose father, Isaiah, a millwright, had come to Fond du Lac from Ohio, where he had been born and reared, and where also he had married Eliza Johnston. After his marriage Mr. Hutchins remained in Fond du Lac County for seventeen years, engaged in farming. In 1887 he removed with his family to Clark County, buying eighty acres of land in Section 31, Unity Township, it being a partly improved farm. He then had no stock and worked out a little, but spent most of his time in clearing his farm. There he remained twenty-eight years, during which time he cleared all of the land, built a nine-room frame house and a barn 90 by 30 feet, and a fifty-ton silo. He raised Holstein cattle and Poland-China hogs with profitable results, so that at the end of the period mentioned he felt able to retire from active work and accordingly took up his residence in the village of Loyal, where he lived, honored and respected until his death, Jan. 13, 1917. Although interested in everything concerning the welfare of the community in which he lived he never sought to participate largely in public affairs, but served two years as school director. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins were the parents of eight children: Warren, Clarence, Eliza, Anna, Herbert, Oscar, Evelyn and Lela. Warren, who resides in Unity

Township, Clark County, married Clara Smith, and has two children, Elma and Lea. Clarence, also a resident of Unity Township, married Anna Catlin, and his children are, Iva, Delbert and Orel. Eliza is the wife of Henry Nichols of Loyal Township, and her children are Evelyn and Geneva. Anna, now Mrs. Charles Smith, resides in Lily, S. D., and has nine children—Mildred, married Aug. 22, 1917, to Fred Ward; Erma, Alta, Myrl, Bernice, Edward, Edna, Valda and Blanche. Herbert married Ethel Burke, of Unity Township, and has six children—Lela, Helen, D. Esley, Harold, May and Clare Lyman. Oscar is a railroad man, now residing with his mother. Evelyn resides at home, and Lela is the wife of Jesse Lyon, of Montana, and has one child, a daughter, Eua. When Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins first moved to Loyal Village they rented a home. On April 13, 1917, Mrs. Hutchins purchased a comfortable home where she is spending the afternoon of life, surrounded by the love of her relatives and friends. She is a delightful woman, a lady of the old school, and is highly respected by all who know her.

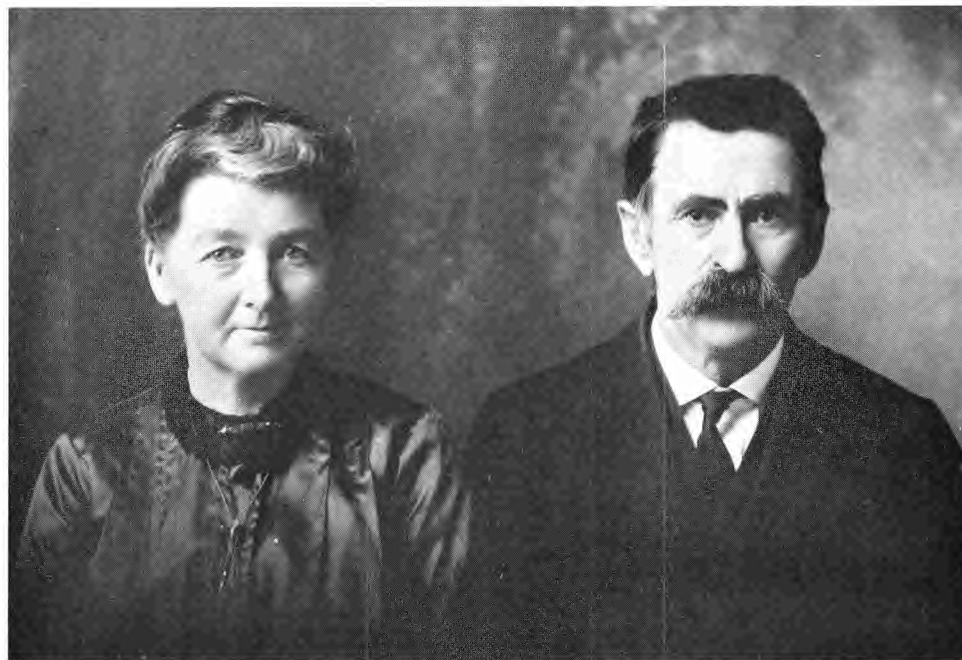
Lleyellen O. Garrison, a pioneer merchant of Thorp Village, now passed away, was for many years a man widely known throughout this part of Clark County, and highly esteemed. He was born in McHenry County, Ill., March 17, 1850, son of Orestes and Viola (Sheldon) Garrison. His parents were natives of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., the father being a lumberman, who in early days conducted a business at Grand Rapids, Wis., where both he and his wife died. Their family consisted of five children: Alma, now deceased; Charles B., who is living in Portland, Ore.; Frank, deceased; Henry, deceased, and Lleyellen Orestes, subject of this sketch, also deceased. Lleyellen O. Garrison finished school at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., graduating in May, 1869. His father then had a general store at Grand Rapids and Lleyellen, returned there and became bookkeeper for him, remaining as such until the father's death in 1874, when the business was closed up. In the same year, on May 19, he was united in marriage with Annie Harkness, and in 1875 they went to Winona, Minn., where Mr. Garrison kept books for the George Hilles Lumber Company. Two years later he returned to Grand Rapids for a short time; then, in 1880 he came to Clark County, locating at Norfolk, now Thorp, where he opened the first general store in the place. It was located in a small frame building, but the business grew so rapidly that larger quarters were needed and he erected a new brick building, in which he continued his mercantile activities until his sudden death Jan. 12, 1913. He had returned home on Saturday night as well as usual and was found dead in his bed on Sunday morning. He was not quite 63 years old. For a number of years he had been associated in business with his brother Frank, the connection lasting until the latter's death in 1905. The original style of the firm was Garrison Bros., it being later changed to Garrison Mercantile Company. The Garrison brothers were also associated together in the banking business, on Jan. 1, 1885, organizing a private bank, which was the first bank in Thorp, and the only one for several years. Later it was incorporated as a state bank under the style of Peoples' State Bank of Thorp. L. O. Garrison was one of the organizers of Thorp Village and for awhile

served as clerk of the council. He was a Republican in politics and was appointed postmaster of Thorp, but on account of his other business interests had to resign before the expiration of his term. Mr. Garrison was one of the best known and most popular citizens of Clark County, being not only honest but generous in all his dealings with his fellowmen. He was a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge and was well informed on the history of Clark County, in his later years occasionally writing articles of historic interest relating to early events. His death left a void in the community that will not be easily filled. His marriage to Annie Harkness in 1874, has already been mentioned. She was born in Wood County, Wis., Feb. 6, 1855, daughter of Frank and Anna Harkness, her parents being natives of Scotland, who came to Canada when young and were there married. Subsequently they removed to Wood County, Wis., their daughter Annie being reared in Grand Rapids, that county. The father was a farmer by occupation. When the Civil War was in progress he enlisted in Company K, 12th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Bodkin. About the close of the war he was taken sick and sent to the hospital at Richmond, Va., where he died in 1865. His wife survived him about eleven years, dying in 1876. They had nine children, of whom the following is a brief record: Mary, deceased; Jennie, the widow of William Hunter, residing at Northfield, Minn.; Margaret, widow of E. Warner, residing at Grand Rapids, Wis.; William, deceased; Frank, of Northfield, Minn.; Annie, widow of L. O. Garrison, of Thorp, and Emeline, Henrietta and Llewellyn, who are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Garrison became the parents of three children: Julia Winona, born Dec. 28, 1877; Lelah, born Dec. 25, 1879; and Mosman Dean, born Jan. 1, 1881. None of these children are now living. Julia died at the age of 18, while attending college. Lelah died when 2 years old, and Mosman in 1913, at the age of 32 years. The latter married Susan McCutcheon and they had one child, Edith, who was born Aug. 29, 1910.

Herman Friess, one of the largest cattle shippers in Clark County, and a breeder of fine race horses, residing at Thorp, was born in Germany, July 7, 1869, son of Anton and Ernestine Friess. The parents, who never came to this country, died in their native land, the father in 1882, and the mother in 1888. There were five sons in the family, only two of whom came to the United States, Ewald and Herman. The former, who came in 1885, died in 1890. In the year after his brother's death Herman landed in America and made his way to Chicago, where he was employed as butcher by Morris & Co., and afterwards by Swift & Co., for awhile. He then took a sub-contract to furnish beef for construction gangs employed on the "Soo" Line Railway, then building in North Dakota, this work lasting for about a year. This led him into the cattle shipping business, which he followed in the West for some time, making regular shipments to Chicago. He then moved east to St. Croix County, Wis., following the same business, buying stock from farmers and shipping to Chicago. About this time he also began buying and shipping horses. In March, 1897, Mr. Friess came to Thorp, Clark County, and bought the meat market business of August Schmidt, and he operated that business subsequently for over fifteen years, in the meanwhile continuing to ship live stock. He also did a large

wholesale business, butchering and supplying railroad and lumber camps with beef. During that period he killed and shipped thousands of head of cattle. In 1901 Mr. Friess began to breed standard pure-bred American race horses and has from time to time entered horses on many of the principal race tracks in the Middle West, winning prizes. Each year he usually has one or more horses at the Minnesota State and Chippewa Falls District Fair tracts. He has raised and sold many good horses, some for as high as \$1,000 per head. He has a fine residence at Thorp, situated on several acres of ground, on which he also has large modern breeding stables. At times he feeds a thousand head of cattle on his pastures near Rice Lake. Mr. Friess is also president of the Farmers' Exchange Bank of Thorp and a stockholder in the Peoples State Bank of Thorp and owns considerable property in around the village. The things he has accomplished show him to be a man of marked business ability and he naturally takes his place as one of the foremost citizens in this part of the county. He is a member of the Masonic Order and the Beavers. Mr. Friess was married in 1897 to Emma Banderoh, who was born in New Holstein, Wis., daughter of George Banderoh, her parents being natives of Germany who settled in Thorp in 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Friess have five children: Ella, born Feb. 23, 1898; Mattie, July 14, 1899; Gertrude, Feb. 11, 1901; Rienard, Nov. 9, 1902, and Albert, Sept. 8, 1904.

John Alexander Iverson, a prosperous farmer of Dewhurst Township, was born on a farm in Jordan Township, Green County, Wis., Nov. 9, 1859, son of Iver and Bertha (Stardal) Iverson, natives of Bergen, Norway, who came to America about 1840, and after their marriage in this state, settled on a tract of wild land in Green County. Here he built a log house and began work with an ox team. Milwaukee was the nearest market, and he drove there with his cattle about twice a year to procure groceries and other supplies, also hauling wheat to market. There he and his wife spent their lives, he serving as chairman of the township board much of the time and thus as a member of the county board. He was a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, which he served as a trustee. His death occurred when he was 68 years old, his wife dying at the age of 47. Their children were: Betsey, John, Marcus, Albert, Emma, Anna, Chris, Sophie and Mollie. John A. Iverson grew to manhood on the farm and after he became a young man entered the employ of the McCormack Binder Company at Milwaukee, remaining with them for four years. He had attended district school for three years, and later took a three years' course at Milton College. On his father's death he returned home and took charge of the farm, being thus occupied for three or four years. Then for the next three years he operated a rented farm in Green County. In 1894 he came to Clark County, homesteading 160 acres of land in Section 14, Dewhurst Township, he and his wife being accompanied by their son Roy, who still resides on the homestead. The tract of which he took possession was a wilderness and there were no roads in the vicinity. He had a pair of horses, and soon after arriving here he bought a cow, but one of his first acts was to build a shanty in which to reside, and a log stable. A substantial log house was later erected, which has been since enlarged and improved into a fine farm



MR. AND MRS. JOHN A. IVERSON

house. Mr. Iverson has also built a basement barn, 36 by 74 feet, and set out spruce trees and evergreens about the yard, the general appearance of the farm, which is known as "Mound View," being very picturesque. He keeps a good grade of Holstein cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs, and is doing a good farming business. He is a man of considerable prominence in his community and county, having been especially active in Republican political circles. In 1903 he was elected as chairman of his township and served nine years, being re-elected in 1915 to serve in 1916. Both in the township and as a member of the county board, his work in this capacity was most efficient. In 1905 he was elected county coroner, and served in 1906, 1907 and 1908, being re-elected in 1917 and still serving. For many years he has been a member of the Columbia School District. In business affairs he is also a leader, being president of the cheese factory at Columbia, which he helped to build. He and his family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Mr. Iverson was married Jan. 4, 1886, to Emma Golackson, born in Green County, Wis., March 15, 1871, daughter of Golack and Marie (Peterson) Gollackson, natives of Norway, now residing in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Iverson have two children. Roy is associated with his father in farm work. Ruth, born in Dewhurst Township, is the wife of William Gregory, of Humbird. It is interesting to note that as late as 1916, Mr. Iverson killed a bear a mile west of his farm.

Andrew Brenner, a prosperous member of the agricultural community of Thorp Township, was born in Buffalo County, Wis., April 8, 1866, son of Anthony and Agnes Brenner. His parents were born and married in Germany and came to America in 1850, settling in Buffalo County. During the Civil War the father served in a Wisconsin regiment on the lower Mississippi River, and was slightly wounded. He died in 1913, at the age of 87 years, and his wife in the same year, at the age of 88. They were the parents of eight children: Andrew Brenner resided at home until he was 20 years old. He then went to Tower, Minn., where he worked as a butcher and was there fourteen years. At the end of that time he came to Clark County—this being in 1900—and entering the employ of Herman Freiss, at Thorp, was engaged in the meat business for six years. During that time he bought his present place, moving here in 1908. Four acres of it had already been cleared and he now has forty acres under the plow. He raises corn, oats, barley and potatoes as his usual crops, and in his stock operations breeds Durham cattle, owning a full-blooded bull and milking seventeen cows. In 1908 he built his present residence and in 1913 erected his barn, which is 36 by 80 feet, a modern structure with stone basement. In 1910 he built a silo of seventy tons capacity. Mr. Brenner has prospered as a farmer and has also taken more or less part in public affairs. He served two years on the school board, from 1909 to 1911, and in 1910 he was elected to the township board and is still serving. On Oct. 2, 1892, Mr. Brenner was married to Alma Wieland, who was born in Minnesota, Sept. 17, 1873, daughter of Christ and Louisa (Kegler) Wieland. Her parents were natives of Germany, her father being a carpenter and farmer, who died at the age of 75 years, in November, 1914. Her mother died in June, 1916. They were the parents of eight children, of whom three

are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Brenner have a family of twelve children: Walter, born 1893, residing in Clark County; Alfred, born 1895, residing at home; George, born 1897, who lives in Madison, Wis.; Evelyn, born 1899; Edith, 1901; Willis, 1903; Floyd, 1905; Louisa, 1907; Florence, 1909; Clara, 1911; Freddie, 1913, and Ross, 1915, all of whom reside at home. Walter is married and has one child, Norma, born July 7, 1914.

Frederick Becker, a well known stock and dairy farmer of Beaver Township, is a native of Germany, having been born in the village of Blaumtin, province of Pommerania, May 19, 1864, a son of Frederick Becker. He is unable to remember his mother, as she died when he was 3 years old, leaving, besides himself, a young daughter named Amelia. The father subsequently married again and emigrated to the United States, bringing his daughter with him, but leaving young Frederick in Germany. The latter was then 15 years of age. His schooling was limited, as he had to begin industrial life at an early age. After remaining in Germany until he was 27 years old, he then came also to this country, being still a single man. Locating in Milwaukee, he found work there as a mason's laborer and remained two years. At the end of that time he came to Clark County and went to work on a farm in Green Grove Township and was thus occupied until about 1897, when he bought a tract of wild land in Section 4, that township. There were no buildings on it, but he put up a frame house and, procuring a horse team, began to clear the land. He was at this time a married man, as he had been united in Milwaukee, Feb. 7, 1892, to Wilhelmina Tetzlaff, who was born in Germany, Jan. 3, 1870, daughter of Theodore Tetzlaff. She also had lost her mother when young; she had a brother and sister—William and Bertha, the latter of whom was married in Germany and, with her husband, accompanied Wilhelmina to Milwaukee in 1891. The father, Theodore, and the brother, William, remained in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Becker remained in Green Grove Township for three and a half years, after which they lived for nine months in Colby. In 1904 Mr. Becker bought his present farm of eighty acres. It was then covered with timber, except that five or six acres had been chopped. There was a frame barn on the land and a small frame house—a mere shanty of two rooms. Since then Mr. Becker has made good progress and now has a fine frame house of ten rooms and a substantial barn, 30 by 60 feet. He raises graded cattle and Chester-white hogs with good success and has a good dairy business. A German Lutheran in religion, he helped to build the church of that denomination in Green Grove Township. Mr. and Mrs. Becker are the parents of four children: Paul, Elsie, Marie and Otto. Paul, who was born in Milwaukee, Nov. 20, 1892, was formerly a teacher in Dakota. He now resides in Two Rivers, Minn., where he is a bookkeeper in the Hamilton furniture factory. Elsie, born in Milwaukee, March 10, 1894, is the wife of Albert Schuh of Colby and has one child, Raymond. Marie, born in Green Grove Township, Clark County, May 20, 1896, is unmarried. Otto, born in Green Grove Township, July 14, 1902.

Frank Brecker, who is conducting a profitable farm in Section 2, Beaver Township, was born in Eure, Switzerland, Oct. 19, 1850, son of Joseph and Anna (Kompf) Brecker. The father, born in Switzerland in

1822, was a farmer who spent his life in his native land. He and his wife reared seven children: Josepha, Rose, Kathrina, Joseph, Frank, Sophia and Antoine. Frank Brecker was educated in Switzerland and worked out until he was 27 years old. Then, in October, 1880, he married May Reddie, a native of Switzerland, like himself, whose father, John Reddie, was a farmer there. For six years after their marriage they remained in Switzerland and there three children were born to them—Anne, Barbara and Kathrine. During this time Mr. Brecker was engaged in farming. In 1885 he and his family came to the United States, locating at Bucondie, Wis., where he arrived with but two dollars in cash. There he rented a farm for a year and at the end of that time went to work in a sawmill, being thus employed two years. After that he rented a tract of wild land in Beaver Township, Clark County, which he and his wife cleared, spending six years on the place. At the end of that time he bought eighty acres in Section 2, Beaver Township, this being the place on which he now resides. It was then a wilderness, there being no road nor any house in the vicinity, but he commenced the work of civilization by erecting a log house and barn. His only stock was a pig that soon died. In the winter he worked in the woods and in the summer on his farm. There were so few conveniences that he had to carry water for half a mile. After awhile he procured a pair of oxen and then he made more rapid progress. When his family needed supplies he had to obtain them from Greenwood, driving a distance of fifteen miles by a round-about road. Such were a few of his early difficulties, which, however, he has long ago surmounted. He now has forty acres of his farm cleared and has built a ten-room frame house and a barn 30 by 58 feet. For fourteen years they lived in the old log house, during which time four more children were born to them—Mary, Rosie, Adolph and Frank. The record of their children, in brief, is as follows: Annie is the wife of Mr. Molle and resides in Canada. She has four children: Edwin, Alvin, Alfred and Clara. Barbara, now Mrs. Mandel, of Beaver Township, has three children, Alfred, Arnold and Leo. Kathrine, now Mrs. Klessig, of Beaver Township, has six children, Annie, Alma, Leo, Cecelia, Irena and Eleanor. Mary is the wife of Mr. Molle, of Green Grove Township and has four children, Arthur, Arvin, Ernest and Esther. Rosie, who is now Mrs. Awe, of Green Grove Township, is the mother of three children, Alvenia, Alma and Lena. Adolph and Frank reside on the home farm, which is now in a profitable condition and on which Mr. Brecker raises Holstein cattle with good financial returns.

Christian Wollenberg, formerly a well known and respected citizen of Greenwood, but now passed away, was born in Brandenburg, Germany, March 17, 1843, son of Christian and Mary (Hass) Wollenberg. Christian, Sr., who was a laborer, brought his family to the United States in 1844, landing in this country after a terribly tedious voyage of four months in a very slow sailing vessel. They then had two children, Christian, Jr., and William, who accompanied them to Buffalo, N. Y., where the family stayed two years. They then moved to Berkholtz, four miles from Niagara Falls, and made their residence there until about 1853, after which they moved to a farm about twenty miles from the Falls, in Niagara County. This

farm Mr. Wollenberg purchased and resided on it for the rest of his life, which closed at the age of 71 years. His wife died at the age of 73. In addition to the children already mentioned they had three others: John, born in Buffalo; Mary in Burkholtz, and August in Wolcottsville, N. Y. All are now deceased. Christian Wollenberg, Jr., was educated in the parochial school of a Lutheran Church, and was reared on his parents' farm, where he learned agriculture, which he followed for some time in Niagara County. He then bought forty acres of improved land in Orleans County, N. Y., on which he farmed for three years, when he sold it and went to Rochester, N. Y. There he learned the butcher's trade, which he followed for four years. From Rochester he went to Wolcottsville, N. Y., remaining there two years. In 1879 Mr. Wollenberg came west to Minnesota, locating at Valley Creek, sixteen miles from St. Paul, where he resided three years, being engaged in buying cattle, which he sold at St. Paul. The next three years were spent at Knapp, Wis., in conducting a meat market. In 1884 he came to Greenwood and opened a meat market here, though the village was then quite small. In 1899 he built a brick building which is now the Central Hotel. In the following year Mr. Wollenberg went to Spencer, Wis., and was engaged in the meat market business there for three years, at the end of which time he returned to Greenwood and resumed the meat business here, continuing in it until his retirement in 1909. His death, which took place Sept. 27, 1916, was an event deeply regretted in the community. Mr. Wollenberg was a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge in Greenwood, and also of the G. A. R. Post, having enlisted in 1862, at Lockport, N. Y., in Company A, 129th New York Infantry. He was sent south to Baltimore and there enlisted in Battery L, serving until Aug. 22, 1865. During his military service he was in eighteen engagements, including the battle of Winchester, where he was taken prisoner, but afterwards paroled, and the battle of Cedar Creek, where Sheridan recovered the victory, after a partial defeat, by his famous ride, and he took part altogether in four engagements at Winchester, also in the actions at Fisher's Hill, Mt. Jackson, Port Republic and others. Mr. Wollenberg married Albertine Wendt, who came from the same part of Germany as himself, and was born in the same year—June 4, 1843. Her father, Martin Wendt, came to the United States in 1862 and settled in New York State, where he engaged in farming. In 1867 he came west to Minnesota, locating at Woodbury, where he died. His wife died in 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Wollenberg had six children: Charles, now a resident of the state of Washington; Edward F., who is cashier of the Greenwood State Bank of Greenwood; Henry, who lives in Chicago; Emma, who is the wife of John Sythe, and lives two miles south of Greenwood; Ferdinand, who resides in the state of Washington; and Ella, who is the wife of Dr. Karl Baker, of Greenwood.

Edward F. Wollenberg, cashier of the Greenwood State Bank, was born in Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1873, son of Christian, Jr., and Albertine (Wendt) Wollenberg. When a young child, in 1879, he accompanied his parents from New York state to Valley Creek, Minn., and later to Knapp, Wis. In 1884, at the age of 11, he came with them to Greenwood and here



EDWARD F. WOLLENBERG

attended the public schools, after which he became his father's assistant in the meat business in this village, being thus engaged for fifteen years, except for a period of three years—1890, 1891 and 1892—when they carried on the same business in Spencer, Wis., subsequently resuming it in Greenwood. After this long experience in that line of industry Mr. Wollenberg entered the Wisconsin Business University at La Crosse, and after finishing the course returned to Greenwood, where he accepted a position as bookkeeper in the Greenwood State Bank. In the following year he was promoted to the position of assistant cashier and in July, 1906, was elected cashier, a position he has since filled with ability and fidelity to the interests of the institution. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Greenwood Roller Mills and treasurer of the Greenwood Telephone Company. His fraternal society affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Equitable Fraternal Union, Greenwood Lodge No. 249, A. F. & A. M., and the Order of the Eastern Star, of Greenwood.

On Aug. 28, 1901, Mr. Wollenberg was united in marriage with Fanny Frances, of Thorp, Wis. He and his wife have one child, Phyllis, who was born June 19, 1902, and who is now a student in the Greenwood high school. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Andrew Emerson, in his day one of the notable figures of Clark County, was born in Norway, June 24, 1844, son of Lars and Paulina (Johnson) Emerson, the father being connected with the saw and grist mill industries. In 1854 Lars came with his family to America, landing in this country after a thirteen weeks' voyage in a sailing vessel, and locating in La Crosse County, Wis., where he homesteaded 160 acres of wild land. There both he and his wife died, his death occurring not long after his settlement in the county, and being due, it was thought, to his having drunk some poisonous spring water. He left eleven children: Emory, John, Henry, Emma, Andrew, Nettie, Julia, Bender, Mathias, Eliza and Julia (second). Andrew Emerson was a boy of 10 years when he came with his parents to America. He received a good common school education in La Crosse County and was brought up to farming, working on the home place until his father's death, when he purchased the property. When quite a young man he engaged in logging, then one of the leading industries in Wisconsin, and was always more or less connected with it. For twenty years he managed a lumber camp and was associated with the La Crosse Lumber Company. In 1875 Mr. Emerson purchased 320 acres of choice farm land in Clark County, the tract lying in Loyal and Beaver townships, and from time to time he added to his holdings until he owned 2,000 acres, all free of debt. Of this land he cleared about 300 acres himself. He also in time became one of the leading and most representative men in Clark County, serving as chairman of the school board, and being one of the founders of the creamery in Greenwood. From the time he set foot on America's shores in childhood to the time of his death Mr. Emerson was surrounded by all that makes life desirable in the way of means, health and friends. He was held in high respect for his energy, persistence and wisdom which brought about so happy a consummation, and his death, which occurred Jan. 24, 1904, deprived Clark County of one of its most loyal and

helpful citizens. He was married Oct. 13, 1873, to Helen Johnson, a native of Norway, born in Christiana, Oct. 10, 1850. The children born to them were: Julia, Lawrence, John, Frank and Elsie. Mrs. Emerson's father, John Johnson, was, like his daughter, a native of Christiana, Norway, and came to America with his family about 1862. Settling in La Crosse County, Wis., he there engaged in farming.

Frank Emerson, a thriving dairy farmer of Section 23, Beaver Township, was born in Loyal Township, Clark County, Feb. 9, 1877, son of Andrew and Helen (Johnson) Emerson. He had worked on the home farm until he was 25 years old, at which time the farm was sold. He was then married, March 23, 1904, to Emma Bruns, who was born in Colby, Wis., March 11, 1883, her father, Henry Bruns, being a carpenter of that place, to which he came from Sheboygan County, in 1877. After his marriage Mr. Emerson bought eighty acres of land in Section 23, Beaver Township, the tract being a partly improved farm, on which he and his wife settled. Since then he has continued the improvements on it, building a thirteen-room frame house and a barn 35 by 56 feet in dimensions, and is prosperously engaged in dairying, also keeping hogs. He is a member of the Lynn Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Henry Salzwedel, proprietor of the Poplar Cheese Factory in Beaver Township, and a successful agriculturist, was born in Dodge County, Wis., Dec. 22, 1878, son of Charles and Wilhelmina (Rohm) Salzwedel. The parents were born in Germany, the father, Nov. 6, 1851. He was a mason and carpenter by trade and came to the United States in 1873, his wife coming in the previous year. They were married in Dodge County, where they resided twelve years, and where six children were born to them: Ernest, Henry, Emma, Mary, Delia and Alice. They then came to Clark County and here three more children were born—Clara and two that died in infancy. Here also a tragedy occurred in the family, Ernest being killed by a kick from a horse when he was 11 years old. Charles Salzwedel secured eighty acres of land in Section 28, Beaver Township, it being all wild land and the only road near the place being a cow path. They arrived at the place on foot and the father carried their few belongings on his back from Loyal. For a residence he built a log house, 16 by 28 feet, of two rooms. After settling on the place Charles worked at his trade most of the time, the farm being cleared by his son Henry, with the assistance of hired help. It was about five years after their arrival before they secured a team of horses. In time they erected the largest brick house in the county—a house of sixteen rooms. Beginning with a log stable, they have progressed until they built a barn 36 by 80 feet, with a cement floor basement of their own construction, Henry having learned the trade of mason from his father, beginning his apprenticeship when only 12 years old. They also erected the brick cheese factory, known as Poplar Cheese Factory, and began its operation in 1889 with eleven patrons. Charles Salzwedel died in 1913. He had served the township as supervisor for several terms. In religion he was a German Lutheran and helped to build the two churches of that denomination constructed in the township. After his father's death, Henry Salzwedel took over the cheese factory. He had previously



CHARLES W. WOLF

worked at his trade and in 1908 he bought the family homestead, on which he raises a good grade of stock. He has also built two silos, one 14 by 36 and the other 16 by 32 feet in size. The cheese factory now has thirty-three patrons and uses on an average about 5,600 pounds of milk per day, and Mr. Salzwedel owns the forty-acre tract on which the factory stands, which he bought the year of his marriage. The latter event occurred in 1899, when he was united with Helen Larson, in Warner Township. She was a daughter of Anthony Larson, a pioneer of Alberta, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Salzwedel have six children: Elsie, Ila, Flossie, Ira, Violet and Beulah.

Charles W. Wolf, one of the leading business men of Thorp, proprietor of the Wolf Drug Store, a large and flourishing concern, and who is also president of the village council, was born in Greenleaf, Brown County, Wis., June 10, 1881, son of Andrew and Caroline (Kuehn) Wolf. The father was a native of Germany who came to the United States in 1870, and became a shoe merchant at Wrightstown, Brown County, Wis., where he conducted business until the spring of 1905. He then went to Randolph, Wis., where he was engaged in the same line of business until 1915, when he retired. He died Feb. 22, 1917. His wife, Caroline, a native of Rockland, Brown County, died in 1896 (at the age of 37 years. They had four children: Charles W., of Thorp; Emma, who died in 1903; Millie, residing in Bay City, Mich., and George, who is a bank cashier at Johnson's Creek, Wis. After finishing his ordinary school studies at the age of 14 years, Charles W. Wolf took a course in pharmacy, and has been connected with the drug business ever since. For one year, 1899 to 1900, he worked for Henry Mulvey, a druggist at Loyal, Clark County, and then in the latter year, became proprietor of a drug store at Wrightstown, where he carried on business for six years. On August 7, 1906, he moved to Thorp, where he bought out the drug stores of W. R. McCutcheon and C. F. Rainey, and having consolidated the two stores into one, has since conducted a profitable and growing business. On June 1, 1909, he was elected to the village board, on which he has since served, and at the spring election of 1917 he was elected president of the council, which position he still holds. He is also serving as school clerk, having been elected to that office in 1912. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Wolf was married, May 31, 1904, to Marie De Both, who was born in Depere, Wis., June 1, 1882, daughter of Joseph and Marie (Tues) De Both, both of whom are now living, her father being a retired farmer. The De Both family was a large one, numbering eleven children, namely: Louis, Henry, Minnie, William, Marie, Josephine, John, Nettie, Frances, and two who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf have one child, Gordon, who was born March 14, 1911.

Herman Sell, a prosperous stock farmer of Sections 23 and 24, Beaver Township, was born in Germany, July 6, 1880, son of Frederick and Lena Sell. In 1882 the parents left Germany with two children—Herman and August—for the United States and on arriving in this country settled in Sheboygan County, where they stayed five years. In 1887 they came to Clark County, locating two years later in Sections 23 and 24, the tract, consisting of eighty acres, being all wooded. Here Frederick Sell built a log house, 24 by 30 feet, and a log barn of the same size. He had a yoke

of cattle and a "jumper," and with this assistance he began the work of improvement, which he continued until his death at the age of 56 years, Aug. 18, 1900. He was a member of the German Lutheran Church and helped to build the church of that denomination in Unity Township. Herman Sell, who was 7 years old when his parents settled on this place, attended school in the neighborhood and as he grew older, helped his father clear the home farm. The father had erected a frame barn, 54 by 36 feet, and this improvement has been supplemented by him through the erection of other useful buildings. Of the eighty acres he possesses, he inherited forty, buying the other forty from his brother, and now farms it all, raising Holstein cattle, a branch of industry which his father started before him. He was a stockholder in the Woodside Cheese Factory before it was sold. Mr. Sell is a member of the German Lutheran Church of Loyal and contributed to the expense of building the new church edifice. He was married, Nov. 1, 1906, to Lena Pieper, who was born in Juneau, Wis., daughter of Carl Pieper, her father being now a resident of Unity Township. He and his wife have three children, Hilbert, Jelma and Daily.

John H. Voegeli, who holds the position of cheese-maker with the Sherwood Cheese Factory, was born in Breshn, Germany, on the farm of his parents, Christ and Gertrude Voegeli, the date of his birth being June 23, 1890. The parents are still residents of Germany, the father being a farmer and the owner of iron works. There were four children in the family—Christ, Fred, John and Martha. John H. Voegeli grew up on the farm and was given a good schooling. When old enough he learned the machinist's trade and was employed as a fireman on the railroad in Germany for four years, at the end of which time he came to the United States, locating in Milwaukee. Soon after that he went to work in a cheese factory in Oconomowoc and there learned the trade of cheese-making, remaining two years. Subsequent to that he spent eight months in the machine shops in Hartford, at the end of which time he came to Clark County and on Sept. 1, 1914, became connected with the Sherwood cheese factory as cheese-maker, taking the place of Chris Feitz. This factory takes in about 2,000 pounds of milk daily. Mr. Voegeli gives his entire attention to the business, at which he is an expert, and the factory is being conducted on a profitable basis. Since he came here the number of customers has increased from seventeen to thirty-three. Mr. Voegeli is a member of the German Lutheran Church.

Christ Feutz, proprietor of Cannonville Cheese Factory, in Washburn Township, is a young man who, in a few years, has established a reputation as one of the successful business men of Clark County. He was born in Switzerland, May 13, 1885, son of Samuel and Mary (Stiner) Feutz, who followed the occupation of farmers and cheese makers in one of the mountainous regions of their native land. There the father, Samuel Feutz, died at the age of 61 years, about two years ago, the mother being still living at the age of 59. They had six children: Fritz, Christ, Mary, John, Walter and William. All were brought up in the cheese-making industry, and all are now in the United States except Mary. John, who came first to this country, is now living in Randolph County, Wis. Next came Christ, in

1910; William, now of Shortville, coming in the following year. Afterwards came Walter, who is now on a farm near Randolph. Christ Feutz attended the common schools of Switzerland until 16 years of age. He was taught cheesemaking by his father, and also learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed for ten years. In 1910, as above recorded, he came to the United States, locating first at Oconomowoc, Wis., where he entered a cheese factory, to further perfect his skill in that industry. In 1911 he began working in Westfall and was employed there and also in Sherwood and Columbia County until he came to Clark County. Here he bought the property on the old Babcock corner in Washburn Township, and built his present cheese factory, known as the Cannonville Cheese Factory, which is located on the farm of Robert Galbreath. The building, which has a five-foot basement, measures 42 by 26 feet, and has also an upper story. The plant is operated by an eleven-horsepower steam engine. Mr. Feutz makes dairy cheese and has been very successful in his operations, the first year paying out \$14,000 to his patrons, and the second year about \$20,000. He was married, Oct. 1, 1913, to Ethel Galbreath, who was born in Richland County, Wis., daughter of Robert and Ina (Fox) Galbreath. Her parents, natives of Indiana, removed to Wisconsin, taking up farming in Richland County, whence they came to Clark County about 1900, locating in Washburn Township. Robert Galbreath died at the age of 50 years; his wife is still living at the age of 53. They had three children: Lulu, now Mrs. Isaac Higgins, of Gotham, Wis.; Ethel, wife of Mr. Feutz, and Ross, now owner of the Galbreath farm in Washburn Township. Mr. and Mrs. Feutz belong to the order of Mystic Workers. For seven years Mrs. Feutz taught school in Washburn Township, and one term in Sherwood. They have one child, Lynn Robert.

Henry A. Frantz, a successful farmer operating a good eighty-acre farm in Section 14, Washburn Township, was born on his parents' farm in Section 23, this township, Sept. 28, 1869. Henry A. was educated in the district school and trained to agricultural work from his early years. When he began working for himself it was as an employee in a brickyard at Neillsville, where, however, he remained only a short time, beginning work in the timber woods that fall for the Hon. F. D. Lindsey. At first he was engaged as sawyer, afterwards becoming a loader. During two springs he was foreman of the gang employed on the river drive and had charge of a skidding shanty one year, following this kind of work until 1896 or 1897. In 1898, the Spanish-American War having broken out, Mr. Frantz entered the service of the United States, becoming a member of Company A, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and taking part as a non-commissioned officer in the Porto-Rica campaign. He was honorably discharged Jan. 5, 1899, but on May 9, that year, re-enlisted in the regular army, being made corporal June 20, and sergeant July 25. This second enlistment was in Company B, 14th U. S. Infantry, from which, however, he was transferred in 1900, to Company L. As a member of that company and regiment Mr. Frantz saw service in the Phillipine Islands for one year and eleven months and was in the Chinese campaign from July to October, 1900, subsequently returning to the Phillipine Islands, where he remained until July 14, 1901.

He then returned to the United States, being stationed at the barracks at Ft. Porter, N. Y., until honorably discharged. On his return home, or rather on May 20, 1902, he was married to Minnie Augusta Bartz, who came from Buffalo, N. Y., and was a daughter of Herman Bartz. On his return to Wisconsin he located with his wife on his present farm in Section 14, Washburn Township, Clark County, the tract at that time consisting only of forty acres, of which five acres was cleared, the rest being covered with stumps. He has since increased the size of his farm to eighty acres and has thirty-five acres under cultivation. He has built a silo, 12 by 20 feet, with a capacity of fifty tons, and raises a good grade of Holstein cattle. Mr. Frantz is also a stockholder in the butter factory at Shortville and in the Farmers' Co-operative and Elevator Company of Neillsville. For thirty years he has been engaged in the threshing business with his brother Conrad, beginning with the old horse-power machine, but now using traction power. At present he is conducting this business by himself, having dissolved partnership with Conrad. Mr. Frantz has served on the township board and has also been supervisor several times and a member of the school board, helping to organize the school district and to build the school-house. He belongs to the Odd Fellows' Lodge at Neillsville, also to the Mystic Workers; the Beavers, and the Ancient branch of the Woodmen, of Lincoln, Neb. He and his wife have five children: Helen, Oscar, Harry, Edward and Harold Wilson.

Fred Daenicke, an enterprising farmer of Mayville Township, who has made big strides on the road to prosperity and affluence, was born in Germany, Aug. 30, 1856. His parents, Ludwig and Charlotte, both died in Germany, and in November, 1890, Fred set out for America, coming directly to Abbotsford, Clark County, where he worked in a sawmill and in the lumber camps. In 1894 he bought forty acres of his present farm in Section 25, Mayville Township, later adding to it forty-three acres more, of which tract ten acres had been cleared and on it a barn and log house erected. Since then he has worked vigorously at improving his place and his labors have borne good fruit. He has now sixty-five acres cleared and in 1913 built his present residence—a neat and comfortable home. He has also erected a shed and granary, pump-house, ice-house and pig-house, and, in 1914, a silo of seventy tons capacity. Mr. Daenicke keeps Guernsey cattle, milking nine cows. His crops are oats, barley, rye, hay and corn. He is a stockholder in the Co-operative Creamery at Abbotsford, being also a director in the company, and is also a stockholder in the Farmers' Co-operative Mercantile Company at Abbotsford. The German Lutheran Church of Dorchester numbers him among its active members, and he also belongs to the Guardians of Liberty. At the present time he is serving as road overseer of District No. 12. On March 22, 1892, Mr. Daenicke was married to Wilhelmina Remter, who was born in Germany, Feb. 3, 1859, daughter of August and Caroline Remter. Her parents both died in their native land in the same year. Mrs. Remter was first married in Germany to John Resch, and they came to America in 1882, Mr. Resch buying the land that now constitutes the farm of Mr. Daenicke, and the latter obtaining it from the estate after Mr. Resch's death in 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Daenicke



MR. AND MRS. FRED DAENICKE

are the parents of five children, whose respective names and dates of birth are as follows: Louisa, Feb. 8, 1894; Alfreda, April 7, 1895; Fred, March 26, 1897; Martin, Sept. 26, 1900, and Elsie, Dec. 16, 1902. Fred is a resident of Marshall, Minn.; the others reside at home.

Otto W. Klemme, proprietor of Clover Belt Cheese Factory in Warden Township, was born in Sheboygan County, Wis., Aug. 10, 1887, son of William and Bertha Klemme. Both parents were natives of Wisconsin, the father being now a retired farmer, living at Sheboygan Falls, Wis. There Otto W. Klemme finished his education and afterwards remained at home for a few years. When 20 years old he began working in a cheese factory in Sheboygan County, being thus occupied for two years. He then spent a short time in Ozaukee County, subsequently, in 1910, becoming manager of the Plymouth Cheese Company's factory, which position he held one season. Returning to Sheboygan County in 1911, he became manager of the R. P. Dassow factory, which he bought a year later, operating it until 1914. He then sold it and for the next two years was engaged in farming. January 1, 1916, Mr. Klemme came to Clark County and bought the factory of which he is now proprietor, known as the Clover Belt Cheese Factory. Mr. Klemme was married Nov. 25, 1912, to Ella Heinke, who was born at Plymouth, Wis., daughter of Christ and Anna Heinke, her father being a native of Germany, and her mother of Wisconsin. The former, who was a farmer, died in 1907, at the age of 57 years, the mother dying in 1888, at the age of 33. They had three children—Otto, now deceased; Ida, who resides at Sheboygan Falls, and Ella, now Mrs. Klemme. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Klemme are: Lester, born Dec. 20, 1913, and Delbert, born May 16, 1915.

John May, a well-known and respected citizen of Worden Township, where he is making satisfactory progress along agricultural lines, was born in Dodge County, Wis., April 24, 1865. His parents, Jacob and Theresa (Weber) May, came to the United States from Germany when young, their respective parents settling in Dodge County, this state. Jacob May was a farmer, and as a Democrat was elected to local offices, being a prominent citizen of his locality. He died in 1914, at the age of 94 years, his wife having passed away in 1904, at the age of 73. They had seven children—Jacob, Joseph, who is deceased; Barbara, now Mrs. F. Kran; Andrew; Frances, who married Joseph Hart, of Dodge County; Tressa, wife of Henry Kram, and John. John May left home at the age of 21 years and bought a farm in Dodge County, which he operated for two years. He then went to Appleton, Wis., where he worked for the same length of time in a paper mill. In 1890 he bought a farm in Outagamie County, where he resided until 1906, when he sold it and removed to Clark County. Here he purchased his present farm of eighty acres, which was partly cleared, but on it he has made many improvements. In 1913 he built his ten-room residence, and in the following year a stave silo of seventy-five tons' capacity. He has also built a granary and shed. His barn has room for twenty head of stock. He raises Durham cattle, milking fourteen cows, and his hogs are of the Berkshire breed. His crops are corn, hay, oats and rye. His business is increasing so that he is making preparations to enlarge his barn. Since coming

to Clark County Mr. May has served as road commissioner, and also as clerk of the school board, having been elected to the latter office in 1912, and serving two terms. Mr. May was married Nov. 26, 1889, to Annie Wied, who was born in Germany in 1865, daughter of Michael and Waldburger (Gettle) Wied. Both her parents are now dead. The father was a tradesman, and neither he nor his wife ever came to this country. Mr. and Mrs. May have two children—Herbert and Leoretta. Herbert, who was born in November, 1891, and resides on the home farm, was married in 1915, to Ella Anderson, and has one child—Anna Londa Bernice, who was born Sept. 13, 1916. Leoretta, born in October, 1894, is the wife of Charles Chasper, a druggist of Chippewa Falls. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

Hans P. Benson, who is making good progress along agricultural lines on a farm of 120 acres in Worden Township, was born in Denmark, Sept. 16, 1870, a son of Ben and his wife, Mettie, whose family name was Jensen. The father, a farmer, died in 1909, at the age of 87 years; the mother is still living in Denmark. Hans P. Benson came to America in 1891, locating first in Freeborn County, Minn., where he engaged in farming, afterwards following the same occupation in Stevens County, that state. In 1901 he bought his present farm in Worden Township, Clark County, Wis., of which 110 acres are now cleared, Mr. Benson having made all the improvements. These include the remodeling of the house into a modern dwelling of eleven rooms. In 1909 he built a barn 38 by 96 feet, with fifty-two stalls for cattle, concrete floor and stone basement. His cattle are of the Holstein breed, and he has one registered bull. Among his other buildings are two silos, one concrete of 110 tons, the other a stave silo of the same capacity. He also breeds Poland-China hogs. Mr. Benson is one of the most enterprising farmers in his township; he is constantly improving his place, the value of which is increasing from year to year. He was married Sept. 11, 1902, to Marie Anderson, of Madison, Wis., a daughter of Carl and Carolina (Erickson) Anderson, both of whom are now living, her father being a blacksmith and mechanic. She was one of ten children, eight of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Benson are the parents of six children—Fern, born in 1903; Harold, 1904; Norma, 1906; Alfred, 1908; Doris, 1911, and Grant, 1913. All are residing at home. Mr. Benson was one of twelve children, but he and his brother Carl were the only members of the family to come to America.

G. R. Broeske, proprietor of one of the best farms in Mayville Township, lying in Section 28, was born in Germany Feb. 7, 1874, son of Theodore and Louisa (Voigt) Broeske. At the age of 11 years he came to this country with his parents, who located at Arlington Heights, a suburb of Chicago, the father being employed in a factory there for some years. The latter died in April, 1914, but his wife still resides at Arlington Heights. They had eight children, all born in Germany, where four of them died. Those living are: Emily, now Mrs. Henry Rodewald, of Elk Grove, Ill.; Paul, of Arlington Heights; Hannah, now Mrs. August Greinke, of Arlington Heights, and G. R., subject of this sketch. G. R. Broeske, after finishing his public school education, began working for the Diamond Sewing Machine Company, of Arlington Heights, Ill., but later took a position with the



G. R. BROESKE AND FAMILY

Monarch Cycle Company, of Chicago. At the age of 22 he entered the employ of the McCormick Harvester Company and traveled for them until 1906. He had been only about two years in their employ, however, when he took his first step in the direction of an agricultural career by purchasing eighty acres of wild and timbered land in Section 28, Mayville Township, Clark County, Wis. On this tract he began the work of improvement, working early and late to clear it. In 1912 he bought eighty acres more across the road in Section 21, which gave him 160 acres, now developed into a fine farm. Previous to this latter purchase, or in 1904, he had built his first house and moved onto his farm, to which, since 1906, he has given his whole attention, having in the year last mentioned severed his connection with the harvester company. In 1911, Mr. Broeske enlarged his house, so that it now contains eleven rooms, and in the following year he built a barn 32 by 60 feet in size. He has a highly productive and profitable farm on which he keeps graded Guernsey cattle, milking fifteen cows, and is also grading up on Percheron horses. He is president of the local union of the Equity Shipping Association, of the American Society of Equity, and a member of the Dorchester Co-operation Mercantile Company. In 1907 he was elected clerk of the Mayville town board, in which position he is still serving. Mr. Broeske was married May 14, 1896, to Pauline Flentie, who was born at Arlington Heights, Ill., March 24, 1876, daughter of Conrad and Augusta (Tyler) Flentie, whose family, with her, numbered five children, the other four being: Augusta, now Mrs. William Copeland, of Mayville Township, Clark County; Arnold, of Appleton, Wis.; Emert, of Stevens Point, Wis.; and Irene, now Mrs. Mahlon Hamel, of Kintire, N. Dak. Conrad Flentie, Mrs. Broeske's father, for thirty years was a traveling salesman for the McCormick Harvester Company. He now owns land in Clark County. He held office on his township board and also ran for the General Assembly, being defeated by but a few votes. Mrs. Conrad Flentie died July 13, 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Broeske have four children: Elroy, born July 17, 1897; Gertrude, born Nov. 6, 1898; Edwin, born Oct. 3, 1903, and Ruth, born Oct. 6, 1913. The family are members of the Evangelical Peace Church of Dorchester, Mr. Broeske being president of the congregation.

Ole Samulson, a prosperous farmer residing in Section 6, Worden Township, was born in Foldeslen, Norway, June 23, 1860, son of Samuel Olson and Annie (Sanden) Olson. Ole came to America with his father in 1884, and bought forty acres of land in Section 6, Worden Township, this county, later increasing the size of his farm by the purchase of an additional eighty acres. The father made his home with him until his death in 1906, at the age of 90 years, having been a widower for many years, as his wife died in 1876. There were four children in the family—Giva, Ole, Samuel and Andrew. Giva, the only daughter, is now deceased. Samuel and Andrew are farmers, one in Worden Township and the other in Thorp Township, their farms adjoining each other. Ole started farming in Worden Township, he began in practically the same manner as a pioneer, as his land was all wild. One of his first acts was to build a log cabin in which to live, and then he immediately constructed a log barn. From that modest beginning he has advanced by degrees, clearing his place and

erecting new buildings as needed, until he now has a well improved and productive farm. In 1899 he built his present residence of lumber cut on his farm. In 1906 he erected a barn 38 by 96 feet in size, with stone basement, the latter having concrete floor, and provided with fifty cattle stalls. He has also a concrete silo of 150 tons' capacity. Mr. Samulson raises Guernsey cattle, having three full-blooded bulls, one of which took the championship at Stanley Fair in 1916. He has also been awarded many prizes for his fine stock. He milks twenty cows and his principal crops are hay, corn, oats and barley. Mr. Samulson is also president of Stanley Dairy and Warehouse Company, of Stanley, Wis., the creamery of which turn out 1,100 pounds of butter a day. This means a payment to the farmers of \$100,000 for the years' business. The warehouse business amounts to \$25,000 a year. This concern was established in 1909, and is owned by the farmers, the butter being shipped to Chicago. Mr. Samulson is a Republican in politics. He was elected chairman of Thorp Township board in 1894, and in 1894 and 1901 chairman of the Worden Township board. He was also supervisor of assessments of Clark County from 1901 to 1907, and has acted on equalization committees for a number of years. For nineteen years he was clerk of the school board of District No. 7, and from 1901 to 1904 was justice of the peace. His religious affiliations are with the Norwegian Lutheran Church, and he is a member also of the Independent Scandinavian Workingman's Association Lodge at Stanley. Mr. Samulson was married May 17, 1893, to Petra Dahl, who was born in Minnesota, daughter of Nels and Ronnig (Kliven) Dahl. Her father came to America in 1873, and two years later settled in Polk County, Wis. In 1891 he moved to Chippewa County, this state. He died in January, 1909, but his wife is still living. Their children were: Petra and Norman, the latter now residing in Chippewa County, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Samulson have three children—Selma, born April 16, 1894; Alva, born June 17, 1903, and Richard A., born Dec. 29, 1899, who died Sept. 25, 1901. Selma and Alva reside at home with their parents.

Herman Wellington Huntley, who is engaged in farming in York Township, is a native of Clark County, having been born July 1, 1879, three miles north of Greenwood, on Giles Creek, where the sawmill was then located. His father was George Huntley. His educational opportunities were limited and he grew to manhood in the neighborhood of the mill, in which he was employed from the age of 13 to that of 19 years. He then began farming and lumbering, working on the farm in summer and in the woods in winter. He had located on a tract of forty acres in Section 17, York Township, it consisting of wild land with brush to the edge of the wagon road. Mr. Huntley had nothing but his hands when he began, and only one dollar in money. His wife owned a cow, but it was two years before he got one horse, and two years more before he got another to make a team. His first residence on the farm was a tar-paper shanty, 12 by 20 feet in size, which was so poorly built that when it rained he and his wife had to put up an umbrella and spread oilcloth on the bed. As soon as he was able, Mr. Huntley erected a good frame house and used the old shanty for a barn. He has now a good basement barn 36 by 44 feet in size, and a



ANDREW N. VIRCH AND FAMILY

silo 10 by 28 feet. His farm is well cleared and he is successfully raising Guernsey cattle, Belgian horses and Poland-China hogs. He belongs to the Woodman's Lodge, and has served on its official board. Mr. Huntley was married Feb. 16, 1905, to Florence, daughter of Horace Lawrence, she being born in York Township, Clark County. He and his wife have two children—Irene and Carroll.

Charles Meyer, a well-known and successful farmer of York Township, was born in Jefferson County, Wis., Jan. 12, 1859, son of George and Mary (Switzer) Meyer. The father was a native of Bavaria, who came to America with his mother, brother and sister. They settled in Jefferson County, Wis., in 1851, where Mr. Meyer bought eighty acres of wild land on which a log shanty was standing. With a team of oxen he set to work to clear the land, and about three months later married Mary Switzer, whose father was a cabinet-maker in Germany, where he died. Mary had come over on the same ship with George, it being a sailing vessel; the voyage lasted six weeks. They had come to this country to get married, there being a law in Germany at that time which prevented the marriage of people who could not show ownership of a certain amount of property, enough to enable them to support a family. After marriage they settled in Jefferson County, where they reared six children—John, George, Joe, Charles, Theresa and Mary. Charles Meyer grew to manhood on the farm in Jefferson County, attending both English and German schools until he was about 15 years old, though his attendance was somewhat intermittent, as he had to make himself useful to his parents. After laying aside his school books he worked on the home farm for three years, subsequently being employed for one year in a wagon shop. Then for two years he worked on farms in that locality until the age of 21 years. He then went to Colorado, prospecting and working in the mines about twenty-five miles from Bueno Vista. After remaining there three years, he returned to Jefferson County, where he stayed one year, and then came to Clark County with his brother, George. Here they bought eighty acres of wild land and built a log house in which they lived for two years. At the end of that time Charles Meyer put up a frame house for himself, and a year later his brother sold his forty acres and went to Oregon. Charles remained in Clark County and cleared his forty acres. Later, he purchased the house that Mr. Heine, the sawmill proprietor, had used for a boarding house, and this he moved onto his place and united it with his old house so as to make a dwelling of seven rooms. He then built a barn 34 by 54 feet in size. Three years after coming to Clark County, Mr. Meyer was married to Annie Shaklman. Her father was formerly postmaster of the Heinatown postoffice, Mr. Meyer working as his assistant. Since his marriage, Mr. Meyer has continued to improve his place and now has a good farm, raising Holstein cattle and other stock with profitable results. He has served as school director two years and eight years as treasurer. In religion he is a Catholic. He and his wife have eight children—Leo, Matilda, Alvin, Albert, George, Elizabeth and Julita.

Andrew Nelson Virch, who is engaged in farming and dairying in Section 31, Mayville Township, was born at Lillethum haa Vossestranden

Bergen Stift, Norway, July 14, 1845, the son of Borjonel Nelson (deceased), a native of the same place, who lost his life while off trading. Our subject came to the United States June 7, 1854, and lived in Chicago one year, and in 1855 moved to Detroit, where his mother married Peter Anderson, a master mechanic of the Michigan Central Railroad. In March, 1857, they returned to Chicago, where the mother died in June of the same year. September 23, 1858, Mr. Virch went again to Detroit to live with his aunts, where he attended the Bishop Union School four years. He next enlisted for service in the Civil War, Aug. 15, 1862, in Company E, 24th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, serving three years, being honorably discharged June 30, 1865, and acted as division commissary sergeant by appointment. In 1867-68 he went to school for one season, and then returned to Chicago and worked at the carpenter's trade until 1870, when he came to Dane County, Wis., and remained there until Sept. 29, 1872. In that year he came to that part of the town of Beaver that is now Mayville, settling on the northwest quarter of Section 14, Township 29, Range 1 East, and homesteaded 160 acres (a soldier's right). There were then no roads and he had to carry goods and supplies from Colby. Deer, bear and Indians were plentiful but never gave him any trouble. There Mr. Virch resided until 1882. He then came to Curtiss and established the first store and post office in the village, being appointed postmaster in 1883, and serving until 1886, and again from 1888 to 1892. He had started his store with a capital of \$250 in money, and he subsequently built up the business until he carried a \$2,000 stock and was making annual sales of \$6,000. While thus engaged, in 1890, he bought his present farm, but continued the store until 1895, when he sold his stock. After that he worked out until 1903, in which year he became rural mail carrier, carrying the first mail out of Curtiss, Feb. 3, 1903, and was on the route for twelve years. About 8:00 p. m., June 3, 1905, a cyclone swept away all his buildings, including his house, two barns and the store building. In 1906 Mr. Virch took up his residence on his farm and has since remained here, doing a good farming and dairying business. About twenty-four acres of his land are cleared, ten acres being devoted to hay, and a part of the land to oats and barley. He keeps Guernsey cattle, milking from eight to ten cows. He is also a stockholder in the Fenwood State Bank, of Fenwood, Marathon County. For a considerable part of his long and active career Mr. Virch served efficiently in public office. In 1884 he became the first clerk of School District No. 4, in Curtiss, and held that position for thirteen years. He also served on the Mayville town board, for thirty-five years was justice of the peace, and for twenty-five years notary public, also at different times holding minor offices. Mr. Virch was first married in Dane County, Wis., Feb. 15, 1873, to Betsey Nelson Kjerie, daughter of Knute Kjerie, now deceased. They had three children, two of whom are living: Ledia, now the wife of Jean Fortier, of Seattle, Wash.; and Anna, formerly a teacher, but who is now Mrs. Thomas L. Beman, her husband being cashier of the Fenwood State Bank. The mother died June 30, 1880, and Mr. Virch was married, Aug. 15, 1883, to Lena Fleasram, daughter of Andrew Fleasram, deceased. Of this union six children have been born: Lottie, now deceased; Emma, who is private sec-

retary to Julius A. Schmall, state secretary of Minnesota; Niron, who is a cheese maker; May, wife of David Noline, of Mayville Township; Teda, now Mrs. Harry Horn, of Sheboygan; and Orban, who is deceased. Mr. Virch has also thirteen grandchildren. All his children have received a good education and are useful members of their respective communities. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, he being also a member of the G. A. R.

George Shaklman, proprietor of a good dairy farm of 160 acres, in Section 8, Washburn Township, was born in Germany, Dec. 1, 1855. His parents were George and Tresia (Hawther) Shaklman. The father, who was a farmer, was educated in Germany, and came to the United States in 1873, with his family, he being then 44 years old. He had been married in 1854 to Tresia Hawther, whose father was Adam Hawther, a farmer, and they had lived together in Germany for nineteen years after their marriage. On coming to America he and his family located first in Jefferson County, Wis., where he bought a fifteen-acre farm, which he worked for about two years. He then moved to town, where he worked at odd jobs and also in the brick yard. He then bought forty acres in Section 8, York Township, Clark County, which was all wild land, and where he settled with his father and mother and two brothers, Joe and Nobat, and one sister, Bobet. On Sept. 8, 1890, Mr. Shaklman was married to Annie Schmidt, whose father, John Schmidt, was a German farmer, who settled in the United States. He and his wife took up their residence on his farm, where he has since remained. At first he cradled grain and worked with a team for Heine, the proprietor of the sawmill at the place then known as Heinetown. He also worked in the woods for ten winters. Mr. Shaklman now has 160 acres of land and has built a six-room house and a barn, 92 by 34 feet. For a number of years in early times he was postmaster of Heinetown. Eggs were then five cents a dozen, and butter five cents a pound, both commodities having to be traded for other produce. Mr. and Mrs. Shaklman are the parents of six children: Leo, Flip, Rosie, Frances, Tillie and Albert.

Herman Charley Krase, proprietor of a finely improved dairy farm in Section 22, the central part of Mayville Township, was born in Prussia, Germany, Oct. 12, 1870, son of Charley T. and Caroline H. (Polchow) Krase. His mother died in 1883, but the father, a shipbuilder by trade, who also had a farm on which he did truck gardening, is still living in Prussia. They had two children: Herman and Elizabeth, the latter of whom became the wife of Oscar Gessler and is living in Germany. Herman C. Krase came to America in 1886, locating in Milwaukee in the fall of that year. There he followed his trade, that of machinist, for twelve years, except during 1893 and 1894, when he was living in Chicago. Early in October, 1899, he came to Clark County and bought his present farm of eighty acres, but which at that time was covered with hardwood, there being no clearing. For eight years he used oxen and has continued his improvements until he now has between fifty and sixty acres cleared, about twenty acres being plowed land. His first dwelling here was a log cabin, which he later replaced by a larger log house, and is now preparing plans

for a new home in the shape of an up to date residence of nine rooms, 30 by 30 feet ground plan, with fourteen-foot studding, and a good cellar under the whole house. This house will be constructed of native lumber from his own farm. He has now in course of erection a fine barn, 36 by 70 feet in size, with outside posts sixteen feet, hip-roof posts twenty-eight feet, with cement floor basement to be used as stable. Mr. Krase is now milking twelve cows of the Guernsey breed and has seven heifer calves. He is breeding up his stock to full blood. He also keeps Chester-White hogs and has one team of horses. On Feb. 18, 1898, Mr. Krase was united in marriage with Anna Henrietta Grimm, who was born in Wisconsin, Dec. 18, 1873, daughter of George Grimm. She died June 19, 1913, and was buried on the twenty-first of the month in the cemetery at Dorchester. Her father was a molder by trade and also a farmer, and is now living at Manitowoc, Wis. Her mother is deceased. They had six children: George, Ida, Emma, Anna, Louis, and Roland, all of whom are living but Anna. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Krase are: Hattie, who is keeping house for her father; Martha, Elizabeth, Anna and Charley. Mr. Krase belongs to the Guardians of Liberty, and he and his family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

James Hewett. On March 3, 1907, there passed away at Neillsville a man who had had no small part in making the history of Clark County. As pioneer lumberman, farmer, man of business and public official, James Hewett will long be remembered and the work that he did will bear fruit in generations yet to come. James Hewett was born in Minerva, Essex County, N. Y., May 1, 1830, son of Sheldon B. and Mary Ann (Linkfield) Hewett, and on the paternal side was a grandson of Collins and Jerusha Hewett of Dutchess County, that state, the family being of Scotch origin. James was one of six children, the others, who came next in order being Sheldon B., Jane, Eunice, Mary and Susan—the family thus consisting of two sons and four daughters. The father subsequently died in Clark County after joining his son James. James Hewett made his first acquaintance with the lumber business in Essex County, N. Y. In 1856, being then a strong and vigorous young man of 26 years, he sought a larger field of opportunity in the Northwest, and made his appearance in Clark County, coming up the river from La Crosse. Here he found conditions to his liking, with full scope for his ambition. In a short time, with characteristic energy, he had become one of the leading loggers in this section, giving employment to large gangs of men, and clearing the timber from land now covered by flourishing farms. Among his early enterprises was the building of a mill at Wedge's Creek, at the place known as Hewettville, which mill was destroyed by fire in 1886. The township of Hewett was named in his honor, and Neillsville also owed much to him; for here he established the firm of Hewett & Woods, built the first brick store in the place, at the corner of Fifth and Hewett streets, known as "Hewett's Red Brick," and made an addition to the village of sixty-three acres of land which he had cleared, it being known as the James Hewett Addition. He also donated land for the old furniture factory, was largely instrumental in having the railroad constructed to Neillsville, and built the finest residence here that



JAMES HEWETT



S. F. HEWETT

Clark County had for many years. A part of his time was spent in farming, in which enterprise also he manifested his ability, meeting with good success. A Republican in politics, he served as the first mayor of Neillsville, was chairman of the Pine Valley town board for a number of years, and also ran for the Assembly, but was defeated. He was a man of generous character and was strong and rugged up to the time of his death at the age of 77 years. Mr. Hewett was married Oct. 17, 1864, to Henrietta Brown, who, however, lived but a few years after marriage, dying at the age of 35, in 1869. She left two children: Chauncey B., who died in infancy, and Sherman Frank, now a prominent citizen of Neillsville. In May, 1874, James Hewett married for his second wife Emeline Niles, by which union there was no offspring.

Sherman Frank Hewett, popularly known as "Frank Hewett," a prominent figure in the commercial life of Clark County, who has also rendered good service in public office, was born in Augusta, Wis., Sept. 4, 1865, son of James and Henrietta (Brown) Hewett. He was educated in the local schools, and at the age of 15 years began to accompany parties in the work of surveying, a profession in which he in time became expert. Afterwards he became associated with his father in the lumber business and other enterprises of a commercial or agricultural nature. Later on the old Hewett homestead, a tract of 160 acres in Pine Valley Township, he gave his attention to dairy farming successfully, and was a member of the Farmers' Co-operative Creamery. For four or five years Mr. Hewett served as city treasurer of Neillsville, making a good record as a capable and trustworthy public official. In 1909 he became county surveyor, in which position he has since served with ability and to the satisfaction of the citizens of the county. He is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has advanced as far as the Commandery, being a Knight Templar. Mr. Hewett was married, Dec. 19, 1887, to Blanche Robinson, who was born at Weston Rapids, Clark County, daughter of David and Emma (Brown) Robinson, her parents being pioneer settlers in this county. He and his wife have one daughter, Helen. Mrs. Hewett is a member of the Eastern Star Lodge, and she and her husband are popular members of Neillsville society.

John Goetz, who is making a success of agricultural work on a good farm on eighty acres in Sections 5 and 6, York Township, his residence being located in Section 6, was born in Germany, April 28, 1876, son of Phillip and Barbara Goetz, his parents being natives of the same place. The father was born Feb. 9, 1844, and his wife March 10, 1847, and they were married in Germany about 1869. Phillip Goetz, who was a farmer by regular occupation, brought his family to the United States in 1887, locating in Jefferson County, Wis., where he resided three years. He then came to Clark County, stopping for awhile at Mr. Spangler's, in York Township. Securing a small piece of land, amounting to about six acres, he established a home for himself and family, subsequently adding forty acres more to his farm, which he cleared. When he started he had two cows, but no team. He and his wife are still living and are in prosperous circumstances. They are members of the Catholic Church. Their children, all born in Germany, were: Joseph, Barbara, Theresa, deceased, Anna and John. John

Goetz first attended school in Germany and afterwards in Jefferson County, Wis., including the parochial school connected with the Catholic Church. On coming to Clark County he worked first in Heine's mill at Heinetown, and while thus engaged saved enough money to enable him to buy a tract of forty acres of land in Section 5, York Township. This land was then wild, but is now cleared, constituting a good farm, with the other forty acres in Section 6, which Mr. Goetz secured later, and on which his residence stands. On this second tract there were about twenty acres cleared when he bought it, and a small house stood on it, that has been remodeled into a good modern farm house. For some time Mr. Goetz lived at home while he cleared up his own land. He has built a barn, 34 by 102 feet in size, furnished with a good basement. He keeps a good grade of stock and is doing a profitable business as a farmer. Mr. Goetz was married, June 5, 1906, to Margaret Newhouse, who was born in Brown County, Wis., Feb. 20, 1885, daughter of William and Mary (Leonard) Newhouse. Her parents were of German descent, the father being a farmer and mill worker. He and his wife are now living. Margaret was one of five children, the others being Francis, Lizzie, Tillie and Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Goetz have two children, Roma and Margaret. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

William Wischulke, a thriving farmer of Section 18, Lynn Township, was born in Schlasinn, Germany, June 27, 1858. His parents came to the United States in 1866 with four children: William, Elizabeth, Anne and Carrie. Locating in Clark County, Wis., Gottlieb, the father, bought 120 acres of land in Section 18, Lynn Township, and, building a log house and barn, set to work to clear and develop a farm—a task that he in time accomplished. On this place the son William was reared, in early youth helping his father and later going into the woods for the winter logging and assisting on the drive in spring. This occupation, alternated with farming in the summer, he followed for twenty-two years. On May 7, 1882, he was married to Dora Hanke, daughter of Gottlieb Hanke, her father being a farmer who came to this country from Germany in 1868, she having been born in Schlasinn, Germany, Dec. 6, 1862. He has since resided on his farm in Section 18, which he obtained from the family estate. He has eighty acres of land and is conducting a good farming business. He and his wife have three children: Clara, now Mrs. Moldenhawer, a farmer of Clark County; Edward, who is residing at home, and Walter, who has a farm of his own in Clark County.

Adolph A. F. Voigt, proprietor of the Star Cheese Factory in Section 20, Lynn Township, was born in Calumet County, Wis., Nov. 24, 1885, son of Herman and Sophie (Schauchel) Voigt. Both parents were German, the father being a native of Pommern and the mother of Mecklenberg. Each came to the United States by sailing vessel, being many weeks on the voyage, and they were married in Calumet County, this state, where Herman Voigt located on a farm in the timber. Their first residence there was a log cabin, which he built. After clearing that place he sold it and moved to Wood County, where he resided fourteen years, engaged in farming. He and his wife had ten children, of whom the subject of this sketch,



JOSEPH S. BOGUMILL AND FAMILY

Adolph Augustus Frederick, was the youngest. The latter acquired his education in the district school and in a German school, later taking up farming on a tract of fifty-three acres in Rock Township, Wood County. He had married in 1909, Hildergat Fisher, daughter of Leonard Fisher, a pioneer of Wood County, and he and his wife began housekeeping on the farm. There he remained for three years, raising good stock, but at the end of that time taking up the trade of cheesemaker. For the first six months he worked with his brother, C. A. Voigt, of Chili, and after that worked for his other brother Gust of Spokeville, who was operating a factory there. With the latter brother he remained four months, also learning butter-making. He then went to Hewett to become manager of the Mill Creek Co-operative Cheese and Butter Factory. At the end of one year Mr. Voigt purchased his present cheese factory in Section 20, Lynn Township, and has greatly improved the business. When he took over the property there were only eighteen patrons, which number he has increased to fifty one. He has increased the value of the factory at least \$2,000, and in 1915 paid out \$15,000 to its patrons, that amount being increased in 1916, which evidences his thorough knowledge of the business and careful management, together with honest dealing. He and his wife are the parents of three children, Arthur, Adeline and Benita. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Joseph S. Bogumill, one of the leading citizens of the village of Thorp, a man of enterprise and many financial interests, is perhaps best known at present as proprietor of the Farmers' Store. He was born in the province of Pozen, Poland, in February, 1866, son of Kazmier and Margaret Bogumill, and one of a family of whom four members are now living, the other survivors being two brothers and a sister, namely: Andrew, a farmer of Withee Township, this county; Agnes, now Mrs. Michael Yatzko, residing in Pennsylvania, and Valentine, who resides in the state of Washington. The mother, Mrs. Margaret Bogumill, died when her son Joseph was 15 years of age, and soon after, in 1881, her husband came to the United States, locating in Pennsylvania, where he died in 1888. Joseph S. Bogumill acquired a public school education in his native Poland. Coming to this country in 1883, he located in Pennsylvania, where he took up mining and was engaged in that industry until 1892, when he came to Clark County, Wis. Soon after his arrival here he bought forty acres of land in Section 13, Thorp Township, on which some of the timber had been chopped. There was a small shanty on the place, in which Mr. Bogumill took up his residence with his family. He worked hard clearing his land and by 1897 found himself in a position to buy forty acres more. About that time he also built a frame house and a good set of out-buildings, including a barn, 24 by 58 feet in size, of hewed timber. There he followed general farming for thirteen years. At the end of that time he sold his farm and moved to Lumbard in Withee Township, where he bought a general store and also an eighty-acre farm previously owned by Frank Switalski. Then for six years he conducted the store and also operated the farm with profitable results. Selling out his interests there, he bought the Joe Sterling farm of eighty acres, in the village of Thorp, an improved place on which he

lived for four years. While on that farm he bought a store and property in the village of Thorp and engaged in the general mercantile business, he and his wife attending to the store before his sons became partners in the business, which is now carried on under the firm name of Joseph Bogumill & Sons. His farm he exchanged for his present comfortable residence. Mr. Bogumill has the reputation of being one of the most progressive and successful men in his community, his business being varied and numerous. He was one of the organizers of the Thorp Dairy Company, serving as its secretary for four years, and being now one of its stockholders. He is also a stockholder and director of the Farmers State Bank of Thorp, and a stockholder in the River Head Dairy Company of Taylor County, Wis., and in the Gillitt Rubber Tire Company of Eau Claire, Wis. As a man deeply interested in the welfare of the community in which he lives, Mr. Bogumill has for a long time taken an active part in public affairs, having been a member of the town board of Thorp and village trustee ever since taking up his residence here, and a member of the school board of Joint District No. 4 of Thorp and Withee. For six years he also served as town clerk of Withee, and at the present time is serving as deputy sheriff. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and his religious affiliations are with the Polish Catholic Church. Mr. Bogumill was married, June 21, 1887, to Mary Yonkins, who was born in Pennsylvania, March 15, 1871, daughter of Ernest and Eliza (Pitman) Yonkins. Her father, who was a native of Germany, died in 1904, but her mother is still living in Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Yonkins had a family of twelve children, four of whom died young, those who arrived at maturity being John, Mary, Margaret, William, Jennie, Elizabeth, Catherine, Edward and Leon. To Mr. and Mrs. Bogumill eleven children have been born, whose record in brief is as follows: Gertrude, born March 17, 1888, is now Mrs. Charles Herman, of Thorp Township, and has five children, Rose, Mary, John, Louise and Thomas; Leon, born Feb. 20, 1893, and who is now secretary and manager of the Thorp Dairy Company, married Helen Dzikowski; John, born Jan. 26, 1895, who is in his father's store, married Jeannette Hulls; Lucy, born Dec. 3, 1896, married Stanley Menski, bookkeeper in a bank at Mosinee, Wis., and has two children, Stanley and Marjorie; Elizabeth, born Oct. 27, 1898, is bookkeeper in her father's store; Thomas, born Oct. 19, 1900; Edward, born June 13, 1902; Sophia, born May 8, 1904; Pauline, born April 13, 1906; Frank, born June 2, 1910, and Catherine, born April 30, 1917.

David Riedel, a prosperous general farmer of Lynn Township, operating a farm of 120 acres in Section 20, was born in Schlasinn, Germany, April 16, 1849. His father, David, followed the occupation of farmer in his native land. About 1865 the family emigrated to the United States, locating at Cedarberg, Ozaukee County, Wis., a place not many miles north of Milwaukee. There David, Sr., and his family remained seven years, at the end of which time he came to Clark County, buying eighty acres of land, on which he resided until his death. David Riedel, Jr., subject of this sketch, attended school in Germany and was 16 years old when he came to America. He made his home with the family in Ozaukee County for some time, but after having learned the carpenter's trade, he went to Chi-

cago soon after the great fire there in October, 1871, when men in every branch of the building line were in demand, and worked there for three years. He then came to Neillsville, worked at the carpenter's trade for a few years, and his father having arrived in the county, joined him on the farm. On June 6, 1876, he was married to Augusta Barth, in Calumet County, Wis. She was born in 1856, daughter of Ernest Barth, a farmer of that county. After his marriage Mr. Riedel bought eighty acres of land near Granton, Clark County, and settled there, residing on it and operating a farm for eighteen years, when he bought his present place of 120 acres in Section 20. Here he is carrying on general farming with good financial results. He and his wife have seven children: Pauline, Adele, Ernest, Alvina, Eliza, Alma and Martha.

Morris M. Weaver, a well known and esteemed resident of Loyal Township, where he is engaged in agricultural operations in Section 12, was born in Section 3, this Township, Dec. 5, 1878, son of Elias and Barbara (Norton) Weaver. Elias Weaver, who was born in Indiana, was married in Dodge County, Wis., and for some time was engaged in farming there and also in Sauk County. In 1868 he came with his family to Clark County, having then two children—Minnie and Ellis. They arrived in a covered wagon drawn by a pair of oxen, Elias buying a homestead of 160 acres in Section 3, Loyal Township. In addition to his oxen he had a bulldog. Mr. Weaver built a log house and began to improve his property. Subsequently, however, he went into the logging business, in which he lost money. Then, removing to the village of Loyal, he in 1891, built the Tremont Hotel, of which he was proprietor until his death, about eight years ago, at the age of 65. For a number of years he served as assessor, and at one time with J. C. Quinn owned three sections of land. His wife is still living, being now 71 years old. In addition to their two children already mentioned, three others were born in Loyal Township, one being the subject of this sketch. Morris M. Weaver's education was begun in the district school; he subsequently attended the Loyal high school and the Stevens Point Normal School and then taught for one year. Then, entering a store he was employed as clerk for about three years. At the end of that time, in 1907, he took up farming on a tract of 130 acres in Section 12, Loyal Township. There was a good house on the place and he added to the improvements by erecting a barn, 36 by 74 feet, and a silo, 12 by 30 feet. Here he raises a good grade of Holstein cattle, Poland-China hogs and is carrying on general farming profitably. He also holds shares in the Equity elevator. Mr. Weaver served five years as clerk on the village board of Loyal, was a trustee for several years and is the present chairman of the Loyal Township Board. He was married to Mary Sayles, of Washington County, Wis. He and his wife have three children: Percy, Helen, and Walter.

Frank Abel, Sr., a well known farmer of Warner Township, where he has resided for many years, was born in Mecklenberg, Germany, Jan. 27, 1845, son of Henry and Marie (Bantin) Abel. His parents, who were farmers, came with their eight children to the United States in 1857. The voyage, made on a steamer which also carried sails, took two weeks, which, though a much shorter time than was occupied by the average sailing

vessel, the family found quite long enough. The children were Henry, Mary, Frederick, William, Christian, Frank, Eliza and Doris. After landing they proceeded to West Bend, Washington County, Wis., where they settled on an improved farm and were there two years, at the end of which time the father turned the farm over to his son Henry, Jr., and, with his wife, went to reside in the village of West Bend, where he subsequently died. He was a member of the German Lutheran Church. Frank Abel, Sr., attended school first in Germany, and later was a pupil for two winters in the district school in Washington County, Wis. He grew to manhood on the farm, acquiring a good knowledge of agriculture, which was his daily work. At the age of 18 he struck out for himself, working at anything he could find to do. On March 4, 1864, he enlisted in Company F, 48th Regiment of Wisconsin Infantry, in which he served one year, being sent to western Kansas to watch the Indians. Then he worked on a farm again and on Jan. 22, 1871, was united in marriage with Caroline Dachtler, who was born in Washington County, Wis., Oct. 21, 1852, daughter of John and Rasena Dachtler, who located in Wayne, that county on coming from Germany. After his marriage Mr. Abel lived with his father-in-law for one year and then moved to Barton, Washington County, where he lived two years. After that he resided with his parents until their death, when he came to Clark County, this being in 1879. Here he bought a tract of eighty acres in Warner Township, Section 30, where he now lives. It was covered with woods and had no buildings and the road to it was merely a trail. When he came he brought with him enough supplies to last for one year, but began the work of improvement with practically nothing but his hands. After awhile he got a team of oxen and later one of steers, which he broke himself. The first house, in which he lived for twenty-five years, was a log structure, 18 by 24 feet in size. He then built a frame residence and also a log barn, which is still standing. The first summer he got a cow, which he obtained from Mr. Baker. Since then Mr. Abel's history has been one of continued progress, slow at first but subsequently accelerated, until now he has a good farm with sixty acres cleared, and substantial buildings, and as a farmer is doing a successful business. He has been a director on the school board and an officer for twelve years of the Reformed Church, which he helped to build and has also served as janitor. Mr. Abel is a member of the Grand Army Post at Greenwood. He and his wife have had six children, three of whom—William, Frank and Fred—accompanied them to Clark County, and of these Fred was killed on the railroad at the age of 24 years. The three others were born on the farm here, namely, John, Gustof and Hulda, the last mentioned of whom died at the age of 12 years.

John Dudei, who is successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits, on a farm of 120 acres, in Section 25, Seif Township, is a native of Germany, born June 9, 1862, son of August and Dora (Workoff) Dudei. The parents died in their native land. They had five children: John, subject of this sketch; August, a farmer of Seif Township; Annie, wife of Albert Hemp, of this township; Benjamin and Bruno, who are farmers in Iranton, Wis. John Dudei came to Clark County from Germany in 1888, and in 1893

bought his present farm, which was partly improved, though it was largely covered with timber the most of which he has since cleared. He is milking from twelve to fifteen cows and raises corn, oats and barley. He is a Democrat in politics and has been elected to the township board several times. In religion he is a German Lutheran. Mr. Dudei was married in Germany, Feb. 14, 1885, to Caroline White, daughter of Gotlieb and Rosa (Knautz) White. Her parents, who never came to America, are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Dudei have seven children, who were born as follows: Augusta, Sept. 23, 1886; Anna, Sept. 11, 1888; Laura, Nov. 15, 1890; Ida, May 30, 1894; Alma, Nov. 21, 1896; Hulda, Nov. 8, 1899, and Elsie, Jan. 12, 1903.

August Martin Ludwig Beyer, who is prosperously engaged in farming on a tract of eighty acres in Warner Township, was born in Brandenburg, Germany, March 1, 1855, son of Martin Beyer. He attended school in Germany, but lost his father when he was 11 years old. In 1871 he came to the United States, proceeding to the home of an uncle, August Beyer, who lived in Dodge County, Wis. The journey occupied three weeks, thirteen days of which he spent on the water. Arriving in Dodge County, he went to work on a farm, which was his first agricultural experience. After thus working in the neighborhood for two years, he went to Minnesota, where he spent nine years, being employed successfully in different places. In 1882 he came to Clark County, being now married, and secured seventy-eight acres one mile south of his present farm. The land was covered with brush and timber and there was neither a house on the place nor any road to the property. Accordingly he first put up a log house, 18 by 28 feet and began the work of improvement with practically nothing but his hands to work with, it being two years before he got an ox team. For three winters he worked at lumbering in the woods. On that place he lived for twenty years, getting the land well cleared. He then sold it and came to his present farm of eighty acres, on which buildings had been erected. Since then he has continued the work of improvement and is doing a good farming business, raising Holstein cattle. Mr. Beyer has taken a prominent place as a citizen of Warner Township. He served three years as a member of the side board, eight years as assessor and one year as chairman of the township board, besides having been school clerk for twenty-four years. He also helped to start a church, although not a member. He was married in Dodge County, Wis., Nov. 5, 1881, to Florintia Schwartz, who was born in Shawano County, Wis., June 1, 1860, daughter of Herman and Louisa Schwartz, who were married in Wisconsin. Her father came to the United States in 1855 on a sailing vessel, being three months on the water, her mother coming over later. They settled in the woods of Shewano County, where Mr. Schwartz in time developed a fine farm. Mr. and Mrs. Beyer are the parents of seven children: Herman, Beno, Alexander, Oscar, Arnold, Lena and Ingham.

William Beyer, one of the settlers of Pine Valley Township, in 1869, but now deceased, was born in Germany, May 31, 1846, son of Carl and Wilhelmina (Baldo) Beyer. He came to the United States with his parents in 1867, the voyage on a sailing vessel occupying forty-six days. They

located first in Washington County, Wis., near Cedarburg, where they remained for about two years, at the end of that time coming to Clark County and taking 160 acres of land in Pine Valley Township. It was a wild tract and no buildings had been erected, so Carl Beyer's first task was to put up a log house, after which he began to clear his land, making use of an ox team. There, after making considerable improvements, he and his wife subsequently died, both at the age of about 72 years. Their son, William, who was about 21 years of age, when he came with them to America, had taken an active part in developing the homestead, on which he remained and farmed for himself after his parents' death. He continued the improvements on the place, erecting better buildings, and made his home on it until 1908, when he removed to the state of Oregon. He had increased the size of the farm to 440 acres and left it in good condition, and in addition to his interests therein, he was a member of the co-operative creamery company and of the elevator and lumber companies. A member of the Lutheran Church in his vicinity, he served as its trustee. He married Augustina Putkammer, who was born in Germany and came to this country about 1870, with her mother, Charlotta, and her step-father, Ferdinand Putkammer. They, like the Beyers, settled first in Washington County, Wis., coming afterwards to Clark County and taking land in Pine Valley Township, where they spent the rest of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. William Beyer were the parents of twelve children: Oscar, Ida, Wilhelm, Clara, Herman, Helmit, August, Alma (now deceased), Carl, Albert, Hilda and Bertha.

August Beyer, who, in company with his brother Herman, is engaged in operating 200 acres of the old Beyer homestead in Pine Valley Township, was born on this homestead, Feb. 20, 1889, son of William and Augustina (Putkammer) Beyer. He grew up on the farm, acquiring a thorough knowledge of agriculture, and formed his present association with his brother Herman, three years ago. Besides farming the 200 acres mentioned, they kept 200 more in timber and pasture land, and are doing a profitable business as general farmers. Mr. Beyer is a member of the German Lutheran Church which his father helped to start. He has never married.

Harry Hewett, the efficient and popular sheriff of Clark County, was born in Essex County, N. Y., March 4, 1867, son of George G. and Maria (McGoon) Hewett. The father was a native of Pennington, N. Y., and son of George Hewett, a farmer, agriculture being an occupation that has been followed by practically all the members of the family for many years back. In 1873 George G. Hewett and wife, together with their three children, Harry, George G., Jr., and Emma, came to Clark County, Wis., on account of James Hewett, an uncle who had already located here and had become an extensive lumberman and farmer. This uncle, while on a visit to Essex County, N. Y., had persuaded George G. Hewett to come to Clark County and assume the management of a farm of 160 acres in Loyal Township, known as Farm 26,—a name which it still bears, it being now owned by a brother-in-law of Harry Hewett, W. J. McKenzie. The Hewett family came by train to Humbird, and thence by stage to Neillsville, where they ar-



MR. AND MRS. HARRY HEWETT

rived April 3, 1873. Mr. Hewett immediately assumed the management of the farm, which was well improved, with good buildings. There he remained for ten years, at the end of which time he was seized with a stroke of paralysis. He then gave up the farm and removed to Neillsville, where he died in 1884 at the age of 75 years. His wife made her home the balance of her days with her children, dying on a farm in Eaton Township, Aug. 30, 1914, at the advanced age of 81. George G. Hewett was of a broad and liberal turn of mind, an excellent farmer, loyal to his duties as a citizen, and was well liked and respected by his neighbors. Harry Hewett attended the district school and assisted his father on the farm until reaching the age of 14 years. He then became connected with the lumber industry and was thus occupied for ten or twelve years during the season. His first work was attending to the chain. Afterwards he drove oxen through the woods, snailing logs, and for fifteen springs in succession was on the log drive on the river, continuing in this kind of work until the age of 32 years. During this period he was in the employ of such firms as Briden, Briden & Armstrong, Hunsinger, John S. Owens and "Billie" Tuff. With commendable foresight he saved his money, and by the time he was 18 years old was able to purchase a tract of eighty acres of land in Sections 25 and 26, Eaton Township. He cleared and grubbed this property by taking a yoke of oxen home with him in the spring from the woods and keeping them in good condition until he returned in the fall. During his logging career he used to walk to and from the camp, a distance of twenty miles, leaving the camp after work was over on Saturday night, and returning in time to feed his team at 4:00 a. m. on Monday morning. In time he cleared all of his farm except five acres, taking up his permanent residence on it at the age of 32 years. He has since added another eighty acres to it, and has brought it into a high state of cultivation. He is breeding a high grade of Guernsey cattle, keeping a full-blooded sire. He was also instrumental in the organization of the local cheese factory. Mr. Hewett has been for a number of years closely identified with public affairs in his township and county. He served as chairman of the town board with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents, and also held the office of town treasurer for a short period. He has always taken an active interest in the building of good roads, persevering in his efforts even under unfavorable conditions, and was the first county road commissioner elected in Clark County. He was elected for a period of three years, but was obliged to resign on account of there being no funds at that time to pay his salary and expenses. In the fall of 1912 Mr. Hewett was elected sheriff of this county, taking office Jan. 1, 1913, and serving two years. At the fall election of 1916 he was again elected, beginning his duties for the new term, Jan. 1, 1917. In this important office he has made a good record, justifying the choice of his fellow citizens, among whom he holds a wide popularity. Mr. Hewett was united in marriage to Elizabeth McKenzie, who was born in Canada, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel J. McKenzie, who were pioneer settlers in Loyal Township, this county, where they still reside. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hewett: Bessie, who is residing at home, and James, who is now in Valley, Wash.

John P. Weirich, a prominent citizen of Owen, Clark County, where he is successfully engaged in the hardware business, was born at Sumpter, Wis., Dec. 21, 1867, son of John and Dolly (Young) Weirich. The father, who was a farmer, was born in Germany and came to America with his parents when 6 years old, they settling in Sauk County, Wis. He died March 20, 1916, at the age of 76 years. His wife, Dolly, who was born in Pennsylvania, is still living. They had a family of seven children: John Cora, Mertie, Albert, Minnie, Arthur and Effie. John P. Weirich, after finishing his schooling at Sumpter, Wis., left home at the age of 22 years, going to Prairie du Chien, Wis. He had previously taken a commercial course from a correspondence college at Buffalo, N. Y., and in Prairie du Chien he found employment in a general store as clerk, remaining there eleven years. In 1902 he came to Owen, Clark County, becoming manager of the Owen Lumber Company's store, of which he had charge for three years. In 1906 Mr. Weirich became interested in the Rawson & Greibenow Company, Incorporated, engaged in the hardware business, of which company he is now secretary and treasurer. This company for several years formerly operated a store at Withee, which store, however, has been sold. Mr. Weirich is a stockholder in the State Bank of Owen. He is also the owner of several pieces of real estate, including some improved farm land. He was a director and also a treasurer of the Owen Telephone Company. In 1907 he was elected to the school board, becoming treasurer, which office he still holds. He also served as justice of the peace for six years, being elected in 1905. His fraternal society affiliations are with the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Weirich was married, Oct. 24, 1895, to Clara Page, at Prairie du Chien, Wis. She was born in 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Weirich have one child, Ina, born July 24, 1896, who is residing at home.

William M. Schultz, proprietor of Grand View Farm, of eighty acres in Hoard Township, was born near Dorchester, Clark County, March 15, 1882. His parents were Gust and Miltelda (Cupke) Schultz, both natives of Germany, where also they were married, coming to the United States in 1881, and settling on a farm north of Dorchester, this county. The land was wild and their first residence there was a log cabin, in which they lived for several years. Gust Schultz has since developed a good farm and is doing a large dairy business, keeping full blooded Holstein cattle. His wife is also living. William M. Schultz lived with and worked for his father until reaching the age of 25 years, at which time he bought his present place. Some timber had been cut off of it but the stumps were not removed. There was a house and some small buildings on the place, but plenty of hard work to be done before it could be developed into a good farm. This work, however, has since been done to a large extent and Mr. Schultz will soon have forty acres of plow land. In 1915 he built a barn 36 by 88 feet in size, with concrete floor, and stalls for twenty-five head of cattle, and which will hold eighty tons of hay. He has also lately built a garage and granary and has other good buildings on the place which have been constructed as needed. He is raising a mixed breed of cattle, milking six cows. His principal crops are hay, oats, barley and corn. During the pres-

ent year (1917) he expects to increase the number of his milch cows to ten. His work shop, 14 by 22 feet in size, was built in 1908. He has a good motor car, for which he built his garage, and his farm is installed with underground water pipes, supplying house, barn and yard, the buildings being lighted with electricity. He has a fine orchard of apple and plum trees and also raises currants, strawberries and other small fruits successfully. His house is beautifully surrounded with flowers and in the summer time is one of the most beautiful spots in Hoard Township. All the buildings are well protected against lightning, and his dynamo and gas engine save a large amount of manual labor. Mr. Schultz was married May 10, 1908, to Edith Strawsberger, who was born in Clark County, in July, 1890. Her father, who was a farmer in this county, died in 1904, at the age of 48 years, but her mother is still living and resides with her on the farm. Mr. and Mrs. Schultz have had one child, Walter, born July 2, 1911, who died in infancy.

W. E. Amidon, a thrifty and energetic farmer, residing in Section 11, Hewett Township, Clark County, was born in this township, April 20, 1868, son of Charles and Hannah (Anderson) Amidon. Both parents were natives of Washington County, Wis., where also they were reared and married, Charles being then 22 years old. He had been brought up on a farm and after his marriage engaged in agriculture at Cateract, Monroe County, Wis., where he and his wife resided for three years, coming to Hewettville, Clark County, in 1865. Here he homesteaded 160 acres of wild land in Section 12, Hewett Township, to which there was no road. On this tract Mr. Amidon built a log house and barn and started the development of the place with a yoke of oxen and a cow. For twenty-five years he led an unbroken life of toil, logging in the woods in winter, working on the drive in spring and the rest of the year clearing and improving his farm. During a part of that time he was engaged in logging for himself. His supplies were obtained at Black River Falls. While a resident of the township he was seldom or never out of office, serving as township treasurer, assessor and chairman of the board. In the year 1900 he went to Hayward, Sawyer County, this state, where he engaged in farming, and where he died. He and his wife reared seven children: Della, Walter, Ellen, Albert, Ida, George and Samuel. W. E. Amidon remained at home until he was 14 years of age. He then went to work logging for Dave Wood, being employed on the drive in the spring and living at home in summer, and in this manner he was occupied for a number of years, or until his marriage. That event occurred when he was 27 years old, when he was united with Lulu Wood, daughter of Dave Wood, his employer. Mr. Wood had come to Wisconsin from Canada, locating first in Dodge County, and later coming to Clark County, where he engaged in the logging business. The daughter, Lulu, was born in Pine Valley Township. After his marriage Mr. Amidon settled on an acre of land in Section 11, Hewett Township, and continued working in the woods during the winters for a number of years. Then he worked as a carpenter and on the roads until 1904, when he bought a partly improved farm near Tyoga, Wis., which he operated for five years. At the end of that time he sold the farm and in the fall of the same year bought

the home place in Section 11, Hewett Township, of which about twelve acres were then cleared. Since then he has continued the work of improvement, having now about thirty-five acres cleared, and has built a barn 24 by 46 feet in size. He does general farming, raising Holstein and Jersey cattle. For four years he served as assessor and for three years as school clerk.

John Dwyer, a popular citizen of Neillsville and formerly sheriff of Clark County, was born at Wolf River, Waupaca County, Wis., Sept. 21, 1856, son of John H. and Catherine (Murry) Dwyer. Both parents were natives of Ireland, the father being born in Tipperary County. The latter came to America with his parents when a year old, they settling in Canada. He became a farmer and lumberman and was married in Canada, to which country his wife came when ten years old with her parents. Subsequently, with three children, they came to the United States, locating first in Michigan on a farm and later removing to Waupaca County, Wis., where two more children were born. After farming there awhile, John H. Dwyer in 1859, brought his family to Clark County, locating at Black River Falls and Weston Rapids, two miles above Neillsville, where he engaged in lumbering. He then removed to Greenwood, where he continued in the same business and subsequently spent two winters in Township 29. At the end of that time he located on a farm in Section 6, Grant Township, it consisting of 240 acres of wild land. Here he lived for a while the life of a pioneer farmer, building a log house and using an ox team. He had at starting, a yoke of cattle, one cow, a dog and \$720 in money, so was better off than many of the pioneer settlers in the county. A track or trail, known as the Stevens Point Road, led to his farm. While clearing up his farm he still at times engaged in lumbering. The old log house was later replaced by a good frame building and a barn was erected which at that time was the largest in Clark County. John H. Dwyer died in 1882, at the age of 61 years and 5 months. His wife survived him until 1890, when she passed away at the age of 67. John Dwyer acquired his education in the log schoolhouse of his district and was brought up on his parents' farm. When he became industrially active he followed lumbering for some time and then bought 160 acres of wild land in Section 31, York Township, of which 100 acres was cleared. Good buildings were also standing on the place. This farm he operated until about fifteen years ago, when he sold it. His lumbering operations were carried on at Black River and its tributaries and on Yellow River. During these years he made many acquaintances, with whom he became popular and when he ran for the office of sheriff in 1886 he was triumphantly elected. In 1904 he was again elected to the same office, on the Republican ticket. While living in York Townshup he was a member of the county board and has served on the same board representing the city of Neillsville. He also at one time held the position of school officer. About four years ago he entered into road making as a contractor, first doing concrete culvert work in Clark County and has since gained an excellent reputation as a good road builder. Mr. Dwyer was married to Jane Parrett, a native of Pennsylvania. He and his wife have two children: John, who is married and has three children; and Jennie Francis, who has taught school in Clark County. Mr. Dwyer is a member of Lodge No. 163, A. F.

& A. M. of Neillsville. His life has been contemporaneous with the growth and development of this county, as when a boy the Indians used to come to his parents' farm to beg for food. They often frightened his mother but she always gave them something, and they did not otherwise molest the family. As a citizen who has the public interest at heart there is doubtless more useful work yet for him to do.

C. Rudolph Frantz, a highly respected resident of Neillsville, now living retired after a long and successful career as an agriculturist and dairy farmer, was born on his parents' homestead in Pine Valley Township, June 16, 1872. The parents were George and Barbara (Sontag) Frantz, pioneers of that township. Like the sons of most of the early settlers, he grew up on the home farm, attending district school, and learning habits of industry. His parents removing to Washburn Township, he accompanied them there and helped to pay for the place, his father and he conducting the farm together. In 1899 the father willed the place to him and he took over its management and worked it as his own, the father and mother making their home with him. In 1908 it was found that the will was lost, so the father gave him a deed to the farm outright, but continued to make his home on it in his declining years being made pleasant and free from care. At the time the deed was given the farm consisted of eighty acres, of which about forty-five acres had been cleared. Since then C. Rudolph, together with his son, has cleared and grubbed the balance and brought the land to a high state of cultivation. He has also added other land to the farm, by purchase, until it now contains 200 acres. He has also greatly improved the property, having erected a barn 34 by 60 feet in size, remodeled the house, put up various outbuildings, including a garage, and installed an acetylene gas plant, which furnishes light for house, barn, garage and outbuildings. In operating this property, Mr. Frantz followed general dairy farming, having a fine herd of high grade Holstein cattle. He was one of the leading citizens of his township, serving as a member of the board of supervisors. He was also, and still is, a stockholder in the Shortville Creamery Company. On Oct. 22, 1917. Mr. Frantz rented his farm, stock and equipment, and moved to Neillsville, where he purchased a fine residence and two acres of land, and where he and his family, together with his father and mother, now reside. He is a member of the local Odd Fellows Lodge, the Mystic Workers of the World and the Loyal Order of Moose. On March 20, 1896, Mr. Frantz was united in marriage with Elizabeth Hohnstein, who was born in Germany, Sept. 15, 1877, daughter of Fred and Elizabeth (Whitthof) Hohnstein. She, like her husband, is a member of the Mystic Workers. Three children have been born to them—Elmer, Clara and Ruby. Elmer, born in 1896, has always remained at home and assisted his father on the farm. Clara, born Aug. 4, 1898, was graduated from the Neillsville high school when only 17 years of age. She subsequently took the normal training course and for the past two years has been a teacher in Washburn Township. Ruby, born April 27, 1905, is a student in the Neillsville graded school. Mr. Frantz and his family attend the Presbyterian Church. They occupy a high social standing and are people who take a lively interest in whatever makes good for the welfare and im-

provement of the community in which they reside. Fred Hohnstein, an esteemed resident of Neillsville, where he and his wife have lived retired for the past fourteen years, was born in Germany, and came to America in 1883, locating at Utica, Ill. There he engaged in market gardening, which occupation he had followed in his native land. Residing at Utica until 1894, he then retired and came to Neillsville, which place has since been his home. He has now attained the age of 66 years and his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Whitthof, that of 68. They are the parents of eight children, all now living, namely: Henrietta, now Mrs. Arthur Patterson, of Placerville, Cal.; Rudolph, residing in Hoquiam, Wash.; Elizabeth, wife of C. Rudolph Frantz; Frederick, of Alma Center, Wis.; William, of Hoquiam, Wash.; Peter, a farmer in Washburn Township, Clark County, Wis.; Anna, wife of Charles Franklin, residing on the old Franklin homestead at Rockford, Ill., of which city Mr. Franklin's father was one of the earliest settlers; and Irene, wife of Henry Wallace, of Stevens Point, Wis.

Melvin Nye, one of the leading representatives of the lumber industry in Clark County, being associated with George H. Lusk and H. F. Hudson in the operation of a large sawmill and lumber plant at Thorp, is one of the veterans in this line of business, having been connected with it in Clark County, or the vicinity, for the last forty-six years. His industrial bent was probably determined by his early environment, as he was born in the town of Clinton, Kennebec County, Me., in October, 1844. His parents, Allen B. and Lorana (Decker) Nye, were both natives of that state—long famous for its timber resources—and were of old New England stock. The father, however, was a farmer. Melvin was about 30 years old when he cut loose from his home surroundings to seek his fortune in the Northwest. It was early in the seventh decade of the nineteenth century—an auspicious time for lumbermen in this part of the country, when vast forests of valuable timber of various kinds stood awaiting the axe of the woodman. Like most of the early immigrants in this region, however, Mr. Nye was for some time handicapped by lack of financial resources, and for six winters he could find no more profitable occupation than driving an ox team. He then became connected with the lumber industry on Wolf River, where he spent sixteen years, in January, 1881, erecting a sawmill at Eidsvold in Thorp Township. In 1882, Mr. Nye abandoned his personal logging pursuits to some extent, and with George H. Lusk and Hiram F. Hudson organized the firm of Nye, Lusk & Hudson, which continued and enlarged the business until July 1, 1903, when they incorporated as The Nye, Lusk & Hudson Co., under which title they have continued the business up to the present. The Eidsvold mill was removed to Polley, in Taylor County, twelve miles north of Thorp village, where the company owns large tracts of land, and is still in operation. They also operate a store at that point. The Thorp mill was bought by the company in 1882, and was rebuilt and remodeled, and has been operated by them for the past thirty-five years. It is still an important factor in the industrial life of the village. George H. Lusk died Sept. 2, 1912, leaving Mr. Nye and Mr. Hudson surviving and still in the harness, conducting the extensive affairs of the company. Mr. Nye owns and operates a large farm near Thorp, and is president of



HIRAM F. HUDSON—MELVIN NYE—GEO. H. LUSK

the Peoples State Bank of Thorp and active in its affairs. He is a man of ripe experience in everything pertaining to the logging and lumber industry, having witnessed its development and mutations for a half century. He is well known throughout Clark County, and has a high standing as a successful and honorable business man and a loyal and patriotic citizen. He was married to Julia Parks, whose parents came from New York State. They have two sons—Ora, who manages the farm interests and Leland, who is at present in the service of Uncle Sam.

George Herbert Lusk, who was for many years one of the leading citizens of Thorp village, where he was among the earliest settlers, was born in Utica, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1853, son of George W. and Eliza (Palmer) Lusk. The parents were both natives of New York State, and came to Wisconsin in 1865, George W. Lusk engaging in the lumber business at Fond du Lac and continuing in it until late in life. He died in that city in January, 1901. For many years he had not only been one of its prominent business men, but had at times taken an active part in public affairs, serving three years in the office of mayor and one term as representative in the Wisconsin Assembly. In politics he was a Democrat, and his religious affiliations were with the Baptist Church, of which he was an active member. He was also a member of the Masonic Order. His wife is still living in Fond du Lac, and is now in her 86th year. They were the parents of four children—George Herbert, subject of this memoir; Obadiah, deceased; Clessen, now residing in Omaha, and Louis, who lives in Fond du Lac, Wis.

George Herbert Lusk was graduated at Fond du Lac high school in 1871, after which he became bookkeeper for the Merryman & Lusk Lumber Company. In 1888 he associated himself with Melvin Nye and Hiram F. Hudson in the firm of Nye, Lusk & Hudson, with the various interests of which he has since been identified. When the Peoples State Bank was organized, Mr. Lusk became a director. He was a thorough business man, capable, but honest, and stood high in the regard of all who knew him. Besides attending to his several business interests, he organized the public library at Thorp, and served on its board until his death. He was also the first president of Thorp village council, serving as such for three years. Mr. Lusk died in Minneapolis, Sept. 2, 1912, while he and his wife were spending the summer there. His marriage had occurred June 3, 1873, to Helen Faulkner, who was born at Rockford, Ill., Sept. 17, 1854, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Bedford) Faulkner. Both parents were natives of England, where they were married. The father, who was a carpenter by trade, died April 1, 1854, some months before the birth of his daughter Helen. His wife died Dec. 12, 1876. They had six children—Joseph, now in Rockford, Ill.; Isabel, Emma and Elizabeth, who are deceased; Charles, now in California, and Helen, who married Mr. Lusk. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Lusk were: Frank Herbert, born June 1, 1874, who died April 19, 1912; and Charles Faulkner, born March 30, 1883, who died April 15, 1916. Both sons were associated with their father in business. Frank was married Oct. 4, 1902, to Marie Akers. Charles was married Oct. 15, 1909, to Viola Phunder.

Hiram F. Hudson, of the Nye, Lusk & Hudson Co., Thorp, has been actively identified with that concern since 1882, when he, with George H. Lusk and Melvin Nye formed the partnership which has done so much to develop the northwestern part of this county. When the company started in business here, Thorp was a struggling hamlet, through which the railroad had been built less than two years before. Surrounding it were great stretches of forests. It was to these forests that Mr. Hudson turned his attention. He was an expert woodsman, and his experience in this line proved invaluable to the partnership. In the various activities of the company—lumber, milling, mercantile, real estate and financial—Mr. Hudson has taken his part, and has contributed much to its success. A man of plain, unassuming manner, he is interested not only in the development of his own business, but also in the progress of the village, township, community and county, and he has always done his duty as a good citizen. In the pleasant years that he has lived here he has seen the hamlet develop into a flourishing village, of which he is a leading citizen, and he has seen a lumbering country develop into a region of rich farms and successful dairying industries, and in all of these changes he himself has had his share. The names of Hiram F. Hudson, Melvin Nye and George H. Lusk will ever stand prominently in the story of the decades of their activities here.

Aaron C. Altenbern, postmaster of Willard, Hendren Township, and a merchant of that place, was born in Lena, Stephenson County, Ill. His parents were H. F. and Dora (Arambenthal) Altenbern, the father being also a native of Illinois, where he was reared and married, still residing there on the farm on which he was born. He and his wife had six children—Clara, Aaron, Elmer, Edna, Helen and Fred. Aaron C., subject of this sketch, attended school in the vicinity of his home and worked on his father's farm until he was 21 years old. Being then his own master, he celebrated his independence by marrying Effa Hanke, daughter of Edward Hanke, a fruit grower, near Elroy, Ill., though she was born at Freeport, that state, both places, however, being in Stephenson County, and Freeport being now a city of 18,000 population. After his marriage, Mr. Altenbern bought an improved farm of eighty acres in Illinois, which he operated for about three years. He then sold it and went into the hardware business at Lena, Ill., also in Stephenson County, buying an established business, which he conducted for two years and then sold, coming to Willard, Clark County, Wis. Here he bought 120 acres in Section 14, in Hendrin Township, all wild land. On this he built a frame house of five rooms and a barn 36 by 52 feet, and then began to clear the land, having a team of horses which he had brought with him. That winter he bought two cows. Mr. Altenbern continued work on his farm until he had cleared fifty acres, and then, being appointed postmaster of Willard in October, 1916, he rented the farm and built a store building in Willard, in which he carries on a mercantile business. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Willard Co-operative Dairy Company, which he helped to establish, and is agent for the

Lynn Mutual Insurance Company. He has been school treasurer three terms and township treasurer four years. He and his wife are the parents of three children—Orville, Edward and Clayton, all of whom reside at home.

John Johnson, who is conducting a profitable dairy business in Section 16, Levis Township, was born in Christiania, Norway, Nov. 19, 1870, son of Ole Johnson. He lived on a farm in Norway until he was 8 years old, when the family moved to the United States, locating in Neillsville, Wis., where the subject of this sketch resided until reaching the age of 18. He then began work in the lumber camps, following that occupation in the winter until he was 22. He had acquired his education in the district school, and in the school at Neillsville, which he attended one year. On Nov. 20, 1892, he was married to Edith Fresenden, whose father, James, was a farmer in Clark County, where she was born and reared. After his marriage, Mr. Johnson bought forty acres in Levis Township, it being a tract of wild land, on which he built a log house and barn. Having no stock, and no implements but an axe, he was not in a condition to make quick progress at first, and for a while was obliged to work out, but started the work of improvement as soon as possible, and at the end of seven years had cleared about thirty-five acres of the land. He then sold the place and bought forty acres in Section 16, Levis Township, on which was a small clearing. Here he built a seven-room frame house and several small outbuildings, and went into the dairying business, in which he is still engaged, clearing his land whenever he can find opportunity. For one year Mr. Johnson was president of the Dells Dam Cheese Factory. He has been township clerk thirteen years, and school clerk for nine years, and has gained the reputation of a good neighbor and a loyal and useful citizen. He and his wife are the parents of five children—Ina, who is a school teacher in Green Grove Township; Elgie, residing at home; Marvel, who is attending Neillsville high school, and Eden and Roland, who reside at home.

William C. Ritchie, a prominent representative of the Agricultural community in Hewett Township, having a farm in Section 11, was born at Lake Mills, Jefferson County, Wis., Sept. 2, 1855, son of Stephen and Betsey (Elliott) Ritchie. The parents, who were of Scotch nativity, came to this country when young, were married in New York State, subsequently settled in Jefferson County, Wis., and later, in 1868, in Weston Township, Clark County where, in course of time, they developed a farm from the wilderness and died, each at an advanced age. William C. Ritchie obtained his schooling chiefly in Jefferson County. He was 13 years old, or in his thirteenth year, when the family settled in Clark County, and attended school here only one term, his teacher being the wife of Judge James O'Neill. The rest of his time in youth was fully occupied with hard work on his father's farm, which he helped to clear. For thirty-five winters he worked in the woods as a lumberman, and was concerned in the drives on Wedge's Creek for many springs. In time he became the owner of the parental homestead, remaining there until some sixteen years ago (about 1901), when he sold the property and bought land in the Township of Seif. Three years later he sold that and purchased a tract of one acre in Section 11, Hewett Township, his son purchasing forty acres, and this tract is now

well cleared and improved. While residing in Weston Township, Mr. Ritchie served on the township board, and in Hewett Township he has been chairman of the board for twelve years. He was instrumental in having the first concrete bridge constructed in the township—over Hay Meadow Creek. Mr. Ritchie was first married to Agnes Marshall, a native of New York State, who, while residing there, attended school kept by Judge O'Neill, after whom Neillsville, Clark County, was named. She died, leaving one child, Robert, who is now a traveling salesman, residing in Iowa. Mr. Ritchie married for his second wife Flora E. Wood, who was born in Michigan. Of this second union four children were born—Frank and Irvin, who are both residing at home, and Mary and Stephen, who are deceased.

Stephen Ritchie, an early settler in Weston Township, Clark County, who is now deceased, but who, in his day, was a hard working and useful citizen, highly respected, was born in Scotland. He was 14 years old when he came to the United States, and was subsequently married in the State of New York, where he lived for a number of years, to Betsey Elliott, who had come to this country at the age of 12. Some years later he and his wife, with four children—James, Betsey, Margaret and Matilda—migrated westward, coming to a halt in Jefferson County, Wis., driving into that county from Milwaukee. There Mr. Ritchie rented a piece of land near Lake Mills, which he farmed until 1868. He and his wife then decided upon another removal, and, loading their possessions into a wagon, drawn by a team of horses, they pursued a northwesterly direction until they arrived at Neillsville, Clark County. After looking over the prospect, Mr. Ritchie bought a tract of eighty acres of land in Section 29, Weston Township, making the purchase from the Fox River Land Company. At that early day there were few cultivated farms in the locality, the land being nearly all covered with timber. Mr. Ritchie's land partook of the general characteristics of the surrounding landscapes, which fact he ascertained after he had cut his way to it through the woods. Trees and brush there were in abundance, but little else save the thus encumbered ground—not a building of any kind. The prospect was one to appal anyone but a resolute pioneer, but Mr. Ritchie did not let it frighten him. He was there to work and he got busy at once, erecting two log buildings—a house and a barn. Then, using a drag, he got his first crops planted on a small clearing he had made for a beginning. To follow him through all the stages of his subsequent work would be to repeat a story often told; suffice it to say that in time by hard, persevering work, he succeeded in developing a good farm. Neillsville was his market, to and from which place he often walked through the woods, carrying farm produce and bringing back home supplies, as flour and groceries. He took active part in the early affairs of the township, and also in later days, serving on the school board as treasurer. He also hauled with an ox team the first load of stone for the building of the Presbyterian Church of Neillsville, of which he was a deacon. His life was prolonged to the advanced age of 82 years, his wife dying at that of 78. They were worthy people who had well performed their part in life and won the respect of a large acquaintance. In addition to the four children already mentioned, who accompanied

them to Jefferson County, they were the parents of two others, William C. and Belle, who were born in that county.

Amos Foster, a well-to-do dairy farmer of Section 10, Colby Township, was born in Olmsted County, Minn., Jan. 28, 1861, son of William H. and Emeline (Griffith) Foster. His grandfather Foster was an early settler in Ohio, but both William H. and his wife were born in New York State, the former in 1823, and the latter in 1827. In 1858, William removed to Olmsted County, Minn., pre-empting 160 acres of land there and making that locality his home until 1872. In March, 1873, he arrived in Colby Township, Clark County, and homesteaded a farm in Section 4. At that time there were no roads in the locality, and no clearing had been done on the farm, so his earlier years there were years of strenuous activity. The first dwelling of himself and family was a log cabin, and with oxen he broke and cleared his land. He took active part in local affairs, serving as justice of the peace for two years. In 1881 he sold his farm and moved to Barron County, Wis., where he resided until his death, in March, 1893. His wife died in Wabasha County, Minn., in September, 1916. They had eight children—Charles, born in 1844, who is now deceased; Melissa, also deceased, who was the wife of Dan Hall; Samuel, of Wabasha County; Laura; Emory, of Plainview, Minn.; Amos, subject of this sketch; John, deceased, and Julius, living in the State of Washington. The son, Charles, was a veteran of the Civil War, enlisting in August, 1861, in a regiment of Minnesota Cavalry, with which he saw service at the time of the Indian massacre in Minnesota, in 1863, being sent against Little Crow, the chief leader of the savages. Amos Foster came to Clark County in December, 1875, but it was not until 1884 that he bought his present farm of eighty acres in Section 10, Colby Township. Twelve acres had been chopped on the land, but none of it had been stumped. There was a small frame house, but no barn. In 1894 he built a new house, his first dwelling having been destroyed by fire March 15, 1890. During the four years' interval he resided in the house of his brother-in-law, John O'Neill. In 1905, Mr. Foster erected his present brick dwelling of eleven rooms. He has now sixty acres of plowed land and raises hay, oats, barley and corn. In 1910 he built a fine barn 36 by 80 feet in size, and in 1912 an eighty-ton silo. He was one of the originators of the dairy business in his locality, and keeps full-blooded Holstein cattle, having a registered bull, and milking twenty-one cows. The American Society of Equity is strong in Colby Township, and Mr. Foster is one of its prominent members. He is a member of the Catholic Church and of the Catholic Order of Foresters. Nov. 18, 1882, Mr. Foster was united in marriage with Maria O'Neil, who was born in Ohio, daughter of John and Mary (McKale) O'Neil, natives of Ireland, both now deceased, her father having been a farmer by occupation. She was one of seven children—Maria, Thomas, John, Frank, Patrick, Kate and Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Foster are the parents of seven children—Alvin, Katie, Walter, Elmer, Hazel, Margaret and Frances. Alvin, who married Teresa Steinberg, resides with Amos Foster. He and his wife have six children—Gladys, Marcellus, Woodrow, Vernon, Cornelius and Byron. Kate married William Wallace, now deceased, and resides in Milwaukee, and has one child—Francis. Walter,

a former school teacher, and Elmore, are both in the United States war service. Walter, at this writing (April 2, 1918), being a corporal in an ordnance company at Camp Custer, Mich., and Elmore already in France, with Co. F, 10th United States Engineers. Hazel is the wife of Joe Will, of Marathon County, Wis., and has three children—Foster, Jerome and Doris. Margaret, who is a school teacher, resides at home, as also does Frances.

Edwin O. Bauman, proprietor of a fine farm in Section 8, Hixon Township, was born in London, England, Aug. 14, 1865. His parents were Charles and Annie (Harvey) Bauman, the mother being a sister of Fred Harvey, an official of the Santa Fe Railway. The father was an architect, who is now deceased. Mrs. Annie Bauman is still living. Edwin O. Bauman came to this country in 1881, and took a position with the Fred Harvey Eating-House and Dining Car Company, as cashier at eating-houses, and conductor of dining cars. He followed the restaurant and hotel business until 1911, when he came to Clark County and bought his present farm of 160 acres. The land was wild at the time, but he has since improved and developed the place until he now has an excellent farm, well cultivated and with good buildings. There is a good road past his place, which is on a rural postal route; his house is a neat and commodious dwelling, supplied with telephone and other conveniences, and he has a good barn, a hay shed 32 by 30 feet in size, and a horse and cow barn. He raises hay and millet and has a fine orchard of apple and plum trees. Mr. Bauman keeps Oxford sheep, Chester-White hogs, high grade Percheron horses and Holstein cattle, milking ten cows. His new barn measures 80 by 36 feet, has stone basement, and is supplied with running water and other conveniences. Mr. Bauman is a member of the Christian Science Church. He was married Sept. 7, 1899, to Anna Mullahy, who was born June 7, 1875, daughter of Peter and Ellen (Carey) Mullahy, the father being of Scotch-Irish descent and the mother English. The latter died Feb. 14, 1910, but the father is still living, being a resident of Des Moines, Iowa. A station on the Rock Island Railway, in Iowa, was named Mullahy in honor of Mrs. Bauman. A list of her parents' children is as follows: Margaret, wife of A. Gregg, residing in Iowa; Elizabeth, now Mrs. M. Fitchorn, of Iowa; James and Peter, also living in that state, and Anna, wife of Mr. Bauman. Mr. and Mrs. Bauman have two children—Marie, born Sept. 11, 1900; and Francis, born Oct. 1, 1902. The children of Charles and Annie Bauman, parents of the subject of this sketch, were: Charles and Harry, who are now deceased; Edwin O., of Longwood Township; Alexander, who resides in England; Florence, in California; and Lilly, who is in England.

George Reindel, a successful agriculturist of Section 5, Grant Township, was born in Jefferson County, Wis., Jan. 3, 1867. He is a son of John Reindel, a German farmer who came alone to the United States when about 26 years old. The voyage, made in a sailing vessel, was a long one, taking seven weeks, and while abroad ship he made the acquaintance of Coni-cunsta Spiezel and they were married in Milwaukee two months after landing in this country. Soon after their marriage they removed to Jefferson County, Wis., and took up a homestead of sixty acres, which consisted entirely of wild land. On this tract John Reindel built a log house and barn,



AMOS FOSTER AND FAMILY

and started clearing the land, being fortunate enough to possess a yoke of oxen. With the lapse of time he made progress and he and his wife spent the rest of their lives on the place. They reared eight children—Walter, residing in Chicago; Marie, wife of a Mr. Bellos, of Chicago; Annie, now Mrs. Nick Bretna, of Chicago; John, who resides in Marshfield, Wis.; George, of Grant Township; Kate, who is the wife of Mr. Jerkel, and lives near the old home, in Jefferson County; Joseph, who is now deceased, and Michael, who lives in Jefferson County. George Reindel remained at home until he was about 17 years old. Then for two years he was engaged in doing various kinds of work in Chainsville and Edgerton, and that vicinity, afterwards going to Marinette, Wis., where, however, he stayed only a few months. The next seven years of his life were spent in Neillsville. It was during that period also that he was married in Neillsville, March 7, 1892, to Emma Shengarth, daughter of William and Hannah (Kulusa) Shengarth, farming people of Clark County. The father, William, who had served in the German army, had come to this country from Germany when about 28 years old, his wife coming with her parents when she was a girl. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. George Reindel kept house in Neillsville for about three years, at the end of which time they moved onto her fathers' farm, where they spent the next two years. He then purchased his present farm of 120 acres in Section 5, Grant Township, which has since been the family home. Of this farm he has cleared about sixty acres, and is carrying on general agriculture, also raising horses and Holstein cattle successfully. Among other improvements he has effected, he has erected a good ten-room brick residence and a barn 40 by 70 feet, the house taking the place of the log dwelling which stood on the farm when he first moved onto it. When he and his wife came to this place they had four children, of whom two had been born in Neillsville, namely: William J., May 20, 1893, now living at home; and Alma, Aug. 7, 1895, who is now the wife of Mr. Werchel, of Clark County. The other two children, who were born on the farm of Mrs. Reindels' father, were: Leah, born Jan. 26, 1896, and Clarence, born Jan. 13, 1898, both of whom reside on the home farm. Here two more children came to enlarge the family circle—Franklin, born Sept. 14, 1908, and Helene, born May 1, 1910.

Frederick William Schwantes, proprietor of Pleasant Ridge Cheese Factory, in Grant Township, is a business man who is making rapid strides on the road to prosperity. He was born on a farm near Marathon, in Marathon County, Wis., April 7, 1885, son of Herman and Tine (Mellintine) Schwantes. Both parents were born in Germany, the father, in 1854, and the mother, in 1856. They were married in Marathon County, Wis., Herman being one of the first settlers in his neighborhood. The land was covered with timber and there were no roads. He often carried supplies on his back for three miles over the trail. Of the 120 acres which he purchased he cleared forty. For a number of years he was chairman of the township board, and was a man whom all respected for his industry and other sterling qualities. Frederick W. Schwantes grew up on his parents' farm and was educated in the district school. He left the farm and went to Spencer, where he spent two years in a cheese factory, learning the

process of cheese-making. Being fully equipped with this knowledge, he came to Clark County seven years ago and bought the Pleasant Ridge Cheese Factory, then being operated by Herman Martin. He began with an output of 2,000 pounds per year, which he has since increased to 13,000 pounds, having also enlarged the plant to meet the requirements of his growing business. His product is of high quality and commands a good market. Mr. Schwantes, through his own energy and ability, has taken a prominent place among the successful business men of Clark County. He was married to Ida Griepentrog, daughter of Ferdinand Griepentrog, a pioneer of Marathon County, Wis., and he and his wife have five children—Francisco, Lothar, Edna, Elnora and Eldor.

Peter Faber, a progressive farmer of Section 4, Lynn Township, is a native of Wisconsin, having been born in Washington County, Nov. 20, 1854, son of Peter and Margaret (Clump) Faber. The father, Peter, was a farmer in Rhinepreiss, Germany, who came to this country when he was 17 years old with his brother and his father, George. The latter bought eighty acres of land from the government for ten shillings an acre. The tract, situated in Washington County, Wis., was wild land, which he started to clear with an ox team, building a log house and barn. He had to sell his rye and wheat in Milwaukee for 37 cents a bushel, taking three days to make the trip with an ox team. He and his sons worked out while clearing land for three shillings a day. Peter Faber, Sr., father of the subject of this sketch, resided on the home farm until he was 26 years old. He was married in the early fifties to Margaret Clump, whose father was a farmer in Barton Township, Washington County. She was born in Rhinepreiss, Germany, and was 14 years old when she came to this country with the family. After his marriage, Peter, Sr., brought his wife to the home farm, where they subsequently resided many years, rearing ten children. The record of their family in brief is as follows: Katherine, now deceased; Peter, Jr., of Lynn Township, Clark County; Margaret; George, who is a carpenter in Milwaukee; Henry, residing on the home farm in Washington County; Anne, also living in Washington County; Louis, a carpenter in Milwaukee; Emma, who resides in Milwaukee; William, who lives on the old homestead, and Ida, a resident of Washington County. Peter Faber, Jr., grew up on his parents' farm and was educated in the district school. In early manhood he worked out to some extent on farms and also followed the carpenter's trade. Dec. 2, 1880, he was married to Caroline Marting, and after his marriage remained at home for six months. He then went to Marshfield, Wis., where he worked as a carpenter for eight months. After that he worked in the woods one winter and the next spring came to Section 4, Lynn Township, this county, where he had previously purchased a tract of forty acres. This tract was still wild, but had a log cabin on it. Moving into the house, he erected a log barn, and began the work of improvement. Since starting work on his farm, Mr. Faber has purchased sixty acres more land, so that now he has 100 acres, most of which he has cleared. He has also erected a ten-room residence and a modern barn 40 by 80 feet in size. His buildings are good, his farm well kept, and he is operating it on a profitable basis. By Caroline Marting, Mr. Faber has four chil-



PETER FABER

dren—Peter, now a farmer in Taylor County, Wis.; Emma, wife of William Reisner, a farmer in Lynn Township, this county; Louis, residing at home, and Anne, now Mrs. John Hefty, of Fremont Township, this county. The mother of these children died in 1892. Later, Mr. Faber married Rose Singer, daughter of Gottlieb Singer, a Clark County farmer. To this marriage have been born six children—Adeline, now Mrs. Fred Donnebaer; Laura, now Mrs. Arthur Opelt; Gertrude, now Mrs. Joseph Donnebaer; Susie, Helen and Neva.

Henry Fischer, a well known agriculturist of Grant Township, was born in Schassing, Germany, Sept. 24, 1867, son of Gottlieb and Mary (Horn) Fischer. The parents, who were natives of the same country, followed farming for a livelihood. Seeking to better his condition, Gottlieb Fischer came to America with his family in 1872. His children, who accompanied him and his wife, were Mary, Christina, William, Gottlieb, John, Ben and Henry. On arriving in Clark County they located in Section 9, on the land now occupied by Henry Gorbech, the tract then consisting of 120 acres, all wild. Here he built a log house and barn. There was no road to his place, but he had a yoke of oxen and began at once to clear his land. After residing there for six years, Gottlieb Fischer sold the farm to his son, William, and went back to Germany, taking back three of the children—John, Dan and Henry. He never returned, but died there at the age of 82 years. His wife died when 67 years old. They were members of the Lutheran Church, and helped to build the church of that denomination in Grant Township. Henry Fischer attended school for a short time in Germany, and for about six weeks after coming to Clark County, which was practically all the schooling he received. When about 21 years old he returned to the United States and began working for the farmers in Grant Township, being thus occupied for some six years. He then purchased eighty acres of partly improved land in Section 14, on which was a log building, and resided there for one year, at the end of which time he settled on his present place, consisting of twenty-eight acres in Section 15, and eighty-eight acres in Section 16. About fifty-five acres were improved when he moved onto it, the rest being covered with stumps, but now the entire farm is cleared. Mr. Fischer has also improved the house and barn and set out shade trees. At one time he raised a considerable quantity of graded stock, and still continues in that business, though not quite so extensively. He has taken a great interest in farmers' co-operative associations, having been a member of several. Formerly, also, he was a stockholder in the First National Bank, but sold out his shares; he is a small share holder in the Granton bank, and is interested in the Lynn Telephone Company and the Lynn Insurance Company. His religious affiliations are with the German Lutheran Church. In early days he took an active part in the general development of the township, helping to make good roads and to build a school. Mr. Fischer is married and he and his wife have had eleven children—Oswaldt, Harold, Alvin, Elma, Clara, Reuben, Elsie, Hilda, Dan, Ida, Eda and Edna.

William H. Loos, a well-known agriculturist of Colby Township, having a farm of eighty acres in Section 25, was born in Manitowoc County, Wis.,

Feb. 27, 1870, son of John and Pauline Loos. The parents, who were natives of Germany, came to America when young, John Loos about 1857, and his wife in 1858, accompanying their respective parents. They are now living in Manitowoc County, where the father is engaged in farming. William H. Loos came to Clark County in 1905, at which time he bought his present farm, of which forty-four acres were cleared. He now has seventy acres cleared, and is milking ten cows, keeping mixed breeds. In 1910 he built a seventy-ton silo, and has a barn 48 by 116 feet. His principal crops are barley and oats. In 1916, Mr. Loos was elected treasurer of Colby Township, succeeding Charles Hertz. He is a member of the American Society of Equity, and has achieved prosperity through hard work and close attention to business. Since locating in the township he has become one of its prominent and most popular citizens. Mr. Loos was married March 26, 1894, to Anna Voelker, who was born in Manitowoc County, Wis., March 20, 1872, daughter of Fred and Minnie Voelker, her parents also being natives of Germany, coming to America when young. Her father was a carpenter in early life, but later became a farmer. He and his wife are both living. They have had a family of six children—William, now residing in Clark County; Anna, wife of the subject of this sketch; Fred, who resides in Marathon County, Wis.; Herman, of Manitowoc County; August, of Clark County, and Lena, who lives in Manitowoc County. Mr. and Mrs. Loos have also had six children, who were born as follows: Lilah, Oct. 18, 1895; Walter, Jan. 17, 1897; Eleanor, Feb. 22, 1900; John, Sept. 8, 1904; Irma, Sept. 8, 1905, and Flora, Nov. 11, 1907. Of these children John died in infancy. Lilah was married Dec. 18, 1912, to Elgart Lueloff, a farmer of Manitowoc County, and has one child, Leona, who was born March 19, 1914. Mr. Loos and all the members of his family residing in Clark County are members of the Evangelical Church of Colby.

H. D. Singstock, who is carrying on a good farming business in Section 7, Colby Township, was born in Waupaca County, Wis., May 3, 1881, son of Ferdinand and Caroline Singstock. His parents came to the United States from Germany in 1871, locating in Winnebago County, Wis., later removing to Waupaca County, Ferdinand coming to Clark County in 1901. Here he bought ninety acres of land ready for the plow, with twenty acres ready to stump. His wife had died in 1900 in Waupaca County, but he still survives and is now a resident of Oshkosh, Wis. Seven of their children are now living. H. D. Singstock took charge of this farm in 1905. It now contains 200 acres, of which, in 1916, he had forty-five acres planted in hay, thirty in oats, five in corn and five in barley, with a little rye. He keeps graded Holstein cattle, milking twenty cows, and also raises some hogs, doing a successful business in the various branches of agriculture that he follows. He has served as township supervisor for six years, and as school clerk four years. Mr. Singstock was married May 10, 1905, to Lena Hess. Her parents, who came to Clark County in 1891, are now residing at Watertown, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Singstock have three children—Arnold, Oscar and Harold.

Charles Marquardt, who is engaged in dairying and farming in Section 15, Green Grove Township, was born in this township Jan. 19, 1877.



E. S. BOARDMAN AND FAMILY

His parents, Ferdinand and Louisa Marquardt, were born and married in Germany, and came to America about 1868. First settling in Dodge County, Wis., but later removing to Toledo, Ohio. In 1874 they came to Clark County, Wis., homesteading an eighty-acre farm. They are still residing there, and expect to celebrate their golden wedding in 1917. Ferdinand Marquardt served several years on the township board, also on the school board, being a member of the latter at the present time. He and his wife have had a family of twelve children—Mary, now Mrs. Julius Kops, of Green Grove Township; Millie, who died in November, 1915; Albert, now residing in San Francisco; Charles, subject of this sketch; Louisa, wife of Charles Huhn, of Marathon County, Wis.; Herman, also residing in Marathon County; Lena, wife of George Tesmer; Fred, of Mayville Township; Martha, now Mrs. Gust Reinholdt, of Greenwood; Frank, of Marathon County; Dora, who resides in Chicago, and Benjamin, who is living on the home farm. Charles Marquardt remained with his parents until he was 23 years old. He then bought a farm in Colby Township and resided there seven years, and two years in Colby village, following the trade of carpenter. In 1910 he bought his present farm, then consisting of 120 acres of wild land. Here he has made many improvements, keeping a mixed breed of cattle, of which he milks eight cows. He also raises hay, oats and other crops, and is doing a successful business. In 1914 he built a comfortable residence of eight rooms, finished in oak, and furnished with bath and other modern conveniences. His barn, 40 by 72 feet in dimensions, was erected in 1909, and he has since put up other buildings. Mr. Marquardt has served at times in public office. While living in Colby he was a member of the school board for several years, and in 1916 he was elected clerk of Green Grove Township, to succeed H. Klein. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Marquardt is a veteran of the Spanish-American War, having enlisted for that service in the Third Wisconsin Infantry, Company A, and being mustered in at Neillsville, July 20, 1898. He was in the Porto Rican campaign under Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and was mustered out of service in January, 1899. On Dec. 28, 1900, Mr. Marquardt was united in marriage with Emma Augustine, a native of Germany, who came to the United States with her parents at an early age, they settling in Clark County, Wis. Her father dying, her mother subsequently married Fred Miller, of Green Grove Township, where she is still living. By her first marriage there were three children—Eureka, now Mrs. Art Neuman, of Clark County; Emma, and Ida, widow of Theodore Lulloff. Of the second marriage there were two children—Bertha, who is the wife of Harry Jens, of Colby; and Fred, residing at home. Mr. and Mrs. Marquardt are the parents of two children—Clarence, born Feb. 7, 1903, and Mildred, born Oct. 3, 1904.

Ervin S. Boardman, an enterprising business man of Thorp Township, engaged in mercantile business and cheese manufacture, was born in Thorp, Clark County, Feb. 26, 1884. His parents were Willis and Mary (Kegel) Boardman, the father, now deceased. They came from Olmstead County, in 1879, and were among the earliest pioneers of Thorp, Clark County, Wis. Mrs. Mary Boardman is still living. The following children completed their

family circle: Vedell, now a resident of Thorp Township; Myrtle, wife of W. S. Parks, of Thorp village; Vern, Ervin and Ernest, of Thorp Township; Elizabeth, now deceased; Cora, now Mrs. Martin Luebner, of St. Charles, Ill., and Nettie, of Cornell, Wis. Ervin S. Boardman finished his school studies at Thorp and started industrial life on his own account at the age of 18 years, spending several winters in lumber camps. In 1906 he bought out Barret Bros.' general store at Eidsvold, in Thorp Township, which business he has since conducted on a successful basis, having recently enlarged his store to the dimensions of 24 by 60 feet. He also buys and ships live stock and hay, shipping the live stock to Chicago. In 1910, Mr. Boardman started the cheese factory, of which he is now the proprietor, and which is located in Eidsvold. He has erected for this industry a building 20 by 68 feet in size, partly of stone and partly of frame construction. Beginning with twenty patrons, he has built up this industry until he now has seventy-five patrons. In 1917 he handled 187,341 pounds of cheese, and paid out to the patrons of the factory the sum of \$44,986.25. Mr. Boardman was married Dec. 25, 1906, to Tora Lee, who was born in Norway, daughter of Andrew and Emily (Johnson) Lee. Her parents settled in Taylor County, Wis., in 1888, the father homesteading land there on which he engaged in farming, also working in lumber camps. In 1895 the family moved to Clark County, buying a farm in Thorp Township, where both parents of Mrs. Boardman are now living. Mrs. Boardman finished her school studies at Stanley, Wis., and taught five years in the district schools before her marriage. She has devoted her time to bookkeeping for the store and factory. Mr. and Mrs. Boardman are the parents of two children—Evelyn, born April 2, 1908, and Willis, born April 13, 1915. Mr. Boardman is a member of I. O. O. F. of Thorp. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

George C. Nielsen, who is engaged in the flour, feed and grain business at Withee, Clark County, and meeting with good success, was born in Denmark Sept. 27, 1870. In 1881 he came to the United States with his parents, Martin and Kalren (Madsen) Nielsen, the family settling in South Dakota, where Martin Nielsen took a homestead and resided sixteen years. Martin then moved to Clark County, Wis., and bought a farm a mile and a half west of Withee, which he operated until 1908, when he moved to the village, where, in 1905, he had started in the flour and grain business. In 1910 his son, George C., bought the business, which he has since conducted with satisfactory results. He is also treasurer and manager of the Thorp Milling Company, of Thorp, this county, and belongs to the Masonic Blue Lodge there, and to the Odd Fellows Lodge at Lake Preston, S. Dak. Mr. Nielsen is not married, but has three sisters and one brother, his parents having had seven children, of whom two are now deceased. These children were as follows: George C., of Withee; Christina, now Mrs. George Karey, of Lake Preston, S. Dak.; Sarah, deceased; Minnie, now Mrs. Laucetson, of Salem, Ore.; Annie, deceased; Martin, a resident of South Dakota, and Dagmar, who lives in Salem, Ore.

Albert Miller, who is profitably engaged in dairying and other branches of farming in Section 16, Eaton Township, was born in Washington County,

Wis., March 4, 1877, son of Peter and Elizabeth Miller. The father was a harnessmaker and farmer, and he and his wife had eight children—William, George, Albert, Ed, Theodore, Arthur, Galain and Lela. Albert remained at home until he was about 18 years old, at which time he went to work in the woods and on farms, helping on the home farm in summer. When 29 years of age he was married, May 17, 1905, to Lydia Raneking, daughter of William Raneking, her father being a farmer in Clark County. Albert Mills and his wife then settled on an eighty-acre tract of wild land in Section 16, Eaton Township, which constitutes his present farm. There was a small clearing, with a small log house on it, in which latter they took up their residence, and he at once began to improve the place. He has now a good seven-room frame house and a basement barn 28 by 40 feet in size. In addition to dairying he is raising some hogs. About forty acres of his farm are now cleared, and he is still continuing the work. Besides his farm interests he has stock in the West Eaton Cheese Factory. Mr. Miller and wife are the parents of three children—Martha, Arno and Erna, all residing at home. The family are members of the German Reformed Church.

William F. Roewert, who is successfully engaged in agriculture and stock raising in Section 30, Eaton Township, was born in the then village of Sheboygan, Sheboygan County, Wis., May 7, 1861, son of Michael and Charlotta (Goetch) Roewert. The parents, who were farmers, were born and married in Germany, and emigrated to the United States about 1855, landing in this country after a five weeks' voyage in a sailing vessel. When they started they had with them two children, one of whom, a daughter, died on the vessel and was buried at sea. The name of the other was Anestina. The family, now consisting of three members, located in Sheboygan, where Michael Roewert found employment in a brickyard. Later, they moved to Calumet County, where he bought a forty-acre farm in Rantoon Township, it being partly improved. There he resided for the best part of his life, in time clearing most of the farm. He and his family were members of the German Lutheran Church, and he aided in building two churches—one in Sheboygan and the other in Rantoon Township. Both he and his wife died at the age of 66 years. Besides the daughter already mentioned, Anestina, four children were born to them in the United States—Albert, William, Heman and Bertha. William F. Roewert, who was the fourth born child of his parents, attended school in Sheboygan, and later accompanied the family to Calumet County. About the age of 19 he struck out for himself, going to Rock County, Wis., where he worked on a farm. There he was married to Maria Wheeler, who was born at Broadhead, Green County, Wis., Aug. 3, 1865, daughter of Gilbert Wheeler, her father, a native of Rhode Island, having been a pioneer settler in Green County. For one year after their marriage both Mr. and Mrs. Roewert worked out. They then removed to Lake Benton, in Lincoln County, Minn., where Mr. Roewert bought a tract of 160 acres of land. Of this he sold eighty acres, residing on the rest of the farm for five years. The next four years were spent by him and his family in Colorado, after which he returned to Wisconsin, and, buying a farm in Rock County operated it for about ten or eleven years, or until 1904, raising garden produce in addition to farm

crops. Then he came to Clark County, and locating in Eaton Township, purchased his present farm, then of 160 acres, in Section 30. Twenty acres of the land were cleared and there was a log house and stable on the place. Mr. Roewert sold forty acres of this place and has since developed the remainder into a good farm. He has erected a nice comfortable residence and other necessary buildings, and raises a good grade of stock. He is also a stockholder in the Globe Cheese Factory. Mr. Roewert's first wife, Mrs. Maria Roewert, died Oct. 15, 1911. She had borne him five children, the youngest of whom, Ella, born April 27, 1898, died Aug. 22, the same year. The others are: Ray, born May 5, 1901; Charles, Aug. 16, 1890; Louie, Nov. 20, 1885, and Cora, Sept. 27, 1887. On Nov. 7, 1914, Mr. Roewert married, for his second wife, Mrs. Augusta Seubert, widow of Adam Seubert, and daughter of Carl and Caroline (Roehl) Winter. Her parents were born and married in Germany, which country they left for the United States in 1883. She was also born there and came to America at the age of 15, two years before her father emigrated. Her early years in this country were spent in the East—in New Jersey and Jersey City, she residing for about seven years with a cousin. She was married to Adam Seubert on Long Island and they settled at Clinton Junction in Rock County, Wis., where he first engaged in railroad work and later took up farming. He died in Rock County in 1905, at the age of 47 years, leaving seven children: Lena, Charles, Anna, William, John, Elma and Hugo. Mrs. Roewert's mother, Mrs. Caroline Winter, died June 25, 1916, at the age of 76 years. Her father, who was born Aug. 25, 1833, is still living and resides with Mr. and Mrs. Roewert. His parents were Frederick and Johanna (Rothe) Winter. Mr. Roewert is a member of the German Lutheran Church.

William R. McCutcheon, M. D., of Thorp, Wis., is not only a medical man in good practice, but one of the leading business men of the community in which he resides. He was born in the southeastern part of County Carlow, Ireland, Nov. 9, 1857, son of Charles and Susan (Rothwell) McCutcheon. The father, who was of Scotch descent, died in 1906 at the age of 65 years, and the mother, who was of Holland descent, died in 1901 at the age of 50. They had five sons, William R., Charles, John, George and Samuel, and one daughter. In 1877 William R., Charles, John and George, came to Canada as school teachers. Charles became resident physician of the Fanny Paddock Memorial Hospital at Tacoma, Wash., a noted institution, which position he held for over 15 years, but is now dead. John has a large dairy farm west of Chehalis, Wash., while George, who went to Alaska, lost his health there and died in 1906. Samuel remained in Ireland.

William R. McCutcheon, after teaching school near Ottawa, Canada, for three years, went to Colorado, where he followed the same occupation, also working on the railroad. He there began the study of medicine, attending the University of Colorado for two years. He then entered Rush Medical College, and was graduated from that institution in the spring of 1884. Being now equipped for the practice of his profession, he came to Thorp, Clark County, Wisconsin, where he has since remained,



MR. AND MRS. W. R. McCUTCHEON

and won a good reputation as physician and surgeon. He also has real estate and mercantile interests and has been vice president of the People's State Bank since its organization. He has been active in local government affairs and though he has never sought office, he has at times responded to requests to serve in official position, and thus has been president of the village board for several terms, a member of the school board, and a member of the county board, in which last named capacity he is still serving. A thorough patriot, he has given excellent service as a member of the Clark County Exemption Board, and has given freely of his time, talent and energy in the cause of his government. It was he who organized the local Masonic lodge, in which he has passed through the chairs, and he is also a member of the local camp of Modern Woodmen of America. Dr. McCutcheon was united in marriage, October 1, 1886, with Edith E. Fear, of Augusta, Wis. He and his wife have two children: Susan, now Mrs. E. F. Burns, of Stanley, Wis., and Anna, wife of William A. McEachern, of Iron River, Mich. His daughter Susan was previously married to M. D. Garrison, of which union there is one child now living, Edith Garrison.

Robert James MacBride, for many years one of the foremost citizens of Clark County, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 28, 1847, son of Robert and Mary (MacChesney) MacBride, and grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth (Haddock) MacBride. He was reared in his native city, passed through the grammar and high schools, and entered the law office of David Paul Brown, distinguished attorney. In 1866, at the age of 19 years, he came west on a visit to friends in Davenport, Iowa, and was there persuaded to cast his lot in Neillsville. Accordingly in that year he came here, and secured employment as accountant with Hewett, Woods & Co. While thus engaged, he studied law with B. F. French. Upon being admitted, he opened his office in the Hewett Block, the only brick building in the county. With this beginning, he attained his present position as dean of the Clark County Bar. He has been connected with practically all the important litigation in the county since his first admission, and has won a high position as both advocate and counsellor. For a time after leaving Mr. French's office he practiced alone. Then George A. Grundy became his partner. After Mr. Grundy's death he was alone again. At the close of the Spanish-American War, the firm of MacBride, Clark & MacBride was formed, consisting of Robert J. MacBride, Homer C. Clark and Robert J. MacBride, Jr. This partnership continued for about a year. Shortly after his arrival here, Mr. MacBride began to take an active part in local Democratic politics, and his influence spread until he was a factor in state politics as well. In 1869 he was elected county judge, and in spite of the fact that the community was strongly Republican, he was twice re-elected. He resigned in August, 1878, and his term was filled by C. A. Youmans. In 1881, in the Republican district including Clark, Lincoln, Taylor and Wood Counties, Judge MacBride was elected to the legislature. In that session Clark County became a separate district, and in the fall of 1882 Judge MacBride was elected to the biennial session of 1883-84. His work in the legislature was notable, he served on many committees, and in 1883 was chairman of the Committee on Incorporations and of the Judiciary

Committee. Among the important bills he introduced were those creating the State Railroad Commission and the State Insurance Department, as well as that establishing a chair of pharmacy at the University of Wisconsin. In 1890 he was elected to the state senate, was elected president pro tem. of that body in 1893, and served in that capacity the greater part of the remainder of his term. Among other important work was his service as chairman of the Reapportionment Committee, which newly apportioned the Assembly, Senatorial and Congressional districts of the state. In 1904 he was nominated by the Democrats as a candidate from his district for United States Congressman, but declined the nomination. For many decades Judge MacBride was a familiar figure in county, district and state Democratic Conventions, and in 1880 and 1888 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. In 1892 he was elected presidential elector at large on the Democratic ticket, leading that ticket by a handsome margin. In this capacity he presided at the meeting of the presidential electors at Madison, casting the vote for Cleveland, the first Democrat to be thus honored in the state since the days of Pierce. In 1894, Judge McBride was appointed, without solicitation on his part, by President Cleveland to be United States Counsel to Edinborough, Scotland. He filled the duties of this position in a dignified and efficient manner and retired after President McKinley's election with the profound respect of all with whom he had come in contact. In military life, Judge MacBride in 1882 and 1883 held the rank of captain as judge advocate of the Third Regiment, Wisconsin National Guard. As early as 1870 he served as school clerk, and has since continued his warm interest in educational matters in city and county. For many years he was a member of the Library Association. For a short time he had an interest in the mercantile firm of Dickenson & MacBride at Neillsville. One of his especial prides is the part he took as one of the officers and directors of the Black River Railroad, which on July 1, 1881, operated its first train from Merrilan, and which is now a part of the Omaha system. Judge MacBride was married June 28, 1870, to Addie J. Gates, born in New York, April 15, 1849, daughter of Daniel and Jane (Hewett) Gates, prominent pioneers. This union has been blessed with two sons, Oscar W. and Robert J., Jr. Oscar W., who now holds a responsible position with the American Express Co. at St. Louis, Mo., married Catherine Crowley, of Columbia County, Wis., and has one child, Beatrice. Robert J., Jr., a graduate in law of the University of Wisconsin, and a former partner of his father's, is now successfully practicing his profession at Portland, Ore. He is the father of two sons, Douglas and Le Mont, graduates of the Neillsville High School.

Thomas MacBride, grandfather of Judge MacBride, was a native of Paisley, Scotland, and was there reared and married. A few years after the War of 1812, he brought his family to America and located at Philadelphia, where he spent the remainder of his life. The founder of the MacBride family in America, he was a man of sterling principles and devout faith, being a staunch supporter of the Presbyterian church.

Robert MacBride, son of Thomas MacBride and father of Judge MacBride, entered as a young man into the cotton manufacturing business,



DR. AND MRS. JAMES RICHMOND

becoming in time the owner of several mills. Like his forebears before him, he was a prominent worker in the Presbyterian Church. He assisted in erecting the Frankford Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia, and was one of its most liberal supporters. A thorough patriot, he gave the government the benefit of his experience in textiles, as a member of the Quartermaster's department during the Civil War. By his first wife, Mary MacChesney, he had five children: Thomas H., William C., Robert J., Mary J. and Isabella C., while by his second wife, Louisa Morrison, he had two children, Taylor N. and Anna W. Thomas H. was a captain in the Civil War, in the 100th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, better known as the "Roundheads," and was for many years connected with the United States Pension Department. He died at Cincinnati, and is buried in Covington. William C. served as a non-commissioned officer in the same regiment. In time he became a foremost figure in American journalism. For many years he was Washington correspondent for the Cincinnati Enquirer, and while serving as such was for one year president of the famous Gridiron Club of Washington. For several months he was editor of the New York Journal. He now lives retired in Washington. Robert J. has already been appropriately mentioned. Mary J. is now Mrs. Cheney of Philadelphia. Isabella C., who became Mrs. Kimball, is dead. Taylor N., for many years court reporter for the Orphan's Court, Philadelphia, is dead. Anna W. died as a young girl.

James Richmond, M. D., who for over twenty years was the leading physician of Loyal and the vicinity, was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, Jan. 15, 1858, son of John and Margaret (Hoy) Richmond. The father, a native of Leeds, England, came to America a single man at the age of 22 years, settling near Canton, N. Y. There he married Margaret Hoy, a native of Dublin, Ireland. A farmer by occupation, he continued his residence in St. Lawrence County until his death, which occurred in September, 1866. His wife died at the age of 87 years.

James Richmond was the youngest of eleven children, ten of whom were sons. At the age of 15 he accompanied his brother, Dr. P. E. Richmond, a graduate of the McGill Medical College of Montreal, to the state of Michigan, where he remained until the fall of 1875. Up to that time he had attended school and acquired a good education, and the spring of 1875 found him teaching. That fall he came to Trempealeau County, Wisconsin, and entered the high school at Galesville, of which his brother Stephen was then principal. Graduating with the class of 1877, in the following year he took a course of study at Gale College. Then for several years he was engaged in the profession of teaching, but all the while contemplated the study of medicine. Finally he abandoned the schoolroom and turned his attention to the pursuit of medical science. In 1885 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago, and being graduated from that institution in the class of 1887, located immediately at Black River Falls in Jackson County, where he practiced his profession until 1895, acquiring a well earned reputation as a skilled physician. For some years he served as health officer in Jackson County and was a member of the pension board of examiners. In 1895 Dr. Richmond came to

Loyal, Clark County, and opened an office. Here also he soon demonstrated his ability and built up an enviable reputation both in the village and county, and this not only as a representative of his profession, but also as a man and citizen. His services were always available at any hour of the day or night, no matter how far he had to go to reach a patient, and his charges were always just and reasonable. His integrity and the unselfishness of his personal character rendered his social relations in the highest degree pleasant, and he was devoted to his family, and esteemed by the entire community in which he had made his home. He took a keen interest in the upbuilding of the village, being always ready to do his part as a good citizen. A stockholder in the Loyal State Bank, he served also for some time as its vice president, holding that position at the time of his death. He was greatly interested in the Masonic order, of which he became a member in 1884, and also belonged to the Modern Woodmen of America, the Equitable Fraternal Union, and the Beavers. Dr. Richmond died Feb. 13, 1915, his passing away being a heavy blow to his family and casting a gloom over the entire community. He was a man whom Loyal could ill afford to lose, and whose memory will be an inspiring influence for many years to come. Dr. Richmond was united in marriage, Aug. 17, 1884, to Maggie Carpenter, of Preston, Trempealeau County, Wisconsin. She was a daughter of Henry and Mary (Lake) Carpenter, both the Carpenters and Lakes being pioneers of Trempealeau County, to which Henry Carpenter came in 1859, locating on a farm in Preston Township. There he and his family experienced all the trials and vicissitudes of pioneer life, and there he and his wife resided until their death. They were not long separated, Mrs. Carpenter passing away June 11, 1907, and her husband only five days afterward, on June 16. They were the parents of six children who grew to maturity: Frances, now the widow of Justin Allen; Frederick, of North Dakota; Adelbert, who died in 1882; William, of South Dakota; Maggie, widow of Dr. James Richmond, the subject of this sketch; and Hettie, Mrs. F. W. Whitney, who resides in Tacoma, Wash. Dr. and Mrs. Richmond had one child, Lorena, who resides with her mother in Loyal.

August Homsted, who established the drug business in Dorchester, Clark County, now carried on by his son, Louis E. Homsted, was born in Skowhegan, Maine, July 11, 1840. At the age of 14 years he came to Wisconsin with his parents, the family locating in Wausau, Marathon County, where, after a while he began work in lumber camps, also logging on the river. After being thus occupied for three years, he went to Stevens Point, where he learned the drug business. On June 9, 1861, he enlisted in the United States navy for service in the Civil War, and was assigned to the steamer *Genessee*, operating off Newport News, Va. Later he served in Mobile Bay and on the Mississippi River. In 1863 he was promoted to the rank of paymaster's steward for gallant services at the battle of Port Hudson. On Oct. 9, 1864, while stationed in Mobile Bay, he received an honorable discharge, and on the following day enlisted in Company K, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, at Pensacola, Fla. After the conclusion of the war he returned to Stevens Point, Wis., and in 1869 entered into mercantile business. Four years later he homesteaded 160 acres of land in Holton

Township, Marathon County, and after proving it up went to Colby, Wis., where for two years he operated the Commercial Hotel. After that he was proprietor of the Forest Hotel at Unity for a similar length of time. In 1882 Mr. Homsted came to Dorchester, Clark County, and established the drug business above referred to, of which he was the proprietor until his death, Nov. 9, 1910, a period of twenty-eight years. He was one of the leading citizens of the village, taking place as such not only by virtue of his business ability, but also through his innate force of character and his sterling qualities as a man. These qualities had been conspicuously manifested before he came to Dorchester, and at Stevens Point he had served as city treasurer and clerk, also as deputy register of deeds. He had not been in Dorchester long before he was called on to take part in local government affairs, and at different times he served as Mayville Township clerk, justice of the peace, village clerk and a member of the school board. In 1889 he was appointed postmaster of Dorchester by President Harrison and so served until President Cleveland's second term, when he was out of the office, but was reappointed in 1896 and remained postmaster until his death. He was vice president of the Dorchester State Bank, was a member of the G. A. R. Post and also of the Masonic Order, in which he had advanced as far as the Commandery, being a Knight Templar. August Homsted was married, Nov. 19, 1879, at Colby, to Evelyn Ferguson, who was born at Girard, Ohio, March 13, 1857, daughter of Ethan and Elizabeth (Carlton) Ferguson. They were the parents of seven children: Emma, Ethan, Jennie, Eli, Charles, Evelyn, Margaret and Louis. Mrs. Evelyn Homsted, who survives her husband, resides with her son, Louis E., in Dorchester.

Louis E. Homsted, a prominent business man of Dorchester, where he is engaged in the drug business, was born in this village, May 25, 1886, son of August and Evelyn (Ferguson) Homsted. He was given a good education, attending the North Wisconsin Academy at Ashland, where he was graduated in 1905, and was later a student at Beloit College (Beloit, Wis.), which he left with a good mental equipment in 1910. His father's death occurring in November that year, he took charge of the drug business which the father had established in 1882, and which was in a flourishing condition. To this he has since devoted his time and attention, keeping an up-to-date establishment and maintaining the business prestige won by his father. He also succeeded the latter as postmaster of the village, being appointed Jan. 21, 1911, and holding the position until March 15, 1916. From 1910 to 1913 he served as a member of the board of education, which position he holds at the present time, having been elected again in 1917. At the spring election of 1917 he was elected village clerk of Dorchester. He is now serving as chairman of the Liberty Loan organization of Dorchester village. His fraternal society affiliations are with the Abbotsford Lodge, No. 298, A. F. & A. M., and Medford Chapter R. A. M. On Aug. 28, 1913, Louis E. Homsted was united in marriage with Elsie Schweppe, who was born at Medford, Wis., Aug. 8, 1890, daughter of Ernest and Clara (Ball) Schweppe, her father being an attorney of that place. She was one of a family of seven children whose respective names were Marien, Emma, Elsie, Lila, Harold, Fern and Frederick.

William E. Peterson, proprietor of the Midway cheese factory in Section 27, Hoard Township, is a native of this township, having been born in Section 26, on his father's farm, Sept. 16, 1884. His parents, Peder and Caroline (Olson) Pederson, were born in Norway and came to America when young, the father homesteading 80 acres of his farm in Hoard Township and afterwards buying 80 acres more. Building a log cabin, he started clearing the farm with a team of oxen. In this work he secured the help of some Chippewa Indians, who resided in the vicinity. In time he made good progress in developing the place and became prosperous. He took a particular interest in the cheese making industry, for which he saw a bright future, and in the fall of 1913 gave one acre of land for the site of the factory now operated by his son William. His wife died Oct. 26, 1915, at the age of 59 years. They were the parents of five daughters and seven sons, all now living, except one daughter. One son, Anton, is now fighting for his country in France with the American Expeditionary Forces. William E. Peterson attended school until 1904 and then went to Madison, Wis., where he took the agricultural course in the university, completing it in 1908. He then took charge of the State Experimenting Farm at Ashland, Wis., holding that position for six years, at the end of which time he returned home. In 1915 he bought the cheese factory, which had been previously owned and operated by Fred Laabs, of Curtiss, and has since been the sole owner and manager. He is doing a prosperous business, the factory ranking well up among the similar institutions of the county. Mr. Peterson is also a stockholder in the Curtiss-Withee Telephone Company and in 1917 was instrumental in installing a switchboard for the company at Curtiss, in Section 28, Hoard Township. He was elected treasurer of the township in 1916 and held office for two years. He has identified himself closely with the interests of the community in which he has cast his lot and in which he is now one of the leading business citizens. On July 15, 1917, he was married to Ida Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ole Thompson.

Henry H. Hartson, a retired journalist, now residing in the village of Greenwood, was born in the town of Newchester, Adams County, Wis., July 24, 1856, son of Ebullius and Mary Ann (Chamberlain) Hartson. The father, who was a native of New York state, and was taken to Ohio at the age of 3 years, in 1846, came West to Elkhorn, Wis., from which place he subsequently removed to Adams County, then, about 1859, to Juneau County, and from there in 1872 to Clark County, where he bought a piece of wild land in Section 29, Grant Township. On this he built a log house and with practically nothing but his hands to work with, started to develop a farm. After a while he procured a yoke of cattle and during the thirteen years that he resided on his farm he made good progress in its improvement. At the end of the period mentioned he took up his residence in Greenwood, where he died Dec. 4, 1892, at the age of 77 years 7 months and 4 days. He was a veteran of the Civil War, having responded to the President's last call, for 100-day men, and being stationed during his period of service at Memphis. The G. A. R. Post at Greenwood numbered him among its members. His wife died Dec. 1, 1901, at the age of 86 years.

They were the parents of three children—Albert A., deceased; Eva, now Mrs. George R. Brooks, of Morrilton, S. D., and Henry H. Henry H. Hartson acquired the elements of knowledge in the district school, but at an early age had to help his father on the farm. After beginning industrial life he spent eleven winters in the woods and three summers on the river. He also for a while conducted the stage line between Neillsville and Withee. Subsequently, he bought a half interest in a hardware business in Greenwood, which he carried on for four years with David Justice. In May, 1891, he purchased the Greenwood Gleaner. When he became postmaster, Aug. 1, 1897, he hired an editor for some ten years, and then turned the management and editorship over to his son, Harry E. Upon retiring from the postmastership, Nov. 4, 1914, Mr. Hartson again conducted the paper himself until July 1, 1916, when he sold out. In August, 1916, Mr. Hartson became manager of the Greenwood Roller Mills, in which he owns an interest. His financial holdings also include stock in the Greenwood State Bank, in which he is a director. He is a Republican in politics and has served on the council and school board of Greenwood, being a member of the latter when the school was built. He has also served on the board of the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he is affiliated with Greenwood Lodge No. 249, A. F. & A. M., of Greenwood, and with the Woodmen and Beaver lodges.

Mr. Hartson was married May 15, 1887, to Hilda Wellen, who was born in Norway, daughter of John and Eliza Wellen. Her parents were farming people, who came from Norway to Trempealeau County, Wis., in 1872, being accompanied by four children—Matilda, now deceased; Richard and Hilda, twins, and Camilla. Four more were born to them in this country—Jalmer, Swen, Louis and Conrad. Mr. Wellen located on wild land and engaged in pioneer farming with an ox team and one cow. He spent the remainder of his life in Trempealeau County, where he became a prominent citizen. A man of devout faith he was a faithful adherent of the Norwegian Lutheran faith, and helped to build a church of that denomination in his neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Hartson were the parents of six children—Harry E., Wellen, Velma, Fred, Ruth and Marion. Harry E. lives in Greenwood, and travels as assistant state manager for the F. R. A. Insurance Co. Wellen is rural mail carrier on Route 4. Velma is now the wife of Dr. G. Jardine, of New Virginia. Fred is a member of Co. C, 107th Field Signal Battalion, 32nd Division.

John Wesley Simmons, an esteemed resident of the village of Loyal, where he has lived retired from active labor for the last seven years, was born near Willoughby, Lake County, Ohio, Aug. 22, 1843. The scene of his birth was the log cabin on the farm of his parents, John and Charlotte (Beckwith) Simmons, who had come to Lake County while yet unmarried as respective members of two representative families. At the time they arrived there were only three settlers within a radius of eighteen miles. After their marriage John and Charlotte settled on a tract of wild land in Lake County, that part of Ohio being then but sparsely settled. To get his grist ground, Mr. Simmons had to go by Indian trail to Willoughby, carrying it on his back and returning in like manner with flour. Meat

was generally easy to procure, as there were plenty of deer and wild hogs in the woods, and fish was also abundant in the rivers. Bread, the most important article of diet, cost the most trouble to obtain. There John and Charlotte Simmons lived out their lives, enjoying most comfortable circumstances with the lapse of time, as he was able to clear his land and plant crops. After the formation of the Republican party he became one of its active supporters. He and his wife were also people of strong religious faith, ardent members of the Methodist Church, and brought up their children in the fear and love of God. Of these children there were nine—Adeline, Moransey, George, Anna Maria, Alice, Helen, Ellen, Lorin and John W. The last mentioned, subject of this sketch, was 12 years old when his father died. He remained at home for two years longer and then struck out for himself in some measure, as he worked out during the winters for his board, and to get a chance to go to school, but assisted on the home farm in the summer. In this way he grew to manhood and succeeded in getting a piece of land to work on shares. He then married Ermina Brooks, a native of Ohio, and settled on the land, he and his wife residing there for fifteen years. During that time two children were born to them—Wilford and George. At last John W. Simmons decided to make a new start in life. He had heard of rich opportunities in the great Northwest, and while on a hunting trip in Clark County decided that this would be a good locality in which to settle. Accordingly, he sold his farm in Ohio and came here with his family, which then included two more children—John and Everett. On arriving in the county he stopped first at Medford and then went on to Unity, where he unloaded his goods and chattels. For a short time he rented a farm, but soon bought a tract of eighty acres of wild land in Section 13, Beaver Township. Here he built a three-room log house, 18 by 24 feet, and a good frame barn. He had brought with him a horse team and later bought two yoke of oxen. For many years after coming here he was engaged in logging, but continued to improve his farm until he had developed it into one of the best in the county, also gradually increasing its size by the purchase of more land until it contained 200 acres. In time he built a fine brick veneer house to replace the old log cabin, and erected other buildings until he had three frame barns, a tool-house, granary, milk and ice-house, and a fine hennery. He also raised a good grade of Durham cattle, being one of the first in this county to promote the improvement of the breed, or, rather, to encourage the keeping of graded stock. His horses were also of fine stock, and so were his hogs. He had brought with him when he came a full-blooded Yorkshire sow, and later got a full-blooded boar, and his hogs were the best that were raised in that part of the county. As one of the leading citizens of his township, he was often called upon to fill public office and served several times on the township board, and also as school clerk for eleven years, besides being a delegate to Republican conventions. In December, 1909, Mr. Simmons gave up farming and moved to Loyal village, where he has since resided, enjoying the fruits of long years of industry. He is an active worker in the Methodist Church, which he joined at the age of 28 years, and was instrumental, with the Rev. Mr. Connell, in found-

ing the Methodist Church of Beaver, of which he was trustee and steward during his residence there. Since coming to Loyal he has taken an equally active part in the work of the church here, serving also in the same offices. A member of the Farmers Equity and the Guardians of Liberty, he had rendered active and efficient aid in both those organizations. Mr. Simmons' business interests now lie only in real estate, especially farm properties. Among his personal holdings is his own fine residence in Loyal. Mrs. Ermina (Brooks) Simmons died Nov. 29, 1890, and on Dec. 4, 1891, Mr. Simmons married Belinda Fletcher. All the four sons previously grew to manhood, became excellent citizens, and have been a credit to the family name. Wilford W., now deceased, married Ida W. Chapman, who is now also deceased. They left two sons—Paul and Ernest. After their mother's death their grandfather, John W. Simmons, became their guardian and has always given them a father's care. George W. Simmons, the second child, is now a prosperous man, residing at Miles City, Mont., where he owns a 320-acre ranch. He married Lydia Dutcher, and they have four children—Guy, Ralph, Ethel and Noel. John P. Simmons, who now operates part of the old homestead in Beaver Township, is one of the representative farmers of his community. He married Sadie Dickson, of Ashtabula County, Ohio, and they have four children—James, Susan, Kenneth and Raymond. Everett M. Simmons, the youngest child, is a leading farmer in Helena, Mont. He married Melissa Fryat, of Grand Rapids, Wis., and they have had five children—Grant, Edith, Herbert, Esther and Lizzie. In all there are thirteen grandchildren, three of whom are now in the United States service.

Carl F. Bachmann, M. D., Ph. D., medical practitioner of Clark County, was born in Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 7, 1874, a son of Carl F., Sr., and Margaret (Claussen) Bachmann. He received his early training in his native city, and his higher education in a gymnasium in Germany, also taking military tactics. Upon his return to this country he taught in the English department of the Pittsburgh high school. In 1893 he was graduated from the Pittsburg College of Pharmacy and became manager of a drug business in that city. In 1894 he taught chemistry at the University of Pittsburgh. He then went to Philadelphia, where he was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1896, returning in the fall of that year to Pittsburgh. In 1897 he again went to Germany and took a post-graduate course in the University of Berlin. With this preparation he practiced medicine in Pittsburgh for two years. It was at the end of that period that Dr. Bachmann came to Wisconsin, locating first in Athens, Marathon County, where he practiced his profession until 1904, removing to Neillsville May 1, that year, and establishing himself at his present location. The practice to which he succeeded was established originally by Dr. Esch, who was subsequently associated with Dr. Lyman, after which Dr. Lacy was admitted to partnership. That medical firm was succeeded by that of Conroy & Conroy, whose successor was Dr. Bachmann. The latter was associated a year with Dr. Conroy, since the end of which time he has practiced alone. At one time, with Dr. Conroy, he established a hospital in Neillsville, but after a while it was discontinued. Dr. Bachmann is a member of the county and Ameri-

can Medical associations; also of the Blue Lodge and Chapter of the Masonic Order, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Woodmen and other fraternal orders. It is interesting to note that while engaged in chemical work, Dr. Bachmann produced the formula for the composition now on the market under the name of Arsenaura, though he has never received any recompense for its manufacture. He has been active in patriotic work, and though bearing a foreign name, is a thorough American citizen, who believes in the United States first and only. His talents, and splendid training has been placed at the disposal of the government, by his signing with the Department of National Defense at Washington as an eye and ear specialist. Dr. Bachmann was first married in 1897, to Emma Suesenguth, a native of Saxony, Germany, who died two years later. He married, secondly, Wilhelmina Mueller, a descendant of French Huguenots, who fled to Germany to escape persecution.

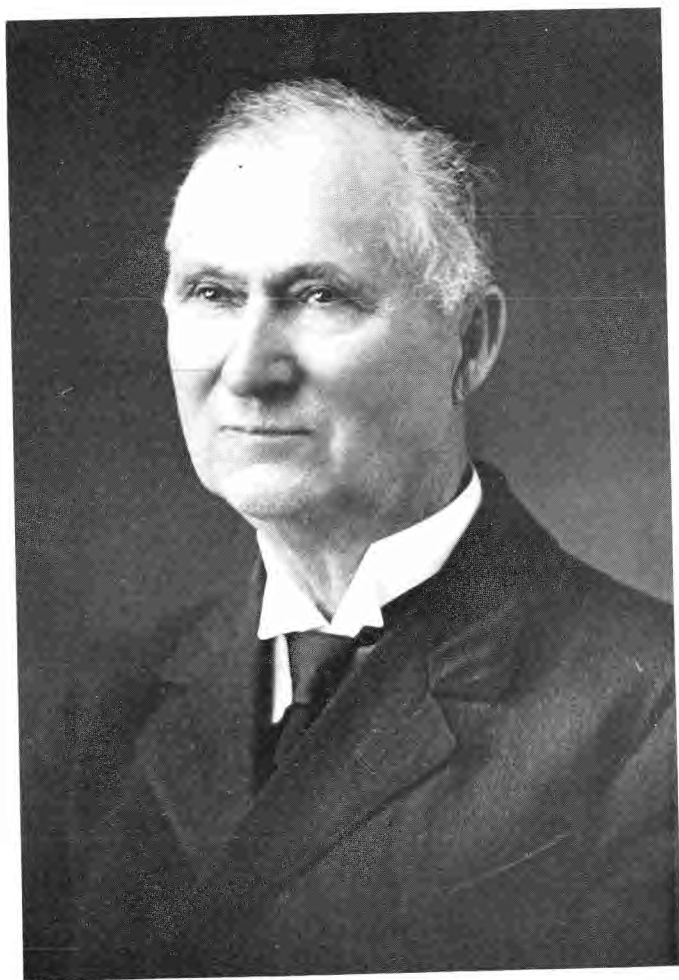
Carl F. Bachmann, Sr., was born in Wanfried, Hessen, Germany, and the son of Lawrence Bachmann, a shipbuilder. He left home at the age of 14 years to join a sister, Elizabeth, who was the wife of William Stender, of Pittsburgh, Pa. His main idea in visiting America, however, was one of adventure, common to boys of his age, and in this desire he was fully gratified, the boat in which he took passage was a sailing vessel, and he was landed at New Orleans with but 35 cents in his pocket. To make his situation worse, he was taken with chills and fever. With his last five-cent piece he went into a German bakery to purchase bread, and the good German woman, who ascertained his story, took him in. The next morning he went out with her on the delivery wagon and she found a place for him to work in a German boarding house, doing odd jobs, for 50 cents a week. While there he became acquainted with a William F. Farnsworth, of Memphis, who came every three months to New Orleans to purchase drugs. The latter took a liking to Carl and after a few years took him to his home, placing him in his drug store, where, in time, he became manager. But he was still not satisfied. He had heard much of the Golden State of California, and the fever of adventure once more seized him, so, following Horace Greeley's advice to "go west, young man," he went to Sacramento, Cal. He had had some vague thoughts of engaging in gold mining, but the time for making sudden fortunes in that precarious industry were practically over, and as, moreover, he found the drug business already overcrowded, he turned his attention to the wholesale grain and produce business, in which he met with fair success. A few years later he went back to Germany and took a course in chemistry under Professor Bunsen, of Heidelberg University, subsequently pursuing similar studies under Professor Fresenius, who is still connected with the laboratory at Wiesbaden. He also studied medicine. Meeting with Margaret Claussen, a native of Terre Haute, Ind., who was then on a visit to Germany, he married her and they returned to the United States, Dr. Bachmann again engaging in the grain and produce business in Sacramento. After three years he took up the study of chemistry again as first assistant under Professor Fresenius, at Wiesbaden, and so continued until 1881, in which year he returned to Sacramento and engaged in the grist mill business. About this time, how-

ever, the health of his wife began to fail and he took her to Switzerland, in the hope of her recovery, but she died two years later at the age of 30 years. They had four children, three sons and a daughter. One died in infancy and the others were Robert, Otilia, now Mrs. A. P. Brill, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Carl F., Jr. Robert studied medicine and surgery and became chief surgeon on the U. S. S. Delaware, with the rank of lieutenant-major, and recently has been made chief surgeon and physician in charge of the Navy Hospital at Philadelphia, Pa. After his wife's death, Carl F. Bachmann, Sr., returned to this country, and took up his residence in Pittsburgh, where he lived retired until his death at the age of 74 years. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging both to the Canton and the Encampment.

George C. Andrews, one of the early settlers of Greenwood and Eaton Township, was born at Smith's Falls, Ont., Dec. 3, 1830, son of Elkanah and Elizabeth (Hutton) Andrews. The parents were natives of New York State, whence they removed at a very early day to Canada, in which country they passed the rest of their lives. George C. Andrews acquired his education at Smith's Falls, and there grew to manhood. When only 15 years of age he started to learn the blacksmith's trade, serving three years as an apprentice at \$25 a year. At the end of that period he went to Rawdon, Canada, where he established himself in business, and while there, on Oct. 11, 1854, he was united in marriage with Lorinda Chamberlain, a native of New York State. For several years he and his wife resided in Rawdon, and there seven children were born to them. In 1856, Mr. Andrews made a trip to the United States, remaining six months. Then returning to Canada, he resumed his trade and business, which he followed there until 1871. He then came again to the United States, bringing his family with him, and settling in Greenwood, Eaton Township, Clark County, Wis., which village at that time contained only two stores and a hotel. Here Mr. Andrews set up a blacksmith shop, becoming the village smith. Six days a week he could always be found at his forge or anvil, and on Sunday he supplied the pulpit, being the first local Methodist preacher in Greenwood. He also purchased forty acres of land in Section 35, Warner Township, besides quite a quantity of other wild land. After a residence of over thirty years in Greenwood, he died, June 28, 1902, honored and respected by his fellowmen. Mrs. Andrews, the wife and mother, died July 6, 1897. They were the parents of ten children, seven of whom were, as previously stated, born in Canada. Of these two died in infancy. A brief record of the children, including the three born in Greenwood, is as follows: Mary Elizabeth, now Mrs. Erastus Bowen, of Greenwood; Harriet Angelia, widow of Dr. H. J. Thomas, of Chicago; James S., of Eaton Township, Clark County; George B., who died in Iowa, April 8, 1917; Florence, now Mrs. Ralph Hall, of Chicago; the two who died in infancy in Canada, where all the above mentioned were born: Effie B., now Mrs. Arthur Cadmen, of Fairchild, Wis.; Lillie, who is unmarried, and lives in Chicago, and Ella, who died at the age of 2 years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Andrews were loyal and highly esteemed members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Erastus Bowen, president of Greenwood State Bank, Greenwood, Clark County, Wis., is a native of this state, having been born in Richmond, Walworth County, June 5, 1846, son of John A. and Elizabeth (McCord) Bowen, natives of New Jersey, the father being of English and the mother of Irish descent. John A. Bowen, who was a farmer, settled in Walworth County in 1842, taking a tract of government land. In 1848 he moved to Columbus, Columbia County, Wis., where he opened up and improved a farm. He held the position of township assessor for ten years in succession, and was also for some time chairman of the township board. He, his wife and family belonged to the Presbyterian Church. The children were Edward, Eliza and Erastus. Erastus Bowen was educated in the district school and spent his youth on the farm. When old enough to be independent he bought a farm of 176 acres in Columbus Township, on which he engaged in general farming, raising good stock. While residing there he served as assessor, was town clerk for three years, and was chairman of the town board. He had come to Clark County in 1871, on a hunting trip, and had been favorably impressed with the county and its people, which caused his settlement. It was in 1900 that he became a permanent citizen of the county, buying out the place of Charles Miller, of Greenwood. In the same year he helped to organize the Bank of Colby, becoming its president, which office he still holds. In 1906, Mr. Bowen became president of the Greenwood State Bank, of Greenwood, and remains at the head of this institution. He is also president of the Greenwood Roller Mills, and has been for two years a member of the city council of Greenwood. Enterprising and progressive and of good business ability, he has taken a warm interest in the growth and development of the community in which he has cast his lot, in which development he is himself one of the potent factors. Mr. Bowen was married in 1881 to Mary E., daughter of George C. and Lorinda (Chamberlain) Andrews. He and his wife have had two children, both daughters—Rosa A., wife of Ray Howard, of Greenwood, and Grace, who died when 9 years old.

George E. Crothers, an influential citizen of Neillsville, journalist, educator and agriculturist, came to Clark County as a school teacher in 1884, and taught four years at Thorp. His ability as a teacher, his personality, his broad sympathies and his sterling character won wide recognition, and in the fall of 1888 he was elected to the position of superintendent of schools, taking office the following January. The influence his work left is still felt in the public schools of the county. He systematized the methods, he inspired both pupils and teachers to their highest effort, and his term of eight years was one of decided educational progress. Upon retiring from office he engaged in newspaper work. In the meantime, he studied law, first with C. F. Grow, and later with S. M. Marsh, and in 1898 was admitted to the bar. To this profession he has since devoted more or less of his time. Equipped with his diploma, he took his family to Clarkston, Wash., in the summer of 1899, with a view to studying that region for a possible opening. But after looking over the field thoroughly, he returned to Neillsville in October, and purchased a controlling interest in the Republican-Press, of which he has since been editor and manager, and in



ERASTUS BOWEN



GEORGE E. CROTHERS

connection with which, in addition to issuing an influential journal, he conducts an extensive job printing business. At the time of his return to Neillsville, he purchased a farm of 126 acres on the southern limits of the city, and here he has since continued to reside, improving and developing the place into a model estate, and successfully carrying on general farming as well as specializing in Holstein-Friesian cattle. The home is a sightly one, commands an extensive view of sweeping hill and dale, and is noted for its good cheer, culture and hospitality. While no longer engaged as an educator, Mr. Crothers' ability has been of good service to the city as a member for eighteen years of the Board of Education, of which he is now treasurer. He is likewise making good use of his farming experience as the president of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. As a substantial citizen he is one of the directors of the First National Bank, and his fraternal nature is shown by his active association with the Masons, the Modern Woodmen and the Beavers. Born in Adams County, Wis., Sept. 13, 1862, the ninth of ten children, he was reared on a farm, attended the rural and village schools of Oxford, and taught in his native county until coming to Clark County. He was married Jan. 5, 1893, to Electa Johnson, born in Oxford, Wis., Nov. 7, 1867, daughter of William and Mary (June) Johnson, and this union has been blessed with three children—Donald H., Wendell H. and Marie A. Donald H., born Nov. 15, 1893, and Wendell H., born May 29, 1895, are in the United States service as members of the Aviation Signal Corps. Marie A., born June 20, 1903, is attending the Neillsville high school.

James Crothers, a pioneer of Adams County, this state, was born in the North of Ireland, Feb. 27, 1816, and was there reared. Near Belfast, in 1840, he married Ann Briggs, born on the Island of Jersey, June 7, 1821. Immediately after their marriage the young couple set out for Canada, where they secured a farm in the Province of Quebec, and there remained for sixteen years. From there, in 1856, they came to this state, and located on a farm in Adams County, where they became substantial and respected citizens, and where they spent the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of ten children—Robert, Jane, Margaret, James, Annie, Elizabeth, Robert B., Samuel H., George E. and William A. Robert and Jane died in Canada, the former at the age of 7 and the latter at the age of 5. Margaret married A. H. Flook, and died in 1890. James lives in Adams County, this state. Annie is the wife of H. H. Kerbaugh, of Clearfield, Alta., Canada. Elizabeth is the wife of E. R. Wiley, of Thorp village, Clark County. Robert B. lives in Kilbourn, in Columbia County, this state. Samuel H. lives in New Rockford, N. D. George E. is a leading citizen of Neillsville, Clark County, and William A. is in Adams County.

Raymond A. Clemens, cashier of the First National Bank of Neillsville, Wis., was born at Britt, Hancock County, Iowa, Jan. 29, 1883, a son of John J. and Emma (Sandganger) Clemens. After his father's death, in 1887, he was taken by his mother to McGregor, Iowa, and there received a grammar and high school education. In 1901 he was graduated from the Spencerian Business College of Milwaukee, and after leaving college he was employed by the Bucyrus Steam Shovel & Dredge Co., of South Mil-

waukee, where he remained for a little over a year, and on account of ill health he was obliged to give up this position, and after recuperating he went to work for a wholesale flour and feed concern in Dubuque, Iowa, remaining in this business for about six years. After being offered a position in the First National Bank, McGregor, Iowa, he returned to this place and remained there in the bank as assistant cashier until he went to Neillsville as cashier in the First National Bank there. He has identified himself closely with the bank and has become associated with numerous banks in the county and outside. Fraternally he is a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Beavers, Woodmen and Moose. Oct. 14, 1914, he was united in marriage with Lydia Cornelius, daughter of Charles and Theresa Cornelius, of Neillsville.

Samuel B. Calway was born in Canada, of an old English family, identified with large interests in Canada. He married Catherine Rainey, a native of Maine, of Scotch ancestry. They came to Neillsville June 19, 1869, and have since continued to reside here. They are the parents of five children. For many years Mr. Calway was identified with the lumbering industry in the county as a scaler, having scaled between 150,000,000 and 200,000,000 feet of the pine which was cut in the southern part of the county.

Forrest D. Calway, official court reporter for the Seventeenth Wisconsin Judicial District, was born in Neillsville, Jan. 16, 1880, son of Samuel and Catherine (Rainey) Calway. His early education was received in the Neillsville schools, and his business education in Milwaukee Business Schools, and this training he has supplemented by wide travel, close observation, and broad reading. Of musical inclinations, he early joined the boys' band of Neillsville, and for many seasons he toured the country with various concert and musical troupes. As a youth he worked in the Neillsville Furniture Factory, and in local mercantile establishments. His career as a stenographer was started in the law office of Sturdevant & Clark in Neillsville. His work in this connection attracted favorable attention among the lawyers, and he was, in 1904, appointed deputy court reporter. Jan. 1, 1906, after the resignation of Charles Fisk, he was appointed to his present position. Mr. Calway's other interests are varied. He is a director in the Commercial State Bank of Neillsville, a stockholder in the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Stanley, the First National Bank of Black River Falls, the Merrillon State Bank and a stockholder in the Bruley Elevator Co., and has extensive holdings in farm and wild lands in Clark County. Fraternally he is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery Masons. He was married June 6, 1912, to Marian R. O'Neill, daughter of James and Marian (Robinson) O'Neill. She was born Jan. 22, 1883, received her higher education in Grafton Hall, Fond du Lac, Downer College, Milwaukee, and the University of Wisconsin, Madison, and spent several years in studying music in Milwaukee, where she is still a member of the McDowell Musical Club. On their wedding tour, Mr. and Mrs. Calway traveled extensively in Europe. They are now residing in their sightly home in Neillsville.



MR. AND MRS. ALBERT K. PRIOR

Albert K. Prior, a former resident of the township and of the village of Loyal, who in his day was a well known and highly esteemed citizen, was born in Allegheny County, N. Y., June 1, 1845, son of Nathaniel and Belinda (Wright) Prior. The father was also a native of New York State, and was there reared and married. He learned the trade of mason, but took up the occupation of a canal boat man, which he followed for a number of years after his marriage. About September, 1845, he came with his wife and four children—George, Edwin, William and Albert K.—to Wisconsin, the subject of this sketch being then a babe of four months. They settled in the village of Beaver Dam, where Nathaniel helped in the construction of the dam, laying the first stone. His ambition, however, was to own a farm, and he soon got a tract of wild land, on which he built a log house and barn. A few months later he procured a yoke of oxen, by the aid of which he cleared his land at odd times, working out whenever he could get a job, as when he arrived in Dodge County he had but 50 cents in his pocket, his wife having 25 cents. Here a son, Charles G., was born in 1850, and a daughter, Melissa, in 1852, the former now living in Darlington, Mo. Albert K. spent his boyhood on the farm, attending the district school and learning something about agriculture, at which he worked more continuously as he grew older. Early in 1865, in response to the last call of President Lincoln for troops, he enlisted in Company E, 50th Regiment, Wisconsin Infantry, the organization being known as the "Hundred Day Boys." After a service of three months he returned home, and for a year attended Wayland University at Beaver Dam. He then took up farm work again on the homestead. In 1869, at the age of 24 years, he was united in marriage with Rebecca Coleman, by whom he had two children—Jennie and John D. In 1871 Mr. Prior moved with his family to Missouri, where they resided for two years. Then, returning to Wisconsin, they located at Lowell, Dodge County, where, in 1879, Mrs. Prior died. Of her two children, John D. died at the age of 4 years. Jennie was married Jan. 2, 1895, to A. A. Nash-old, of Fall River, Wis., and has five children—Bruce J., Beulah M., Glenn, Eugene and Donald. On June 8, 1881, Mr. Prior married Julia Bartholomew, daughter of William and Mary J. (Gerred) Bartholomew, her parents being farming people of Dodge County. After the birth of a daughter, Ethel Amanda, they came in 1882 to Clark County, and bought the John Salsbury farm of eighty-three acres in Section 26, Sherman Township. During their six years' residence on that farm two more children were born to them—Ray Albert and Eugene H. Their next removal was to Loyal village, and from 1887 to 1891 Mr. Prior carried the mail on a stage running between Spencer and Loyal. In June, 1891, a daughter, Elma F., was born. After that Mr. Prior worked to some extent as a painter, continuing to be thus occupied until his death, which occurred Aug. 29, 1902. He was an esteemed member of the G. A. R. Post, at one time served as township treasurer, and was popular among a wide acquaintance. His wife still lives in the village of Loyal, and is one of its well known and respected residents. Their daughter, Ethel, married Phil Faulks, and for two years resided in Milwaukee, afterwards moving to Waupaca, Wis., where she and her husband lived for six years, when they came to Marshfield. They have two

children—Arla May and Dorothy Viola. Ray, the second child of Mr. and Mrs. Prior, was born in Sherman Township. He married Addie Colby, of Crystal Lake, Ill., and subsequently worked for the Colby Mercantile Co., of Loyal. He is now conducting a mercantile business at Wauconda, Lake County, Ill. He and his wife have two children—Calvin A. and Ora Leone. Eugene Prior was educated in Loyal and for three years taught country school. He then attended the Oshkosh Normal School, and was later principal for five years of the high school at Arborvitae, Wis. He now holds a similar position at Minocqua, Wis. Elma, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Prior, resides at home. William Bartholomew, father of Mrs. Albert K. Prior, of Loyal, was born and reared in Geneva, Ohio, and there followed the trade of shoemaker. After being married in Wisconsin to Mary J. Gerred, he returned with his wife to Ohio, where they lived three years, and had a son born, whom they named Charles M. Subsequently, coming back to Wisconsin, Mr. Bartholomew bought a piece of wild land in Dodge County, on which he built a log house and barn, and with a yoke of oxen began clearing a farm, also working at times at his trade. Three more children were born to him and his wife—Julia, Edward, Dora and Frank. Julia, as above mentioned, became the wife of Albert K. Prior. She had received a good education and previous to her marriage had taught school for five years.

Dr. Wilbur B. Cresswell, who has been successfully engaged in the practice of dentistry at Neillsville for the last seventeen years, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 15, 1873, son of John S. and Mary Virginia (Beers) Cresswell. His paternal grandfather was Jacob Cresswell, a native of Pennsylvania, and a civil engineer by profession. The remoter ancestors of Dr. Cresswell were of Scotch-Irish origin, and some of them served as soldiers in the Revolutionary War. John S. Cresswell was the fourth born of a family of twelve children, his birth taking place in Huntington, Pa., Feb. 19, 1844. His life was devoted to mercantile pursuits, but he kept up the military record of the family by serving in the Civil War as a member of the 20th or 22d Pennsylvania Cavalry. While he never joined the Grand Army of the Republic, he belonged to the association composed of the survivors of cavalry regiments that served in the war. He was so unselfish a man that he never drew or applied for a pension, as he was never in need of it. His death took place in Philadelphia, in 1901. His wife was born at Curwensville, Clearfield County, Pa., and a daughter of Robert and Harriett (Hill) Beers, her father being a Methodist minister and a member of the Baltimore conference. His wife, Dr. Cresswell's mother, is still living in Philadelphia. They had three children—Charles N., a marine engineer, connected with the government navy department; Lillian Keen, wife of Rev. Frederick Coleman, a Methodist minister, and Wilbur B. Wilbur B. Cresswell, after attending the public schools of Philadelphia, took up the study of dentistry at the Drexel Institute of Philadelphia, being graduated in 1893. He practiced his profession for four years in that city, after which he located in Kaukauna, Wis., coming to Neillsville three years later, in 1900. Here he opened an office in the Neillsville Bank Building, where he has since been located, having built up a good patronage here and through-

out the surrounding territory. He is a member of the Masonic Order, belonging to the Blue Lodge and Chapter in Neillsville. His son, Charles, graduated from the high school here. Dr. Cresswell is Republican in politics, but his chief attention is given to his profession, of which he is an expert practitioner. As a reliable and public spirited citizen he stands high in the community.

Ole Paulson, proprietor of a planing mill at Dorchester, Mayville Township, Clark County, which is one of the flourishing institutions in this part of the country, was born in Sweden, July 28, 1859, son of Paul and his wife Hanna, whose surname was Paulson. The father was a farmer, who came to the United States, spending two years in this country, after which he returned to Sweden and died there in 1913. His wife died in 1908. They had a family of seven children. Ole Paulson came to America in May, 1880, and in the fall of that year went to Wausau, Marathon County, Wis., where he found work in mills and at logging, the lumber business then being one of the main supports of the town. There he spent sixteen years, at the end of which time he removed to Steven's Point, where he was in the employ of the Ellingson Lumber Company. In 1897 he came to Dorchester as their manager, conducting the mill for them until 1905, when he bought out their interests in the plant and has since been the sole owner. He has a large and growing business, and, having an expert knowledge of the trade, his prospects for the future are very promising. Since coming to Dorchester, Mr. Paulson has taken an active interest in local affairs, having served as treasurer of the school board in 1912 and 1916, and as president of the village council in 1913 and 1916. He was married in December, 1884, to Hanna Peterson, a native of Sweden, who came to this country in 1880. They have six children—Frank, Gutch and Ansel, who are associated with their father in the mill; Olga, who is a school teacher; Edna, residing at home, and Edgar, who is in the garage business in Dorchester.

George Fisher, Jr., proprietor of the Fisher Cheese Factory in Sherman Township, was born in this township April 11, 1884, son of George, Sr., and Fredrica (Staley) Fisher. He had little chance for schooling, and has been handicapped by losing a part of his right hand and right leg, owing to an explosion on a Fourth of July, but in spite of these facts he made a success in life through determination and perseverance. Years ago he learned the art of cheese-making in the Sherman Township cheese factory, and after that attended a commercial college at Steven's Point, this being in 1906. He then built the cheese factory, of which he is now proprietor, starting business with three customers and 175 pounds of milk. His progress is evinced by the fact that he now has as many as eighty-four customers, receiving 5,000 pounds of milk a day. In November, 1915, he bought the old Sherman Township creamery, which takes in from 5,600 to 5,700 pounds of milk daily. He has built a good residence and takes rank among the prosperous citizens of Sherman Township. Mr. Fisher married Stella Thomas, of Kansas, who was brought to Clark County, Wis., at the age of 5 years, and resided at Spokeville, Loyal Township. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have two children—Norma Jeanette and Thomas.

George Koehn, a progressive and representative farmer of Mayville Township, who has attained a high degree of prosperity through long continued and intelligently directed effort, was born in Outagamie County, Wis., Oct. 18, 1866, son of John and Elizabeth (Stark) Koehn. His parents were natives of Germany, who came to America when young. The father was a railroad man and followed this occupation in New York State until 1851, when he came to Wisconsin. George Koehn, in his boyhood, attended the district and public schools of Outagamie County, and there grew to manhood. He followed various lines of work until 1897, and then engaged in agriculture for himself in his native county, renting in succession several farms. By hard work and economy he made progress and saved money, and in 1899 he came to Clark County and purchased his present farm in Section 14, Mayville Township. When he took this farm it was only partly cleared, but by energetic effort and perseverance he has developed it into one of the best dairy farms in Mayville Township. In 1907 Mr. Koehn built his large and attractive residence, and in 1914 he erected a fine and commodious barn, 36 by 100 feet in ground dimensions. He has also built two large silos, one of 100 tons and the other of 150 tons capacity, and in addition, has a good set of outbuildings for the housing of his machinery, grain, hogs and fowls. His stock is well kept and of good strains, and includes Guernsey cattle, Duroc-Jersey hogs and Black Percheron horses. Mr. Koehn operates his farm in a strictly modern, scientific manner, and his thorough knowledge of every branch of his business, coupled with his great energy and undeviating honesty, has won for him the crown of success. A wideawake citizen, he takes a keen interest in town affairs, and the cause of good government, and has himself served efficiently as town clerk. Mr. Koehn was married May 19, 1896, to Martha Christon, who was born in Outagamie County, Wis., daughter of William and Marie Christon. Her father is one of the representative farmers of Outagamie County. Her mother died in 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Koehn have five children, all of whom are doing credit to the parental name. They are Adela, Walter, George, Eleanor and Milched. Adela was graduated from the eighth grade at Dorchester, the high school at Abbotsford, the Teachers' Training School at Medford, Wis., and the business college at Oshkosh, Wis., and is now a proficient teacher. Walter was graduated from the eighth grade at Dorchester and the Abbotsford high school, and is now a student in the Oshkosh State Normal School. George is residing at home and assisting his father on the farm. Eleanor is attending school, as also is Milched.

William R. Missling, who is doing a profitable agricultural business in Longwood Township, having a farm of 160 acres, was born in Germany, Dec. 5, 1868, son of Louis and Sophie (Bergman) Missling. The parents came to America in 1869, locating at Waupun, Wis., from which place they later moved to Outagamie County, and engaged in farming. Louis Missling died in 1877, and his wife Feb. 4, 1908. William R. Missling began farming in Outagamie County, Wis., and continued in that occupation there many years. For a time he was in the creamery and cheese factory business with his brother, Edward. With this brother he also bought, con-



M. C. RING

ducted and modernized the Briggs House at Appleton. In the fall of 1906 he came to Clark County, and with his brother, Edward, bought 1,140 acres of land in Longwood Township, most of which they later sold and then divided the rest, William R., thus securing his present farm of 160 acres, which was improved. Here he is engaged in raising Durham cattle, milking twenty-four cows, also raising Berkshire and Chester-White hogs. His crops consist chiefly of corn, oats, barley, potatoes and cabbages. He is a member and trustee of the German Lutheran Church. On June 18, 1896, Mr. Missling was married to Pauline Drephal, who was born at Appleton, Wis., Sept. 1, 1875, daughter of Fred and Lena Drephal. Her parents, who were farmers, are now living at Cicero, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Missling are the parents of seven children, who were born as follows: Fred, May 28, 1897; Alma, Oct. 11, 1898; Margaret, Aug. 9, 1900; Emma, June 6, 1902; Rose, March 7, 1904; Laura, Oct. 7, 1908, and Arnold, Jan. 1, 1911.

Merritt Clark Ring, for many years a commanding figure in the legal, business and political life of Clark County, was born in Milton, Wis., Oct. 30, 1850, the son of Eleazer F. and Almira (Bicknell) Ring, and descended from a long line of substantial ancestry on both sides of his house. As a boy he attended the schools of his neighborhood, and graduated from the Sparta High School. Thus prepared, he taught the country school in Kickapoo Valley, this state, for a while, and then entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin, receiving his degree of LL.B. with the class of 1873. It was the following year that he cast his lot in Clark County, and opened an office. His work at once attracted attention, and in the next forty years he was connected with most of the important litigation that came before the courts of this region. A staunch Republican, he early entered the political arena, and in the old convention days was a prominent factor in local, county, district and state conventions. In 1885 he was elected to the State Senate and in 1889 to the assembly. In 1892 he was appointed as a European representative of the United States Department of Agriculture, with headquarters in London, and while thus serving he received the honorary appointment of Deputy United States Consul to London. In 1896, after his return to this county, he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention. In business, Mr. Ring was no less active. For many years he was president of the Clark County Bank, an institution not now in existence. Deeply interested in the agricultural development of the county, he took an especial interest in his fine stock farm in Pine Valley, finding in this way recreation from his strenuous legal work. For a time he was interested with C. A. Youmans in the grist and flourmilling business. His fraternal relations were with the Masonic order, being a Commandery Mason in the York Rites and a Thirty-second Degree Mason in the Scottish Rites. He was of the Unitarian faith and a member of the People's Church at Neillsville. After a long and useful life he died July 21, 1915, and his death was sincerely mourned. Mr. Ring was married Sept. 13, 1877, to Ida M. Austin, daughter of George A. and Marinda (Kimball) Austin, and their children are as follows: Mrs. Blanche Ring Huntzicker, Ethel Bicknell Ring, and Mrs. Alice Van Hise Zerkle.

William E. Darton, an estimable resident of the village of Loyal, and formerly for thirty-five years a leading agriculturist of Beaver Township, was born on a farm in Hartford Township, Washington County, Wis., Nov. 24, 1848, son of William and Sarah (Brasier) Darton, and grandson of Samuel Darton. William Darton was born in London, England, and was brought by his parents to Canada. As a young man he married Sarah Brasier, a native of Canada, and daughter of John and Elizabeth (Pegg) Brasier. After their marriage, William Darton and his wife continued to live in Canada, and there two of their children—Albert and Hannah—were born. Upon coming to the United States they located in Hartford Township, Washington County, Wis., where they bought eighty-five acres of wild timberland for \$1.25 an acre. A yoke of oxen was purchased for \$22 and a cow for \$9. A carpenter by trade he first erected a log house and found work helping to build the pioneer grist mill of Rossman Brothers, receiving only 50 cents a day, a remuneration which carpenters of the present time would demand for about an hour's work. In the meanwhile, as he found opportunity, he made such progress as he could in clearing his land, and as the years passed, succeeded in developing an excellent farm. There eight more children were born to him and his wife—Lydia, William E., Henry J., Clara, Fred, Alwilda, Arthur and Alice. Later, the family moved to Clark County and settled in Beaver Township. William E. Darton grew to manhood on his parents' farm, in Washington County, and attended the district school until he was 17 years old. At the age of 20 he went to Fort Collins, Colo., where he was employed about a year in irrigation work. Then he followed his parents to Clark County, and received from his father a present of eighty acres of wild land. After clearing a small part of it he erected a frame house of lumber, which he bought for \$6 a thousand feet. For seven years he worked in the woods in the winter time. In the early years there was no profit in dairying, and so Mr. Darton specialized in hay, which he sold to the logging camps. As time passed he went into general farming and built up a good place. In time he replaced the frame house with a brick one, and among other buildings, erected a barn 34 by 70 feet. He remained on the farm for thirty-five years, and then moved to the village of Loyal, where he erected a pleasant home, and where, with the exception of two years spent with his daughter, in North Dakota, he has since lived. While on the farm Mr. Darton took a prominent part in public affairs, serving as town chairman two years, town clerk two years, and in the various positions on the school board. Mr. Darton was married Dec. 28, 1875, to E. Amelia Sheldon, the daughter of Isaiah Sheldon, a millwright. She was born in Sheboygan County, this state; was educated in Fond du Lac County, and after teaching for a while, taught four years in Clark County. Mr. and Mrs. Darton had two children—Marcia and Sara. Marcia married J. W. Calnan, of Berthold, N. D., and died Jan. 15, 1909, leaving a daughter, Genevieve, who now resides with her grandparents. Sara is now taking a course in French and business at a college in Toronto, Canada. Her husband, Dr. S. J. Hillis, formerly of Berthold, N. D., is captain in the Medical Reserve Corps, attached to the 26th U. S. Engineers with the American Expeditionary Force in France.

D. V. Richardson, editor and lawyer, was born in Adams County, Wis., July 29, 1864, and died July 30, 1904. He was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Richardson. When 8 years old he moved with his parents to Spencer, where he attended the public schools, graduating later from high school. He was a student of Hillsdale College in Michigan, from which institution he graduated with honors in 1887. Before and during his college course he taught in country schools south of Loyal, and in high schools in Wisconsin and Indiana. After his graduation from college he studied law in Chicago, graduating from the law course in the spring of 1891. During the time he studied law he taught night school during the winter months in Chicago. Mr. Richardson was entirely self-educated—working through his entire college course of four years, paying his way by teaching school. In 1891 he located in Greenwood for the practice of law, remaining there until in February, 1894, when he became the editor and owner of the Loyal Tribune, a place that he ably filled until ill health forced him to give up the work in June, 1903. He was an able writer and his editorials running from time to time in the columns of the Tribune were often copied by the larger papers of the state. He was postmaster of the village of Loyal from 1897 to 1901. In November, 1894, he was married to Miss Hattie Cowles, of Dodge County, who, with a son, Verland C., and daughter, Olive, still reside in Loyal. In politics Mr. Richardson was a Republican.

Ralph H. Tolford, agriculturist and business man, and one of the leading citizens of Thorp, Wis., was born at Madison, Wis., May 19, 1866, son of Capt. Joshua W. and Julia E. (Jewett) Tolford. At the age of 6 years—May 19, 1866—he was brought by his parents to Clark County. His literary education was acquired in the public schools of Neillsville, the first he attended being held in the old wooden court house. After completing his studies he became deputy register of deeds, serving two years under Herman Schuster. He then entered the law office of James O'Neill, the present district judge, where he remained and studied law for two years. Subsequently, he became deputy register of deeds under William Zassenhaus, and also deputy clerk of court under C. S. Stockwell. On Jan. 1, 1890, Mr. Tolford came to Thorp, as a teamster in the lumber business for about four months. He then accepted a position as bookkeeper and cashier for Garrison Bros. in their bank, remaining with them three years. At the end of that time he became head bookkeeper in the heading and stave factory of J. W. Cirkel, at Thorp, and after working there for three years was sent by the firm to their office at Boyd, Wis. There also he remained three years, during two of which he served as president of the village council. He then became manager of the firm's business at Thorp. He was one of the organizers of the Thorp Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of heads and staves, they buying out the J. W. Cirkel mill. Mr. Tolford became secretary of the company and remained as such until 1914. He then engaged in agriculture on his farm of sixty-three acres in Withee Township, lying just outside the village limits of Thorp, and has since continued to operate it. Since Jan. 2, 1918, he has also been head bookkeeper for the lumber firm of the Nye, Lusk & Hudson Co., at Thorp. Mr. Tolford was president of the village of Thorp for three years,

and a member of the board of trustees of the village for ten years. For three years he was chairman of the town board of Withee, and by virtue of that office was at the same time a member of the board of county commissioners. While living in Neillsville he served as lieutenant in Co. A, Third W. N. G., under Capt. George A. Ure. He is a member of the Masonic Order and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. A man of achievement and high personal character, he is respected and esteemed throughout the county. Mr. Tolford was married at Boyd, Wis., on Christmas Day, 1897, to Mary Ripplinger. He and his wife are the parents of eight children, all living, namely: Mary, Frances, Frank, Minnie, James, Dorothy, Joshua and Josephine.

J. W. Tolford, who died at his home in Neillsville on Saturday morning, Dec. 20, 1913, was for many years one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of Clark County. That the honor in which he was held rested upon a substantial foundation, may be seen in the following brief review of his life and character. Joshua Woodbury Tolford was born in New Brunswick, Oct. 31, 1831. At the age of 17 he went to Portland, Me., and learned the trade of carriage painter. In 1852 he came to Madison, Wis., and worked at his trade. He enlisted as first lieutenant in Company D, 23d Wisconsin Infantry, in 1862, and was afterward made captain of Company G in the same regiment, remaining such until the close of the war, and being mustered out July 4, 1865. He was engaged in business in Madison, and was also chief of police of that city for some time. In July, 1872, he came to Neillsville and went into the livery and stage business, operating a four-horse coach between this place and Humbird, the firm name being Lynn & Tolford. He took a leading part in building a telegraph line from here to Hatfield, which connected Neillsville with the outside world. He served the county as sheriff, making a fine officer, and later was assistant clerk of the circuit court. He was one of the oldest Freemasons in Wisconsin, joining the order in Madison about 1853. For many years he remained a member of the Madison lodge, but after coming here attended and worked with the Neillsville lodge, later, becoming a member of it. He organized the Sherman Guards, the first militia company in Neillsville, and was their first captain. Captain Tolford was married Sept. 29, 1858, to Julia E. Jewett, who was born at Keysville, Essex County, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1837. To them were born six children, four of whom are now deceased—Arthur, who died in 1864; Frank, in 1866; Minnie, in 1918, and a baby, in 1874. Two sons are living—Ralph H., of Thorp, and Joshua W., Jr., of Jerome, Ariz. Captain Tolford also left three brothers—Frank, of San Francisco; Ed., of Blaine, Wash., and George, of Boston, Mass. Captain Tolford's death was due chiefly to old age, and he had been in failing health for several months before he received the final summons. Funeral services were held at the Unitarian Church, Monday, under the direction of the Masons. Besides the Masonic ceremonies, an address was delivered by Judge O'Neill, and also by S. M. Marsh.

Address by Judge O'Neill: "For forty years Captain Tolford was an intimate and constant friend. It was my good fortune to become acquainted with him soon after I came to Neillsville. I have known him as a business



MR. AND MRS. JOSHUA W. TOLFORD

man, as a public official, and I have often met him at his home. Especially during the period of his last illness I have often visited him. Now that he has passed from our midst it seems words are lacking to express my appreciation of his life and character. There is so much to admire, so much to praise, and so little to criticise by those who knew the dear Captain during all these years of a long and active life. Captain Tolford went out as lieutenant in the 23d Wisconsin, which was mustered into the service at Madison on Aug. 30, 1862. That regiment entered the service with 1,010 men. It was mustered out July 4, 1865, and there returned only 318 men and twenty-seven officers. The regiment traveled 11,000 miles, participated in fifteen engagements, and was under fire ninety-four days. The young lieutenant discharged his duty faithfully, served his country with courage and devotion, and returned with the rank of captain. Captain Tolford was the first commander of Lucius Fairchild Post of the Grand Army at Madison. The charter of the post is the oldest under which any Grand Army Post exists. The captain was in business in Madison until July, 1872, when he removed to Neillsville, which has ever since been his home. The record that our friend has made here in Clark County is well known. It is one of which his friends and family may justly be proud. As a public official he faithfully and honestly discharged his duty. As a citizen he was patriotic. In all the walks of private life he was true and generous. Who can look back over this record of forty years in this community and point to a stain or even a fault in the life of him whom we today lay away to rest. Captain Tolford was about the most unselfish man I ever knew. He never seemed to think about himself; he was always ready to render a kindly service to others. An illustration comes to mind. A few years ago Mr. Stockwell came to me and said that Captain Tolford was not drawing a pension; that nearly all the old soldiers were getting pensions, but that the captain was too modest to apply. It was a surprise that one who so richly deserved his country's benefactions should not be receiving it. We went to our friend, obtained permission to act, and through Senator Spooner and Congressman Esch, secured the passage of a special act, giving the captain \$30 a month. I recall that a letter from Col. William F. Vilas, under whom Captain Tolford had served, praising the conduct of his officer, assisted in securing the passage of the act of Congress. All who knew him remember the constancy of his friendship. It has been said the only things worth while in this world are its loves and its friendships. Captain Tolford made all who became intimate with him his friends. No man in this community has had more friends or more deserved them. He had a great, big, warm tender heart. He nursed the sick. It would be a long list if we should set down the names of all whom he attended in illness. There is a beautiful chapter in the Memorabilia of Socrates on friendship, in which it is stated that a true friend serves you without calling. Your ox will serve you if you will house and feed him well, but then only when you call upon him. But a real friend does not wait a call. He is always looking for an opportunity to do you a kindness. It may be said of Captain Tolford that he was always ready and anxious to render a service to those who were in trouble. This was his nature. His deeds

came forth like water from a bubbling fountain. We shall remember him as a brave soldier, a citizen of public spirit and zeal in every good cause, and an honest and upright man in all his relations with his fellows. We shall cherish his memory and emulate his virtues. Society has been made better and sweeter for the life and example of Joshua W. Tolford."

William Hill, Sr., a pioneer of Loyal township, now living a retired life in loyal village, was born in Hebron township, Washington county, New York, March 22, 1831, son of Jesse and Pamela (Gould) Hill. Jesse Hill was born in New York State, son of a veteran of the war of 1812, and was there reared. After his marriage to Pamela Gould, a sister of Jay Gould, the famous New York financier and millionaire, they came in 1845 to Concord, Jefferson county, Wis., where, after working for others for some time, he bought a farm, on which he built a log house and began farming. In 1861, with four of his sons, he enlisted in the Civil War in which he and his stepson Elijah lost their lives. There were seven children in the family, of whom five, John, William, Sr., Calvin, Oliver and Roxy Jane, were by Jesse Hill's first wife, Pamela. The mother dying about 1849, Mr. Hill had married for his second wife Mrs. Smith, by whom he had two children, Anna and Delight. Mrs. Hill by her marriage to Mr. Smith, also had two children, Volney and Elijah. William Hill, Sr., got his schooling in New York State and in Jefferson county, Wis. When 27 years old he married Phoebe Sitts, daughter of George Sitts of Iron Ridge, Dodge county, this state. After his marriage he with his bride returned East for two years, then coming back to Iron Ridge, Dodge county, where he conducted the hotel and grocery store of his father-in-law. In the spring of 1864, in company with three others,—William Welsh, and two brothers-in-law, Abraham Smith and Henry Sitts—he came to Clark county, the party walking from Tomah to Black River Falls, from there to Neillsville, and then to Loyal township. Eating dinner at the quarter stake between sections 10 and 11, each man selected the quarter section on the corner of which he was then sitting. Then they went to Eau Claire to get their claims registered, after which they returned to Black River Falls. That fall they went to Dodge county and brought their wives here. With an axe as his only tool Mr. Hill built a log house, and the first winter earned a cow by working out. Burning was the only way to get rid of the heavy hardwood timber which covered the place, and he and his wife often sat up far into the night watching the fires. His spare time he spent in making shingles, which he sold at Neillsville for only \$2 a thousand, though he had to pay as high as \$16 a barrel for flour and salt. After about a year on the farm Mr. Hill lost his wife. He subsequently married Delany Fuller, a native of Monroe, Green county, but then living in Clark county. She died about 1884 and he later married for his third wife Tammie J. Nichols. Mr. Hill lived on that farm for about thirty years, during which time he made good progress in its development and became recognized as one of the successful farmers of his township and one of its most prominent citizens. He served in various offices, including those of constable, assessor, justice of the peace, and school clerk, and aside from his farming interests he was a stockholder in the Greenwood creamery. When he retired from

the farm he took up his residence in the village of Loyal, where he has since made his home. It is interesting to note that Loyal township received its name from Mr. Hill's brother, Oliver H., who came west with him after he left the army. Oliver H. had married Hulda Graves, and when the town was set out Oliver Hill was asked to name it. The name "Loyal" came into his mind as the result of his recent experience in fighting for the Union, and it was accepted on his suggestion. The children of William Hill, Sr., by his first wife were Clarissa Elizabeth, Frances Luella, and George. Clarissa E. was born in Jefferson county, Wis., and died at the age of nine months. Frances L., born at Iron Ridge, Dodge county, Wis., married Eli Mack, by whom she had three children—John, William, and Earl. She married secondly Ralph Clemetson, and by him has two children: Milton, a veteran of the Mexican border campaign, and now in the Federal service; and Elsie, who married Henry De Young and has four children—Marie, Catherine, Frances, and Alice. George Hill was born in Clark county and is now living in Fremont, Mich. He married Hattie Schaffer and has seven children. By his second wife William Hill, Sr., had two children—William and Ray. William, who is now deceased, married Bertha Lenling, and they had seven children—Paul, Calvin, Harold, Walter, Alfred, Charles, and Delany. The wife and children reside in Loyal. Ray Hill, who is unmarried, lives in Elmhurst, Langlade county, Wis. The children by Mr. Hill's third wife, by her first husband, Lester Nichols, were William, Lester, Myron, Frank, Jennie, and Fannie. By her second husband, William Meachem, there were two children. Three grandchildren are married and have children; John and William Mack, sons of Eli and Frances L. Mack, and Jessie, daughter of George and Hattie Hill.

Arne C. Olson, who is engaged in agriculture in Section 30, Mayville Township, was born in Norway Feb. 4, 1843, son of Ole Johnson and his wife, Ellen Johnson. His father died in 1873, and his mother in 1889. In 1870 Arne was united in marriage with Ellen Johnson, who was born Jan. 1, 1845. He came to the United States in the following year, 1871, landing at Quebec, Canada, and then proceeding by way of Detroit to Milwaukee, and from there to Blair, Wis., where he remained six months. He then came to Neillsville, but after a short stay there took up his residence in Hoard Township, where he went to work in a lumber camp, being thus occupied for fourteen seasons, in camp and on the drive. His family joined him in the fall of 1872. He bought his present place, or rather, twenty-five acres of it, homesteading another tract of eighty acres adjoining, and has since brought the size of his farm up to 145 acres. Like most early settlers, he had to build a log cabin for his first residence, and often carried supplies on his back from Colby. Since then he has cleared his farm, which is now a well improved piece of agricultural property, including among the buildings a brick house, built in 1896. He also erected two large barns, both of which were blown down and destroyed in the cyclone of 1905, but have since been replaced by other buildings. Mr. Olson raised Durham and Guernsey cattle, milking up to as many as fourteen cows. In 1914 he sold the farm to his son, Otto, with whom he now makes his home. He was one of those

who organized Mayville Township in 1873, and cast his first vote in this township. He was also the second chairman of his township, serving two years. He and his wife have been the parents of eight sons—Oluf, born in 1871, who is now serving as deputy sheriff; John L., born in 1873, who died in 1911; Anton E., born in 1875, now a farmer of Maplehurst; Peter M., born in 1877, who is connected with the lumber business at Atlanta, Wis.; Morris L., born in 1878, now a farmer near Winnebago; Julius, born in 1879, who died in April, 1914; A. Fred, born in 1882, who is connected with the sawmill at Charity, Wis., and Otto S., now proprietor of the home farm. Mr. Olson has forty-three grandchildren. He is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, helping to start the church of his section, and has been its treasurer many years.

August W. Schoengarth, brick manufacturer, owner of the only brick yard in Neillsville, is one of the solid, substantial men of the city, and is doing his share toward its general prosperity. He was born in Germany, son of Carl and Helena Schoengarth, who brought the family to America in 1869, making the trip aboard the steamer "Baltimore." Coming directly to Clark County, they secured land in section 10, Grant Township, where the parents spent the remainder of their days. Here August W. was reared to farm pursuits, and after attaining the years of manhood, engaged for some time in agricultural operations on his own responsibility. Moving to Neillsville, he engaged in the boot and shoe business with Julius Craggsdorf as a partner, later taking over the entire ownership. Subsequently he sold the store and started the manufacture of brick, in which he is still successfully engaged. He married Sarah Simon, and this union was blessed with two sons, Edward H., now deceased, and Oscar W., county judge of Clark County.

Oscar W. Schoengarth, county judge, born, reared, and in part educated within sight of the courthouse in which he now occupies so important an office, is one of the notable figures in Clark County life. As a judge he is showing that judicial temperament which is so necessary to the honored position with which he has been trusted, and the esteem and confidence in which he is held is constantly increasing. His financial interests include directorates in the First National Bank of Neillsville and the Commercial State Bank of Neillsville, as well as stock in the Bank of Chili, the Farmers' State Bank of Greenwood, and in various local enterprises in Neillsville. Fraternally Judge Schoengarth is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of the Masons. The career which has brought to him this success is an interesting one. Born June 28, 1879, the son of August A. and Sarah (Simon) Schoengarth, he passed through the graded school of Neillsville, graduated with honors from the Neillsville High School in 1898, and in 1901 received his degree from the Law Department of the University of Wisconsin. While still a student he was elected police judge of Neillsville and served for four years. After graduating he took up the practice of law at Neillsville with Hon. Spencer M. Marsh, now judge of the Superior Court of California and residing at San Diego. Mr. Schoengarth continued successfully in the practice of the law until elected to his present position, taking office Jan. 1, 1906, and being since twice re-elected without opposition. In 1912 he was a delegate to the Republican National convention that nomi-



OSCAR W. SCHOENGARTH



CARL RABENSTEIN

nated William Howard Taft for president of the United States. Judge Schoengarth married Volga Dodte, who was born in Neillsville, Wis., and this union has been blessed with one son, Lowell. Mrs. Schoengarth is the daughter of Carl and Mina Dodte, of Neillsville. She is prominent in Red Cross and educational work, is a graduate of the Oskosh Normal School and of the Watertown Normal School, and was a teacher in both Arizona and Wisconsin, but chiefly in this and surrounding counties. Her fraternal relations are with the O. E. S.

Carl Rabenstein, editor and proprietor of the *Deutsch-Amerikaner*, of Neillsville, and a man who has taken a leading and influential part in many things pertaining to the welfare of Clark county, was born in the kingdom of Saxony, Germany, July 1, 1863. His parents were Carl and Louise (Stockmann) Rabenstein, natives of the same kingdom, the father being a flannel manufacturer. Both parents died in their native land. The subject of this sketch was given a common school education, after which, at the age of 14 years, he took up the printer's trade, which he followed there for about six months. Without wealth or position, however, his chances for advancement in his native land were but poor, a fact fully realized by his mother, who one day, though it must have cost her a hard struggle, sewed some money up in his shirt and sent him off to America. "Go see if it is the land of freedom, opportunity and wealth we hear about," she said. Landing in New York, Oct. 17, 1877, young Rabenstein spent a short time in New York, came from that city to Chicago, and by Christmas had reached Grand Island, Neb. He was as yet ignorant of the English language, and, of course, was totally unacquainted with American ways and customs. He was therefore obliged for some time to accept any work that came to hand, and that winter was engaged in sawing and harvesting ice. Soon after a man started a German newspaper, and hearing that young Rabenstein understood the printer's trade, offered him employment. After working for that man for a year Mr. Rabenstein returned to Chicago, where he followed his trade. Later as a journeyman printer he went to Fremont, Neb., and then to Crete, that state. The company at Crete, removing their plant to Chicago, he accompanied them and remained with them there until 1881, when he went to Mankato, Minn. There he followed his trade until March 17, 1884, during all this time gaining a better knowledge of the business and improving his acquaintance with the English language. On the date last mentioned he came to Neillsville as editor of the *Deutsch-Amerikaner*, in which position he remained until 1889, when he purchased the paper and has since been its sole proprietor. In this enterprise he has met with gratifying success. He has a well equipped plant, and besides publishing the paper—and influential and well conducted sheet—does all kinds of job printing, both German and English. Mr. Rabenstein is also interested in several other important business enterprises. He is secretary of the Staps Fisheries & Packing Co., of Petersburg, Alaska, which recently reorganized, is having an important part in the government's policy of the conservation of food. The company has a dehydrating plant in Neillsville and is planning to build others, and already has contracts amounting to several millions to furnish its product to the governments of the Allies. Mr. Rabenstein is owner of the Equity Garment

Company, of Neillsville, manufacturer of ladies' wearing apparel, and is interested with others in a large coffee and cattle ranch of 5,230 acres in Mexico. He is also a director in the Commercial State Bank of Neillsville. Since 1899 Mr. Rabenstein has been public state administrator, representing the State of Wisconsin on inheritance taxes, in conjunction with County Judge Oscar W. Schoengarth. He was formerly an alderman of Neillsville and has twice served as mayor. His membership in fraternal orders include the Maccabees, the Royal Order of Moose and the Equitable Fraternal Union. Mr. Rabenstein has always taken an active interest in every movement for the betterment of the community in which he resides, and first and foremost, he has always been a loyal American citizen. Not long after he arrived in this country he wrote back home that the United States was a glorious country where opportunity gives the cold shoulder to no man who was not afraid of work, and this opinion he has never changed. Today as editor and man of affairs he prints this creed in German for his subscribers to read: "We have only one flag. That flag is the Stars and Stripes. In sadness and in joy, in health and in sickness, we have but one flag and one country, the United States. We will stand by our country, we will live for her, and we will die for her." He declares to true Americans and pro-German sympathizers alike, that he owes two debts—one to his mother and another to the United States, the land where a golden opportunity awaited him. He is paying both debts through the military service of his sons and his own staunch support of the country of his adoption. Judge James O'Neill, who knows him well, says that he represents the highest citizenship in the land. "Mr. Rabenstein has worked hard to help sell Liberty Bonds," said the Judge. "He worked for the Red Cross and for the Y. M. C. A. cantonment fund. He has appeared in communities where pro-German sympathizers abound. I have seen him change sentiment by his plain recital of what America gave him. That he has faith in his country no man can deny. His sons went away wearing the uniform of Uncle Sam, joyful and happy with the parental blessing. While they are at the front their father is fighting the enemy at home. Can America fail when she boasts such plain, everyday, loyal citizens as this?" Mr. Rabenstein was married in September, 1885, to Rachel Pound, of Merrilan, Wis., but a native of New York State. He and his wife are the parents of three children: Gretchen, wife of L. C. Gillard, one of the principal owners of the James Manufacturing Co., of Ft. Atkinson; Carl H., now corporal in Company A, Machine Gun Division, 128th Infantry, and Maurel K., first lieutenant in the Aviation Corps. Three other children died in infancy.

CHAPTER XVIII

CITIES AND VILLAGES

Clark County has three cities, Neillsville, Colby and Greenwood, and nine incorporated villages, Abbotsford, Curtiss, Dorchester, Granton, Loyal, Owen, Thorp, Unity and Withee. There are also many hamlets scattered throughout the county, some on the railroads, and some inland.

NEILLSVILLE

Neillsville, the county seat and metropolis of Clark County, is situated on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad, and is the distributing center of an important agricultural dairying and stock-raising district. The city presents a most attractive sight nestled among the green hills and in the midst of wide expanses of fertile acres, where the dark currents of Black River tossing over the rocks mingle its murmuring with that of Placid O'Neill Creek. On a railroad which brings three passenger trains each way each day—one each way a through train from the metropolis of one state to that of another—and with good improved roads leading out in each direction, north, east, south and west, to stretches of fine farms, with its court house surmounted by the blindfolded holder of Justice's scales and its other public buildings outlined against the sky or against the background of encircling hills, with its blocks of busy marts and its streets of beautiful homes, Neillsville can take pride in the fact that it is a truly representative American city, which has a history of which it may well be proud, and a prospect for future growth and development which is its pride, boast and hope.

The main business section is Hewett street, named after James Hewett, one of the pioneer settlers. The city lies back nearly a half mile from the banks of Black River but O'Neill Creek runs nearly through the center of town circling from west to east, dividing it into the north side which contains the Catholic Church and school, the cemetery, the ward school and some of the desirable residence blocks, and the south side which comprises the business streets, the county buildings, high school, new Carnegie library, and many new and very beautiful homes. There is a large armory for the use of the company of militia, which is also used for a theatre and hall for dances. This is owned by a local stock company.

The city owns and operates the waterworks, procuring its supply from Black River, and there is an adequate system of sewerage, and the electric light and power is furnished to the city and private consumers by a subsidiary to a large company, the energy being derived from water power a score or more miles distant.

The most important business industries are the condensary and the

canning factory, and there are a number of thriving minor enterprises. The three banks have sightly and modern buildings, and the churches are adequate and well built, all the leading denominations being well represented.

The story of the early settlement of Neillsville has already been told. The village was platted by A. Boardman for James O'Neill on April 14, 1855. At that time, O'Neill's residence and mill, with Samuel Ferguson's bachelor's hall and his blacksmith shop, were the only buildings to be seen on the four acres appropriated to village purposes. Immediately the news of Mr. O'Neill's action had been promulgated, settlers began to come in, purchase lots and make improvements. The first of these was Robert Roix, who erected a tavern. Then James O'Neill erected two frame buildings for store and residence purposes. The same spring N. M. Clapp settled in the village and built a house on the present site of the postoffice, and Dr. L. M. Baxter put up a residence. The same year Frank Cawley came in, also W. K. Dickey, who built a wagon shop and residence, and that fall, Clinton & Quaile brought a stock of goods from Black River Falls, and became the first merchants in the village, doing business in the building erected by James O'Neill. These were the arrivals and improvements of 1855.

The arrivals of 1856 include Richard Dewhurst and G. W. King, who were the first lawyers to settle in Neillsville; James Hewitt, who began operations by working on the first bridge erected across Black River, W. W. Lemon, who settled in the town of Levis; Daniel Gates, first locating at the mouth of Wedge's Creek, but moving to Neillsville in 1861; Robert Douglas, who built a blacksmith shop; Miles Murry, who erected a residence and a blacksmith shop. James R. McCalep came in this year, and put up a little frame building, and Phillip Reissman opened the first furniture store. In May, James and Edmund Furlong, the former with a family; James Lynch and family and Orson Gates were accessions to the place. Anson Green purchased Roix's Hotel. Gustavus Sterns settled at Molin's Rapids this year.

The panic of 1857 worked material injury to the progress of the village, as also to that of the county. Few came in from this year until after the close of the war. Financial stringency produced a practical suspension of the lumber interests, and consequent stagnation of business. There was comparatively no farming of consequence, and less trade. The value of farm products depreciated, and prices of commodities increased correspondingly. The effect of these anomalous conditions were perceptibly visible, not alone in Neillsville and Clark County, but also throughout this portion of the lumber district. Impoverishment, if not ruin, stared many in the face, and escape therefrom was only accomplished after trials no pen can adequately describe. To the close of the war, both increase in population and the number of improvements was nominal.

Neillsville, in the early fall of 1866, was a village of a few dozen buildings scattered around within a limited area. There was an old sawmill on the north side of O'Neill Creek, near where the old electric light plant stands. The mill was an old-fashioned one, with an up and down saw, run



OLD NEILLSVILLE

by water power, but at the time mentioned it was out of commission. It was a year after that it was either rebuilt or repaired by Marville Mason, then of the town of Pine Valley, a good man and a good millwright, who long since has gone to his reward.

On the north side of O'Neill Creek, in what is known as the first ward of the city of Neillsville, there was a blacksmith shop, and not to exceed three or four houses in all of that territory—one of them being the home of James Furlong—that then stood on the same land, and near the site of the fine brick building, built by Gus. D. Hosely a few years ago. The north side was nearly all woods.

On the south side of the creek and on the same location as the present Merchants Hotel, was a dilapidated frame hotel called the Hubbard House, then kept by L. K. Hubbard.

Across the main street, or Hewett Street, as it is now called, and a little south of Carl Rabenstein's brick block, was a small two-story frame building, the upper story of which was occupied by a man by the name of Tim Roberts, who made logging sleds, at least, made the wooden parts.

Below, on the first floor, was the store of Hewett, Woods & Co. The room was small, and the store then had no clerks, nor window trimmers. The one front window was of the two-sash, 8 by 10 glass variety, and incapable of being decorated very elaborately. The books, such as they were, lay on the top of an empty kerosene barrel that did duty as a desk, when such an article of furniture was required. About November, 1866, the store was vacated and the goods removed to a building that stood on the corner where the Neillsville bank now stands. This building was a store and dwelling house combined, occupied by Chauncey Blakeslee and his family, and it was only a short time until a very large stock of goods were on the shelves.

Back of and to the north of the original store of Hewett, Woods & Co., and facing the north, and the creek, was the old frame dwelling house of James O'Neill, then occupied by James Hewett and his family, consisting of a wife and one son, then about a year old, and named Sherman F. Hewett. The son is the present county surveyor of the county, and more familiarly known as "Frank" Hewett.

All of the land on the east side of Main Street, including the first store building first mentioned, and the house occupied by James Hewett were the property of Mr. O'Neill, and there were no other buildings on the east side of the street from O'Neill Creek to the site of the present O'Neill house. On that corner Mr. O'Neill had built a two-story frame building for a residence, which he then occupied and, afterward for a time, ran a hotel there.

On the west side of the street, across from the Hubbard House, was a drug store, the proprietor being George O. Adams. He was a full-fledged Yankee from Nashua, N. H. He generally wore a long pair of rubber boots, and always wore a high silk hat. He was a keen business man, but somewhat odd in his manner. One of his common expressions in conversation was, "I want to know." He died at Waukegan, Ill., years ago at a very advanced age. South of the drug store was a general store

kept by Charles E. Adams, a son of the druggist. It occupied the site where the elder John G. Klopff for many years afterwards resided and had a saloon. It is the building now occupied by August Storm.

On the corner where the Neillsville bank now stands was the dwelling house of Chauncey Blakeslee, the lower part being used as a store for Hewett, Woods & Co. From that corner south, clear to the end of the block, was an apple orchard and garden.

Across the street on the east side was a printing office and postoffice, both one-story frame buildings, and to the south of these buildings was the wagon shop of W. K. Dickey. Dr. B. F. French had a house on the corner of Fourth and Hewett Streets, and south of that was the house of Lambert Miller. To the west there was a house on the old Ross place, and Samuel Ferguson and L. L. Ayers had their residence across the way. On the extreme east was the house of W. K. Dickey.

The first sidewalk in Neillsville was built on a Sunday morning in the spring of 1867. It was constructed by B. F. French, James Hewett and two or three others. It extended from where the Neillsville bank is located to the corner at Marsh's dry goods store. It was made of plank—laid lengthwise—and did good service for many years.

It was in the seventies that the first brick store building was erected in Neillsville. This was the store building of Hewett, Woods & Co., built in 1872, on the northwest corner of what is now known as Fifth and Hewett streets, the same building occupied at present by W. J. Marsh and the Masonic fraternity. A few years later George L. Lloyd erected a brick store building directly opposite on the northeast corner of the same streets. It was built of cream colored brick brought from Depere, Wis. This building is now occupied by the Cash Hardware Company.

The store of Hewett & Woods was always called the "Brick Store." It carried a large stock of goods, and employed a number of clerks and office men, among whom were David R. Brown, Stanley F. Chubb, Frank S. Kirkland, John Duncan, Charles Deutsch, Tobias Johnson, who kept his jewelry goods there, Charles D. King and others.

All of these men were more or less influential in politics or, at least, in getting votes, and when they started out for anything they generally succeeded.

With this beginning the city has enjoyed a steady and satisfactory growth, and its prospects for future years are of the brightest.

For nearly thirty years after it was platted, Neillsville was a part of the township of Pine Valley, and was governed by the officials of that township. At the first town meeting of Pine Valley, April 4, 1854, the following officers were elected: Supervisors—James O'Neill, James French and Hugh Wedge; town clerk—B. F. French; justice of the peace—Moses Clark and James Conlin; assessor—James O'Neill; constable—B. F. French; superintendent of schools—James O'Neill; overseer of highways—James Conlin, Conrad Dell and Elijah Eaton. A tax of \$1,000 was levied, \$200 for a bridge across Wedge's Creek and \$800 for "bridging, widening and crosswaying" the road surveyed along the Black River, commencing at the south line of Town 23, Range 2 West, and thence up Black River

to the north part of Town 26, Range 2 West. At a special meeting held Oct. 5, 1854, Edward Tompkins was elected supervisor in place of Hugh Wedge, and James O'Neill was elected superintendent of schools. It was voted to raise \$1,000 to open a road on the east side of Black River and \$200 for incidental purposes. School District No. 1 was designated by James O'Neill. Its boundaries, as given in the records, are indefinite, but it probably consisted of the south two-thirds of what is now Pine Valley.

In the late seventies the agitation for a separate government for Neillsville assumed encouraging proportions, and the necessity for such separate organization became imperative with the arrival of the railroad in 1881. Accordingly, the city of Neillsville was duly incorporated by an act of the legislature, approved March 28, 1882, to take effect the second Tuesday in April of that year.

Electric lighting was inaugurated in 1882, when a private electric light plant was put in, furnishing four or five arc lights. But the Neillsville Electric and Water Supply Co. was soon organized, a building was constructed north of the creek, and the city was supplied with good service for street, business and residential purposes. In the fall of 1906 the plant was acquired by the city. In 1915 a contract was made with the Wisconsin-Minnesota Light & Power Co., and the local plant abandoned.

The waterworks system was originally installed in 1885, when a dam was built across O'Neill Creek, and a pumping station erected north of the creek. This building and the adjoining electric light plant are still standing, but are not now in use by the city. In 1890 the standpipe was erected on the hill, a few rods southeast of the court house. The system has been extended from time to time until it now covers the principal streets. Aug. 23, 1895, the council decided to move the pumping plants to Lot 5, Schuster's Addition, and a few days later let the contract for the erection of a stone and brick pumping station. The plant was completed the following year. The old plant was sold to the Neillsville Electric & Water Supply Co. At a special election held Oct. 30, 1906, it was voted to erect a dam on Black River. The work was completed the following year. April 27, 1917, a contract was let for a new filtration system, and the work was completed in the spring of 1918.

For some years after the organization of the city, there were no public sewers, sanitation being achieved by private sewers and cesspools. From time to time short strips of sewers were laid, the first extensive inauguration of the system being in 1902, when sewers were laid on Seventh, Hewett, Court, West and Fourth streets. The system has since been continued so that the principal residence and business streets are now well provided with sanitation facilities.

The city has an excellent system of streets and bridges, well cared for. The bridges have been built at various dates as necessity has required. July 13, 1901, the city bought a rock crusher and Aug. 10, 1901, a stone roller. May 14, 1904, an appropriation of \$3,000 was made for macadamizing certain streets in the summer and fall. This work has since been continued until the principal streets are all macadamized and in the best of condition.

Neillsville Library Association was organized Sept. 23, 1879, by the election of H. W. Deming, president; Ira B. Jones, treasurer, and L. B. Ring, librarian and secretary, with H. N. Withee, C. Blakeslee and Mrs. A. White, trustees. The library was established in the office of the True Republican. March 13, 1897, the citizens of the city voted to establish a public library and reading room. The library was maintained at the High School until 1914, when the present Carnegie Library was erected. The preliminary steps toward the building of the library were taken in 1913. Nov. 14, 1913, the city council received a communication through Mrs. J. W. Hommell, stating that the Carnegie Corporation would contribute \$10,000 toward a library building at Neillsville, providing that the city council would appropriate \$1,000 a year for its maintenance. The conditions were duly complied with, and after a consideration of various localities, the present site was selected, being paid for by a tag day contribution of \$417.13, and a subscription from various prominent citizens. The building is a sightly one, and the institution is well conducted.

Neillsville Postoffice was first established as Clark Postoffice, May 31, 1855, with Samuel C. Boardman as postmaster. The name Clark was changed to Neillsville Oct. 6, 1856, and Mr. Boardman appointed a second year. Then followed George W. King in 1857; Chauncy Blakeslee in 1858; Wm. C. Tompkins, 1860; C. W. Carpenter, 1863; A. J. Manley, 1865; Wm. C. Hutchinson, 1867; J. W. Ferguson, 1871; Wm. Campbell, 1882; Isaac Carr, 1886; Fred Reitz, 1890, 1903; William Huntley, 1894; L. B. Ring, 1899; A. E. Dudley, 1906. He was followed by William Huntley, the present postmaster. When this postoffice was first established, 1855, mail was brought here from Black River Falls by Edward Markey.

Religious life has been a dominating factor in Neillsville life since the earliest days. All the leading denominations are represented here, and there are many sightly church edifices. There are Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Episcopal, Christian Science, Catholic, Norwegian Lutheran, German Lutheran, and Zion Reformed churches here, and a Unitarian Church formerly flourished for some years.

GREENWOOD

Greenwood, situated not far from the geographical center of the county, is platted on a rise of ground, at the junction of the Black River and Rock Creek. Its pretty artificial lake, its sightly business houses and residences, its high water tower, its gently undulating adjacent farm lands, and its miles of good roads radiating in many directions, all tend to add to its beauty and charm, while its two railroads—the Fairchild & Northwestern and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie, better known as the “Soo”—add to its importance as a trading and shipping center. Its principal shipments are dairy products.

The population is about 700 persons. In 1895 it was 559, in 1900 it was 708, and in 1910 it was 665.

The first settlement, at what is now Greenwood, was made in 1848, when Van Dusen & Waterman erected a mill west of the river. A little

later Albert Lambert built a mill not far away, and the locality became one of the pioneer milling centers of the county. In 1854, Elijah and Frederick Eaton arrived, and the former purchased the Van Dusen & Waterman mill. Lumber camps were established, and the place became known as Eatonville.

Robert Schofield came to this vicinity in 1855. Charles W. Carpenter arrived June 10, 1857, took up a large tract of land, and erected a log cabin, which, sided over, is still standing. In 1859 he sold out to S. C. Honeywell, who engaged in farming and lumbering. From time to time others came in.

Homer M. Root arrived in December, 1869. At that time S. C. Honeywell and Collett Durham had frame houses here, John Bowerman, William H. Begley and Stephen Andrews had log houses, and there was also a log schoolhouse, all on the east side of the river, while west of the river stood the mill of Elijah Eaton. The first merchant was S. C. Honeywell, who had a small stock of goods in his house.

In 1870, Chandler & Brown, from Black River Falls, opened the first regular store, and the same year, W. H. Begley opened a hotel. Begley operated the stage coach from Black River Falls, and employed Jesse Crane as his first driver. On this stage line, two and a half miles south of Greenwood, Henry Huntzicker had a log tavern. A half mile further south, George H. Huntzicker had a log cabin. Between the two, but across the road, Jacob Huntzicker had his home. In 1875, George H. Huntzicker erected a larger tavern, which he operated until the late eighties.

The village of Greenwood was platted June 6, 1871, by William Welsh. He was assisted by Charles Hogue, Oscar Nutting and Frank Brown. The name was given by Mary Honeywell, later Mrs. Smith Honeywell, as befitting the beauty of the natural surroundings. It was replatted Aug. 16, 1895, by William B. Agnew for some sixty owners.

The first birth after the village was laid out was that of Maude Brown, daughter of B. F. Brown. The first marriage was that of John Honeywell and Rachael Hodges in the fall of 1871. The first death was that of Elijah Eaton, Dec. 4, 1872.

Settlers at first came in slowly. In 1890, the year before it was incorporated, the village contained three general stores, two hardware stores, two meat markets, two blacksmith shops, two millinery and dressmaking establishments, one wagon shop, one grocery store, one confectionary store, one flour and agricultural implement store, one harness shop, one shoe shop, one furniture store and factory, one hotel, one barber shop, one public hall, one Odd Fellows hall, one Methodist Episcopal Church, one photograph gallery, one creamery and one sawmill.

Greenwood has since then enjoyed a steady growth in importance and prosperity. Its three greatest disasters have been the fire of 1885, which destroyed eight buildings and left a blackened gap in the village, the fire of 1900, which destroyed the Kippenham & Palms heading mill, and the flood of 1914, which took out the dike dam, the dam and mill at Hemlock, and the bridge across the Black River, in addition to other damage done in this region up and down the valley.

Greenwood was incorporated as a city by act of the legislature (Chapter 131, Laws of Wisconsin, 1891), approved April 2, 1891. The first election was held May 5, 1891, in charge of the officials of the town of Eaton, Oscar Fricke, S. L. Gates and John Stoneburg being the inspectors; John Huntzicker and Kinzie Andrews the clerks, and William Fricke and Robert McCalvy the ballot clerks. The successful candidates were: Mayor, David Justice; aldermen, Robert Schofield, B. F. Thompson, L. W. Larson and David Shanks; treasurer, S. M. Andrews; clerk, Elias Peterson; assessor, H. H. Hartson; police justice, A. A. Hartson; justices of the peace, T. A. Anderson and E. T. Pratt; supervisor, John Stewart. Among the other candidates were G. L. Buland, G. D. Andrews, H. W. Hunt, Jesse Crane, Henry Oxford, G. B. Begley, A. M. White and Albert Dingley. The first meeting of the council was held May 19, 1891. Ed. Hommel was made street commissioner, marshal and chief-of-police; H. J. Thomas was made health officer, and F. M. Carter and Michael O'Connell were made the constables.

The principal municipal improvements consist of the waterworks and fire protection, the electric light system with its magnificent dam, and the public library.

The library is supported by the city, and contains some 1,500 volumes. It is housed in rooms over the postoffice, in charge of Mrs. Ida E. Thompson.

The waterworks system was installed by Richard S. Kountz, of Neillsville, and operated as a private concern until taken over by the city. In 1911 the city added to the system a 40,000 gallon standpipe at a cost of \$3,300, and the mains have been extended at various times. Water for fire protection and domestic use is pumped by electric pump with power from the power house. There is also for emergency use a steam boiler and steam pump, and a fifty-horsepower kerosene engine.

The fire department equipment consists of two hose carts, hand drawn. The department, which is entirely volunteer, is headed by Albert Schwarze, chief; William Schwarze, assistant chief, and C. C. Hoehne, foreman.

The dam across the Black River at this point was started in October, 1905, and accepted by the city council Aug. 6, 1906. Constructed with a twelve-foot head on a solid rock foundation, the dam proper is 253 feet long, of concrete, fifteen feet wide at the bottom, with an apron of thirty-four feet. The spillway, six feet lower than the bulkheads on either side, is about 166 feet long, with six gates, 4 by 5 feet. The fishway is also 4 by 5 feet. The crib, under the powerhouse, is twenty-four feet. In constructing this dam, fourteen carloads of cement were used, three times as much sand, and five times as much gravel, making 126 loads in all.

The power house is 16 by 34 feet, with an eleven-foot ceiling. The wheel is a 33-inch turbine, 106 horsepower, with 175 revolutions per minute, under a 12-foot head of water. The dynamo is of the 60-kilowatt, 60-cycle, alternating current type, runs 900 revolutions per minute, and requires 75 horse power with full load. The system covers nearly four miles of poles, with seven street arc lights of 1,200 candle power, twenty-

nine side street lights with thirty-two candle power, and fourteen transformers.

The new school building, started in 1913, and opened in 1914, is of vitrified red brick, 61 by 100 feet, three stories high, with a complete gymnasium, in addition to the usual recitation, assembly, cloak and office rooms. The equipment is modern throughout, with steam heat, fan ventilation, hot and cold water throughout, and both tub and shower baths. The cost of the completed building was about \$35,000. The force consists of nine teachers. There are four graded rooms, two grades to a room, and a full high school course, with special instruction in Domestic Science, Manual Training and Agriculture. The first school in this vicinity was taught by David Hoseley in a log cabin, on the present site of the La Crosse Brewery Building. This was during the war, and for a time the roster was limited to the children of Elijah Eaton, S. C. Honeywell and John Dwyer. The next school was kept at the cabin of Robert Schofield. After the village was surveyed a location was selected on the village site at the present location of the Greenwood State Bank Building. In the summer of 1881 a four-room frame building was erected at a cost of \$7,000. At first only two rooms of this building were occupied, then three, and then four. The structure was used for educational purposes until the present school was erected. It is now occupied by the city as a city hall.

The cemetery is also under the control of the city. Formerly, it was under the supervision of the town officers. It was laid out in the late sixties, and is well situated a half mile west of the village, near the Black River.

The railroads have contributed materially to the prosperity of the city, the Wisconsin Central, now a part of the "Soo" system, having been built from Marshfield in 1891, and the Fairchild & Northwestern, the "Foster Road," having been built from Fairchild in 1895.

The Farmers and Citizens Club has been interested in the welfare of both city and country, while the newspaper and the two banks are doing their share to assist in the general development. The local telephone brings the people in closer contact. A shipping station furnishes an outlet for the dairy products of the region, and the principal business industries are the Greenwood Cheese House and the Greenwood Roller Mills. The American Society of Equity buys and ships stock for the benefit of its members.

The Greenwood Cheese House and Parafining Station was started in 1915, by the C. E. Blodgett Cheese, Butter & Egg Co., of Marshfield. It is an important factor in the development of the dairy interests of the county, as the sixteen cheese factories tributary to Greenwood send some 90,000 pounds of cheese here each summer to be parafined before shipping to the general trade.

The Eau Claire Creamery Co., with headquarters at Eau Claire, has operated a branch at Greenwood since 1906. The factory was erected as a creamery by Carl Gasshorn, who sold to the present company. Some cheese and butter was made as late as 1917, but the establishment is now entirely devoted to pasteurizing and shipping milk to outside points.

The Greenwood Roller Mills were built in 1916 by N. C. Foster, of Fairchild. The capital stock is \$20,000, mostly owned in Greenwood. The mill has a daily capacity of fifty barrels of flour, and also turns out considerable feed. It is operated by steam power, and equipped with five sets of double rollers. The elevator, which is operated in connection, has a capacity of 25,000 bushels. H. H. Hartson is the manager.

COLBY

Colby is one of the thriving towns on the line between Clark and Marathon counties, dividing allegiance between them. Formerly the Marathon County half was called Hull and there was a lack of harmony which prevented the best development, but a city organization overcame this defect, and now Colby presents a united front in the line of progress. It is near the Big Eau Pleine River, one of the tributaries of the Wisconsin River, and was a station on the old Wisconsin Central—now the "Soo" line—in the early logging days of 1872, and so was a prominent place before some of the rest of the county was known.

Colby was named after Gardner Colby, of Boston, of the Colby-Philips Construction Company, who built the railroad for the Wisconsin Central Company, of which his son, Charles L. Colby, was president. It now has an electric light and water plant representing an investment of \$35,000, and which has been in operation since 1903. There is a good city library. The population in 1918 is 869.

The principal industries of Colby are the manufacture of cheese and dairying. There is also in the city a cheese box factory, giving employment to about thirty men, and which at one time was used for the construction of silos. There is also a foundry and machine shop, sawmill, flour and feed mill, marble works, pop factory, four blacksmith shops and a grain elevator. The mercantile and associated interests are represented by three general stores, one grocery and bakery, two hardware stores, one furniture store, one drug store, two millinery stores, two shoe stores, one meat market, one harness shop, two barber shops, a garage, the "Soo" Railroad Insurance offices, one newspaper and one bank. There are also five churches and two school buildings—one graded and one high school.

Ira S. Graves and his brother, Leroy Graves, were the first white men to penetrate this region with a view to locating here. They built a mill about a mile below the present site of the village. The railroad was built north from Marshfield in 1872-73, and a logging station called Station 51 was established at Colby. In 1873, George W. Ghoca established a store here and the following year built a hotel. Ferguson Brothers and J. S. Edminster started sawmills. On the Marathon County side, Bune Brothers & Patterson established a store. The hamlet of Colby grew up around the Ghoca store, and the hamlet of Hull about the Bune Bros. & Patterson. For many years there was an intense rivalry between the two hamlets, but this has been eliminated to a large extent by the incorporation of the city.

In 1890 Colby was already a flourishing hamlet, with stores, offices, shops and factories representing most of the ordinary branches of business

to be found in the cities. These enterprises included four large general stores, two hardware stores with tinshops connected, two drug stores, two flour and feed stores, one millinery store, three hotels, two harness shops, four blacksmith shops, two boot and shoe stores, one fanning mill factory, a sawmill and a planing mill, a bank, and many smaller places of business. The professions were also well represented, and the village contained a town hall, a high school and three churches.

The city of Colby was incorporated by act of the legislature, approved April 1, 1891, the act to take effect at once. The first election was to be held the first Tuesday in April, 1891, which fell on April 7. It resulted in the choice of the following officials: Andrew Flaig, mayor; Fred Roth, treasurer; John Riplinger, assessor; J. C. Gotchy, city clerk. Aldermen—West Ward, F. Bredemeyer and Adam Kuentz; East Ward, N. P. Peterson and August Kuehl. Supervisors—West Ward, Joel J. Shafer; East Ward, Herman Neumeister. Justices of the Peace—West Ward, H. Bruns; East Ward, N. J. White. Constables—West Ward, Phil Henkel; East Ward, George Collier.

Colby Electric Light and Water plant was erected in 1902, at a cost of \$2,000. It was destroyed by fire in 1908, but was subsequently rebuilt, the tower being constructed in that year at a cost of \$2,500. In 1916 a concrete reservoir, costing \$2,000 was constructed.

Like most other cities, both large and small, Colby has sustained some losses from fire. The most notable instance of this kind, and the only one of great importance, happened on Nov. 2, 1886, when fire broke out in a barn located on the present site of the bank. Before it was brought under control Brehms Hotel and store, Firnstahl's shoe store, C. A. Driese's saloon and cigar factory, and several barns and outbuildings, were destroyed, together with four horses. On Sept. 20, 1897, a fire department was organized, with John J. Grimes as president, Henry Eder, secretary; W. H. Bryant, treasurer, and Frank Firnstahl, chief. The apparatus consisted of a hook and ladder truck and a hand-pump fire-engine, water being obtained from wells and cisterns. After awhile, perhaps because little or no demand was made on the department, interest died out and the department fell into a dormant condition, but in 1902 it was reorganized, with J. E. Lyons as president; John J. Grimes, secretary; Henry Eder, treasurer, and Frank Firnstahl, chief. Since then the department has been kept in an efficient condition. At the present time its apparatus consists of one large horse-drawn hose cart, one hook and ladder truck, an aerial ladder, and one chemical. John J. Grimes is now president; E. L. Wicker, secretary; Fred Lulloff, treasurer, and William Wilde, chief.

It is a creditable fact that a city as small as Colby should for the last nineteen years have maintained and patronized a public library. It was established in February, 1899, and now contains 1,218 well selected volumes, a room in the city hall being devoted to library purposes. Mrs. E. L. Wicker is the librarian, and the board consists of Mrs. H. Krepsky, Mrs. J. Weix, C. J. Kraus, M. G. Kersten, J. J. Grimes and Mrs. C. J. Bryant, all of whom are active in advancing the interests of this important aid to mental culture.

On Aug. 10, 1873, a meeting was called for the purpose of forming a new school district, to be known as Joint School District No. 1, of the Town of Hull in Marathon County, and the Town of Beaver in Clark County. At the election held August 30, the same year, Ira S. Graves was chosen clerk; G. W. Ghoca, treasurer, and Levi Woodbury, director. The first school building was erected in 1873 at a cost of \$450. The first teacher was Ruth H. Smith. The great advance that has taken place since those days in educational demands and facilities is shown in the present condition of the school system. The present school building was erected in 1910, at a cost of \$22,000, and is a red brick structure, with two stories and basement. It contains eight rooms, and is provided with hot air toilets and with a hot air heating system. There are eight grades, which are under the charge of five teachers. The present officers are: O. R. Briggs, director; E. D. Loos, treasurer, and John J. Grimes, clerk. The high school district is made up from a part of two townships and the city. The school is a red brick building of two stories and basement, and was built in 1906. It contains six rooms and two ante-rooms, and is provided with a library and gymnasium. There are modern toilets with hot and cold water, the building being heated by steam. A regular high school course is furnished, S. A. Williams being the principal.

The cheese-making industry has been carried on in Colby, or the vicinity, for the last twenty-five years or more, and so excellent has been the product that it has extended the fame of this little city as the home of the Colby cheese, not only throughout the United States, but to many other parts of the world. The Steinwand Cheese Factory, in Section 26, Colby Township, was established in 1882 by Andrew Steinwand, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, who, with his family, settled in Clark County in 1875; and the factory has been operated continuously ever since, making the famous soft cheese which has given Colby its reputation. Andrew Steinwand retired in 1895, since which time the business has been carried on by his son, Joseph F. Another son, Ambrose M. Steinwand, is proprietor of the old Schultz factory in Section 3, Colby Township, having purchased it in 1898.

Another enterprise of this nature was started in Colby city, under private ownership, in July, 1916, the Colby Star Cheese Factory, which is located in that part of Colby, which lies just across the line in Marathon County. The building was erected in 1916, and is provided with living rooms upstairs. The factory at present has thirty-five patrons, the number having been steadily increasing. About 350 cows furnish the milk, of which 1,135,800 pounds was received in 1917. For this the farmers were paid \$25,434, the product being sold for \$27,844.35. The amount of butter fat produced during the same year was 119,736 pounds. The proprietor of the factory is Henry G. Mauel.

The Colby postoffice was established in 1872 in the store of George Ghoca, who was the first postmaster. He was followed in that office by I. C. Ghoca, whose successor was George Walbridge. After Mr. Walbridge came J. W. Wicker, who served four years, then Samuel J. Shafer, who also served four years, as did Joseph S. Shafer, Samuel's successor. Then

President McKinley appointed H. J. Blanchard, who was postmaster for eighteen years and six months. The present incumbent of the office is Mrs. Carrie Kautsky, who was appointed in 1916. Colby was made a money order office during the postmastership of S. J. Shafer, and a postal savings bank under that of H. J. Blanchard. Two rural routes were established in 1904, there being one carrier on each route. The postoffices of Wein, Cherokee and Green Grove were then discontinued. In 1900 the Colby postoffice was robbed of \$700 in stamps and money.

GRANTON

Granton is located in Section 2, Grant Township, on the banks of O'Neill Creek, on the Chicago and Minneapolis route of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway, its important neighbors being Marshfield to the east and Neillsville to the west. The village is surrounded by gently sloping hills, and has many features which make life comfortable and prosperous. The population is about 350 persons.

The vicinity of Granton was first settled in 1856, the first pioneer being Eli Williams, soon followed by J. D. Wage and Levi Marsh, all three of whom took up war claims. The next year came Nelson Marsh, his son, Sylvester ("Vet") Marsh, born a year later, in 1858, being the first in this region to claim Clark County as his natal place. At the home of Nelson Marsh, on the old Neillsville-Steven's Point stage line, was established a tavern and postoffice, around which the hamlet of Mapleworks developed.

When the railroad came through, April 1, 1890, a new village was projected, but its actual site remained for a time in doubt. The present site was the property of T. D. Wage, and the doubt arose from the inability of Mr. Wage and the railroad officials to agree upon the terms at which the company was to obtain a location for its buildings. Owing to this difficulty, the company actually made its plans to build its station a half mile further east. But Sylvester Marsh, the first white native of the vicinity, finally secured a sixty-acre tract from Mr. Wage, and persuaded the railroad officials to build the station at the present site, and on Nov. 22, 1890, platted the present village, the surveyor being C. S. Stockwell.

The first business building within the village proper was the store of D. A. Baker, the same structure also housing the postoffice. This store is now occupied by P. J. Kemmeter. About the same time several buildings were moved to the new site from the pioneer hamlet of Mapleworks. W. H. Butler and A. Knorr, the latter still a resident of the village, erected the store building now occupied by the Witte Cash Store. John Trimberger built the first structure in the village on the site of the Eagle Hotel.

Efforts were made to incorporate the village of Granton on Jan. 21, 1903, some twelve years after the site was platted. In making this effort, E. A. Beecker took a census, showing a population of 313 persons, and John P. Kintzele made the survey. The prime movers in the effort were E. A. Beecker, A. J. Knorr, F. L. Snyder, J. J. Wright, Carl Whitaker and L. A. Marsh. July 7, 1916, more than thirteen years later, H. L. Rose took the census, showing a population of 328 persons, and C. S. Stockwell made

a survey of the plat. The signers of the petition were Charles Neinas, B. F. Winn, J. M. Tompkins, L. G. Morris, Edward Schroeder, R. C. Beecher and E. R. Monser. The petition was granted by the court Sept. 2, 1916. The charter election was held at Woodman Hall, Sept. 30, 1916, in charge of Philip J. Kemmeter, Edward J. Schroeder and Price Lee. Of the total eighty-five votes cast, forty-eight were in favor of incorporating, and thirty-seven against the proposition.

The first annual election was held Oct. 28, 1916. The first officers were: President, P. J. Kemmeter; trustees, H. C. Wettie, Dr. R. R. Rath, A. J. Knorr, O. C. Peterson, Price Lee, F. G. Hart; clerk, F. H. Davis; treasurer, C. A. Welke; assessor, D. S. Rausch; supervisor, W. M. Winn; justices of the peace, Dr. H. L. Rose and W. J. Thayer; police justice, G. E. Amidon.

The public improvements consist of the high school and graded school, and the fire department. The principal business institutions are the Granton heading mill, the Farmers State Bank and the Granton News. Shipping and storing facilities are excellent. The cement sidewalks are a matter of special pride. The Business Men's Association has done considerable community work with a view to making the place an attractive rural center.

The Granton high school building is a monument to the public spirit of the village and surrounding countryside. Excavations were started July 24, 1917, and the building was formally opened Feb. 16, 1918. The building covers a space of ground 50 by 100 feet. It is built of handsome dark Menomonie wire cut brick, tile, and Downs ville stone, and the complete structure ranks well among the finest and best equipped school buildings in the county. It is a one-story structure, with basement throughout. The building is equipped with modern improvements, and the basement, besides housing the heating, ventilating, water and lighting plants, retiring rooms and girls' and boys' shower baths, has the Domestic Science and Manual Training departments, and the gymnasium, which, with its commodious balconies at either end, the portable stage, and other accessories, is a model of its kind. The upper floor is occupied by the general assembly room with a capacity of about 140, four recitation rooms, the principal's office, library, two cloak rooms, and two retiring rooms.

The woodwork of the whole interior is yellow pine. Beautiful paneled doors are to be seen throughout the building. The heating and ventilating systems are constructed along the latest approved lines, insuring an even temperature and a constant supply of pure air. Sanitary drinking fountains are conveniently placed throughout the building, and a most excellent electric lighting system is maintained by an individual plant located in the building. The building was designed by J. E. Hancock, of Eau Claire. The building committee was composed of the school board, Director P. J. Kemmeter, Clerk Charles E. Brooks, Treasurer W. S. Davis, and three members, Charles Neinas, Henry Lawson and H. E. Williams, selected at large.

The ward school constitutes the graded school of the village. The building consists of four rooms, moved in from Windfall and enlarged, after the starting of the village.

The fire department is on a volunteer basis, and the apparatus consists of two chemical engines.

The Granton heading mill was started in 1890 by P. J. Kemmeter, and is engaged in the manufacture of headings for pails. It has an annual output of 2,000,000 pieces, and employs some fifteen hands.

Granton postoffice was established in 1890. The first postmaster was William Butler, followed in turn by Ely Williams, J. W. Thompkins and the present incumbent, Edward Schroeder. Daniel S. Rausch is the assistant, and Amelia Krause the clerk. The carriers on the rural routes are: Route 1, Albert L. Mabey; Route 2, Bohnmil Tykax; Route 3, Theodore Tykax; Route 4, Rolla S. Beecher. The offices of Lynn, Brook and Nevins have been discontinued into this office since the establishment of the rural routes.

LOYAL

(Edited by Fred W. Draper)

Loyal Village is admirably situated in the east central part of the county, on the Marshfield-Greenwood line of the "Soo," and is surrounded by rolling stretches of good farming land, well improved. The people have developed a strong sense of community enthusiasm, and are especially proud of the title "A Spotless Town."

John Graves was the founder of the village. In the spring of 1866 he left Iron Ridge in Dodge County, this state, with two horse teams, his goods, and two cows, the members of his family joining him at Tomah, which they reached by rail. Camping along the road wherever night overtook them, and making their way as best they could, the members of the party reached this county, and at noon on a warm May day turned off the Stevens Point-Neillsville route, northward into the wilds. Difficulties were at once encountered, owing to the muddy roads. Those riding on the load dismounted and went on ahead, leading the cows. The teams of horses were doubled, one load drawn a short distance, and then a return trip was made for the other load, this process being repeated over and over until the whole afternoon was consumed in making a mile and three-quarters. A camp was made in the woods for the night, and early in the morning the trip was resumed. In the middle of the forenoon the wagons broke down and were abandoned for the remainder of the day, the party spending the night at the home of William Hallock. The next morning help was secured, ox teams hauled the wagons from the mud, and before night the family reached its destination. Until the house was completed, a camp was made in the woods, but as the weather was warm the only discomfort came from the mosquitoes and gnats.

Graves had come here as a speculation, intending to return eventually to Iron Ridge, where he had been a pioneer, and where he had a farm and pleasant village home. But he was soon convinced of the superior advantages of Clark County, and accordingly disposed of his Iron Ridge property and devoted the proceeds to investments in his new location.

One of his first ventures, after the completion of his home, was the

erection of a sawmill. Transporting the machinery for a sawmill into this country at that time was a difficult proposition. None but the most sanguine, hopeful and persevering would have believed it possible. But, successful in his first mill, he also erected a flouring-mill, operated by the sawmill engine. About this time the eldest son, S. D. Graves, brought a bride here, built a house, opened a hotel and a store and became the first merchant and postmaster in Loyal. His store furniture consisted of a few boards nailed across one end of a room for shelves and a counter. Not long after S. D. Graves started his store, A. H. Booth arrived and the two formed a partnership in the mercantile business. Later Booth with Gwin & Le Claire engaged in the same business. After this partnership was dissolved Gwin & Le Claire continued. William Hallock had the first blacksmith's shop, T. B. Philpott the next. In 1869 George W. Barker, later widely known as a grocer, tavernkeeper and police justice, started a turning mill, placing his machinery in the lower part of Graves' mill. After making over 4,000 splint-bottom chairs, he sold out to Oliver Hill. S. D. Graves in 1873 put up a building in which he made sash, doors and blinds. Local trade being light and the facilities for transportation limited, the enterprise was abandoned.

The village was platted in 1870, and for some thirty-five years enjoyed a gradual growth. When it was incorporated in 1893 it had a population of 344. In 1895 the population was 418, in 1900 it was 645, in 1905 it was 815. In 1910 it had dropped to 677.

The incorporation was accomplished in 1893. In preparation for this event a survey was made of the proposed limits by C. M. Breed, and on Jan. 28, 1893, a census taken by Henry S. Mulvey showed a population of 344 persons. A petition signed by G. W. Allen, A. A. Graves, C. L. Redmond, A. K. Church, B. Christman, P. G. Gwin and A. R. Miles, was presented to the court on March 8, 1893, but owing to the form in which the census was taken, a new enumeration was made March 14 and 15. The petition was granted March 16, 1893, and on April 11, 1893, the election held at the town hall in charge of E. W. Romaine, A. K. Church and George W. Barker, resulted in a favorable vote of fifty-eight to seven. The first president of the village was G. W. Allen, the first clerk was Henry Mulvey. The officers elected in 1917 were: President, Dr. C. H. Brown; trustees, A. A. Graves, John Geiger, Max Haslet, J. H. Etta, M. J. Christenson, William Wilson; clerk, James R. Colby; treasurer, E. J. Etta; supervisor, Fred W. Draper.

The public improvements consist of waterworks, a fire department, an electric light system, macadamized street, a good high school and a village hall. The light plant was constructed at an expense of \$20,000. The fire department has a steam fire engine, a hook and ladder truck, and two hose carts. The village hall is of brick, the lower floor being used to house the fire apparatus, and the upper floor being used for council meetings.

Loyal has an excellent school, in charge of a principal and eight teachers, four in the high school department, and four in the grades. Full courses are given in Agriculture and Domestic Science. The building is well furnished and is equipped with electric lights and running water. A feature of the school life is the weekly entertainment of moving pictures

furnished by the State University Extension Bureau. A. K. Church is school director, R. M. Jenks clerk, and Fred W. Draper treasurer.

The Loyal postoffice was established in the late sixties or early seventies. Before this, mail was brought from Neillsville by anyone who chanced to be making the journey, and in case the traveler was not coming as far as the present village, the mail was left in a pine box fastened to a pine stump, two and a half miles southeast of the village. From there it was brought to the village by any passerby, and left at some central point for distribution. Whenever a mail arrived the word was soon spread, and the reading of letters and newspapers from the outside world became the business of the hour. J. Duane Graves seems to have been the first regular postmaster and performed his duties as such at the Allen Hotel, the site of which is now occupied by the Allen Block. John C. Gwin, who succeeded Mr. Graves, attended to postoffice business at the Gwin store, which is now the site of the Woodmen hall. After him came Henry Mulvey, who kept the office in the Mulvey drug store, now the William W. Fauss hardware store. By George Green, Mr. Mulvey's successor, it was removed to Mill street, and by D. V. Richardson, the next incumbent, to Main street, on the present site of the Ideal restaurant. Then George Green, who became postmaster again, again maintained the office at its former site on Mill street. In the spring of 1918 it was removed to its present site on Main street. Mr. Green was succeeded by A. F. Fuchs, who served from December, 1913, to July, 1914, after which Dora Devlin was acting postmaster until Oct. 14, 1914, becoming postmaster on the latter date, since which time she has continued to serve, George Green being the assistant. Loyal postoffice became a money order office August 1, 1884, the first money order being purchased by George Green, Aug. 5, 1884. The first money order drawn on the office was payable to A. R. Miles. Loyal was a postal savings office from April 12, 1912, to July, 1915. In 1902 the first rural route was established, Elmer Hutchins being carrier from that time until 1907, since which time George L. Jarvis has carried the mail on that route. Rural route No. 2 was established in 1905 and has been served continuously by Fred E. Church. Harvey E. Voight is substitute on both routes. The establishment of these two rural routes caused the postoffices of Spokesville and Veefkind to be discontinued. The Loyal postoffice receives and despatches two mails daily, one by the Star Route from Loyal to Greenwood and one by the "Soo" Line Railroad.

The principal business industries are the shingle and planing-mill, two heading mills, a sawmill and a dairy company.

The Jenks Dairy Company of Loyal Village.—Early in the nineties a stock company was organized and a creamery started. It was operated a few years and then went out of business. At that time the building now occupied by the Jenks company was erected. The stock company's interest was taken over by Jenks Brothers in 1898, and by them passed on to the Dodge Creamery Company in 1902. In 1910 the Jenks Dairy Company took control, reconstructed the building and made needed additions. They manufactured only butter till 1915, when they commenced making cheese. In 1917 the proprietors, A. H. and George Jenks, began the manufacture of

ice cream in addition to cheese and butter, which part of their business is not yet fully developed. They have some forty patrons, with about 450 cows, the latter being mostly of mixed grades. They receive from 4,000 to 6,000 pounds of milk a day in summer, and make about 2,500 pounds of cheese and 1,000 pounds of butter a week. The yearly amount paid to patrons is about \$25,000, while their receipts amount to \$28,000 a year.

The Loyal Tribune was founded in 1894 by D. V. Richardson and B. M. Fullmer, the first issue being dated Feb. 16, 1894. The paper was formerly the Spencer Tribune, founded in 1880 in the village of Spencer by Elder Stevens and owned at the time of the sale by G. E. Vandercook. In 1895 D. V. Richardson became the sole owner and editor of the Loyal Tribune, in which capacity he continued until June, 1903, when because of ill health he sold to J. E. Noyes. In October, 1905, H. V. Ross became the owner and in April, 1906, sold to Mrs. D. V. (Hattie) Richardson, who had Roy G. Taylor as editor, until October, 1906, when she sold to Roessler Bros., A. A. Roessler being editor and manager. In February, 1914, the Tribune was sold to Wm. F. Neuenfeldt, who owned it until June 1, 1916, when Mrs. Richardson again became the owner and editor and who is the present owner. The paper is independent in politics.

THORP

The village of Thorp is the metropolis of the northwestern part of Clark County. Situated on an eminence, on the dividing line of Thorp and Withee townships, in the midst of what was once a deep forest, but which is rapidly being converted into one of the best dairy regions of the state, it has advantages which will contribute to its still further growth. Settled originally by Easterners, some of whom now remain, it is the trading center of one of the most prosperous Polish colonies in the Northwest. Its churches, its splendid school buildings, its magnificent Odd Fellows hall, its beautiful residences, and its air of hospitality and thrift, all tend to make it a most desirable place for residence and business. Among its business industries may be mentioned two banks, an enterprising newspaper, a creamery and cheese factory combined, a sawmill, a drug store, seven general stores, two hotels, two harness shops, three garages, one implement depot, two blacksmith shops, two barber shops, a photograph gallery, a furniture store, a lumber yard, an elevator, a feed mill, two millinery stores, a shoe store, one tailor shop and two jewelers.

Thorp was settled in the fall of 1872 by James S. Boardman and Ephraim A. Boardman, who erected log cabins and established their families here. Others soon settled in the forests not far away. In 1874 a schoolhouse was built nearby. That year the postoffice of Winnieoka was established on the farm of B. J. Brown, four miles east of Boardman's, with Mr. Brown as postmaster. Mr. Brown also kept a small stock of goods which he sold to the settlers. In 1875 E. A. Boardman put a small supply of provisions in his home, and thus established the first store in Thorp. Soon afterward the postoffice of North Fork was opened at his place. The next year a new schoolhouse was erected, the material being hauled from

Chippewa Falls, over thirty miles away. The railroad came through in 1880. At that time the present site of the village contained but three houses—the residence, store and postoffice of E. A. Boardman, the home and boarding house of J. S. Boardman and the home of George Leslie.

In the spring of 1880 L. O. Garrison erected a store, and in the summer E. A. Boardman erected a separate building for his store. About the same time C. F. Kelner erected a house and started the illicit sale of refreshments. The first train arrived Nov. 23, bringing a consignment of goods for the Garrison store.

Nov. 21, 1880, the railroad company platted the village of Thorp, about a half mile west of the present village, the work being done by William B. Agnew, on land of Howard Morris. But in the fall of 1881 the Boardmans platted the village of East Thorp, and thus fixed the present location of the business center.

At the close of 1881 the new village contained the general stores of E. A. Boardman and L. O. Garrison, Du Cate & Schroeder's saloon, the notels of J. H. Sargent and J. S. Boardman, the sawmill of Sheldon & Nye, the blacksmith shop of Herman Holzhausen, the station, the schoolhouse, and in addition to the houses already mentioned, the residences of John McGrogan and J. A. Douglas.

The growth of the village was satisfactory. An article written in 1887 described it as follows: "Thorp is the liveliest village in Clark County. It has an exchange bank, three general stores, one of which carries an average of over \$13,000 worth of stock; four hotels, two meat markets, two hardware stores, one drug store, two blacksmith shops, one wagon maker's shop, one harness shop, one cigar factor, a flat-hoop factory, a stave and heading factory, one shoe shop, a fine graded school building with four departments, Catholic Church and Baptist Church, one barber shop, coal kilns in process of erection, a beer depot and warehouse, a livery stable and bus line, a large ice house of sufficient capacity to supply the whole village, seven saloons, a newspaper and job printing office, and two sawmills in operation, one of which Nye, Lusk & Hudson's last year manufactured 5,000,000 feet of lumber, 3,500,000 shingles, and 5,000,000 lath and pickets. This company now has over 5,000,000 feet of logs in their yard, and will probably reach 6,000,000 feet before the spring "break up." The town of Thorp contains within its borders the Eau Claire Co.'s farm, which is the largest farm in Clark County, there being 650 acres clear of stumps, eighty acres more chopped, worth, with improvements, \$41,100. Surrounded by a rich farming country of the finest hardwood lands in Clark County the prospects of Thorp for the future are exceedingly bright."

In 1890 the population was 723, in 1900 it was 828, and in 1910 it was 741. It is probably now about 900 persons.

The two big fires in the village occurred about a year apart, one in 1893 and one in 1894. On Aug. 9, 1893, the stave factory of J. W. Cirkel & Sons was burned. Rebuilt almost immediately, it was again burned Sept. 11, 1894.

Thorp was incorporated as a village in 1893. An effort at incorpo-

ration was made in 1886. The court appointed Col. C. C. Pope, of Black River Falls, as referee, and Col. Pope reported favorably on the proposition with a slight change in the proposed limits. But owners of certain tracts of land fought the proposition, and at the special election held on June 5, 1886, defeated it. March 16, 1893, a petition was again prepared, the signers being P. McKittrick, C. H. Sheldon, C. A. Van Dusen, Mike Wiltgen, Peter Hipke, George Banderob, Carl Gerbing, T. O. Mosher, Louis Johnson, William Piske, H. Holzhausen, Christian Tiedemann, Herman Banderob, Julius Rasmussen, N. P. Hanson, John Roth, E. L. Snyder, W. E. Rimenschneider, Frank Klauk, Anton David, George H. Lusk, George Zillmann, Joseph Shelbeak, H. F. Hudson, Q. A. Smith, L. O. Garrison, H. J. Fessenden, Charles Kuehl, Charles L. Adams, T. H. Fielding, W. R. McCutcheon, John McGrogan, P. Schroeder, William Wagner and George B. Parkhill. The census taken March 15 and 16, by Charles L. Adams, showed a population of 883 persons. The survey was made earlier in the year by Christian Tiedemann. The petition was granted and L. O. Garrison, George C. Howard and T. O. Mosher appointed inspectors of a special election to be held on the question May 26, 1893, at the Hipke & Gerbing hall. Before the election took place George B. Parkhill was appointed inspector in place of T. O. Mosher. At the appointed time there were 138 votes cast, 120 in favor of the proposition, and 18 against it.

The first annual election was held on June 23, 1893, and the following officers were selected: President, George H. Lusk; trustees, E. A. Boardman, Joseph Sterling, T. O. Mosher, Victor Fellows, C. H. Sheldon and W. R. McCutcheon; supervisor, E. R. Wiley; treasurer, L. O. Garrison; clerk, H. J. Fessenden; assessor, Christian Tiedemann; police justice, George Burke; marshal, Thomas I. Steele; justices of the peace, L. N. McGuire and A. T. Adams; constable, Peter Walsdorf.

In 1893, the year of incorporation, the assessed valuation of the village was \$82,410, the amount of taxes assessed being \$3,208.77. In 1917 the assessed valuation was \$461,307, and the taxes assessed amounted to \$12,287.62, a most remarkable gain in less than twenty-five years.

The municipal improvements of Thorp consist of an excellent water works system and fire protection, a sewer system, a municipal electric light plant and public library.

The first to be installed was the water works system, the original contract being let on June 14, 1894, and the work being completed before the close of the year. The original plant consisted of an artesian well, an engine house with a pump having a capacity of 150 gallons a minute, and an upright tubular boiler, 3,675 feet of mains laid seven feet under ground, and ten fire hydrants.

At the time the water works was installed 1,000 feet of hose was purchased, and on May 28, 1895, the Thorp hose company was organized with James Connors as chief and James Covert as assistant chief.

In 1901 the electric light plant was installed, and in 1914 the sewer system.

The public school building erected in 1883 is still in use for the lower grade pupils of the village, and for the manual training department of the

public schools. Originally consisting of four rooms, it did service as the village school for many years. In time two more rooms were added. But with the growth of the village and surrounding country, a larger institution was necessary, and plans were set on foot for the erection of a suitable high school building. This beautiful structure, erected in 1912, at a cost of \$30,000, is a sightly, commodious structure, fully adequate for its purpose in every way. It has a Bedford stone foundation and trimmings, and is of vitrified brown brick, two stories high. It has eight rooms in addition to the library, offices, cloak rooms, retiring rooms and basement. It is heated with hot air, ventilated by the fan system, lighted with electricity, supplied with hot and cold water, and has ample provision for correct sanitation. A full high school course is given, with special studies in Manual Training and Domestic Science, and a "Short Course" in Agriculture. A library of 300 volumes is maintained. Among the features of school life are a moving picture machine for the showing of pictures from the State University Extension Department, a piano and a victrola. The teaching force consists of a principal and nine instructors.

The public library had its inception in the minds of William Wagner and George B. Parkhill, who established a library of 120 volumes in the printing office of Mr. Wagner. Interest grew, and in time the city erected a suitable building, and took over the management of the library. The institution now has some 1,600 books in charge of Violet Parks as librarian.

The first postoffice at Thorp was established in 1876, at the residence of E. A. Boardman, who was the first postmaster, the office being called "North Fork." Mr. Boardman continued in charge of the mails until 1881, when he was succeeded by E. P. Brown, the name of the office being changed to Thorp. In 1885 William Wagner became postmaster, serving under the first administration of President Cleveland until 1889. L. O. Garrison and C. H. Sheldon each served a portion of the following four years. In 1893 Mr. Wagner was again appointed postmaster, and was succeeded in 1897 by W. R. McCutcheon. Five years later George B. Parkhill was appointed, serving until 1913, in which year he was succeeded by George Burke. Mr. Burke held the office until June 1, 1915, when William Wagner again took charge, and has since remained postmaster. Four rural mail routes, with Ignatz Prybylski, Hugo Quast, H. M. Mead and Martin Zeaman, as carriers, distribute mail daily in all directions from the office. The office went into the presidential class during Mr. McCutcheon's administration.

Asbra Welcome Post, No. 163, G. A. R., was mustered in by Chief Mustering Officer C. V. Davis, of Merrillan, Wis., at Smith's hall, on Monday evening, May 12, 1884. It started with a membership of seventeen, and the following officers were elected: Post commander, G. C. Howard; O. D., J. H. Sargent; Q. M., Frank Smith; adjt., John Adams; S. M., V. R. Mead; Q. M. S., G. W. Courter; S. V. C., Z. Worden; J. V. C., E. W. Bradbury; O. G., J. N. Norton; surg., W. A. Hubbard. At one time the post had about thirty members. The membership finally dwindled to six,

through deaths, removals and other causes, and in about 1911 the charter was surrendered.

Dairying is the principal industry of the territory surrounding Thorp, and cheese and butter constitute the principal shipments from the village. In 1916 some 279,785 pounds of butter and 1,832,788 pounds of cheese were shipped; while in 1917 there were 93,992 pounds of butter and 3,072,447 pounds of cheese. The Thorp Dairy Company now controls four factories in this vicinity, with headquarters in the village. The first creamery was started in 1892.

The Thorp Dairy Company was organized in 1907, by William Krause, George Biddle, R. Verweyst, Val Przybylski, Martin Burzyuski, T. F. Murphy, Andrew Brenner, Felix Mikolainis, T. P. Bolin, Max Weber and Caesar Barth. The first officers were: President, William Krause; vice president, R. Verweyst; treasurer, T. P. Murphy; secretary, Val Przybylski. The well equipped building was completed in August of the year of incorporation, and its success was insured from the start. Later, a cheese factory was added, with living rooms in the upper story. The company now owns and operates one creamery and five cheese factories, and during the year of 1917 paid its patrons \$148,630.33 for 315,007 pounds of cream and 5,022,750 pounds of milk delivered at its factories.

The present officers are: President, William Krause; vice president, R. Verweyst; treasurer, George Burke; secretary and manager, Leon E. Bogumill. Their patronage averages from 300 patrons in the winter to about 600 during the summer months, handling the production of from 2,400 to 4,200 cows.

OWEN

Owen is one of the newer villages in Clark County, but is one of the most thriving, and as the center of extensive logging operations being carried on in the counties to the north has wonderful possibilities of future development and prosperity. It is an important railroad junction point, as the Fairchild & Northeastern has its terminal here, and the "Soo" line extends in four different directions. Three or four hundred square miles of the richest farming country are tributary to the village, and it is noted as a shipping point for stock and farm produce, as well as for its lumbering interests.

There has been a steady and conservative growth, the demand for houses always exceeding the supply, although the company and private individuals have kept busy building ever since the town was started. The village has an electric light plant (operated by the J. S. Owen Lumber Company) and water works and a sewer system. Besides the sawmill and box factory, which employ about 300 men, there is a large pea canning factory, with a capacity of 30,000 cases, a potato warehouse and elevator and feed mill, four hotels, four general stores, a bakery, butcher shop, tailor shop, jewelry store, two hardware stores, three barber shops, a shoe store and harness shop, one moving picture theatre, a bottling works, a thriving bank and a newspaper, besides several saloons, and a local telephone. The Woodland Hotel, owned by the Owen Company, is probably

one of the best hotels in Wisconsin for a town the size of Owen, being built of stone and brick, with twenty-four transient rooms and all modern equipment. A Commercial Club, officered by some of the leading citizens, is active in advancing the general interests of the community.

Owen was named after the family of that name which first, as a part of the Rust-Owen Lumber Company, and later as the J. S. Owen Lumber Co., have operated extensively as loggers and lumbermen throughout the west and in Wisconsin. The site was selected on account of the wealth of timber, the Popple River, the unusual favorable lay of the land and the extremely rich fertile soil, the intention of the promoters not being to strip the timber from the ground and leave nothing but piles of slashings as a menace to the future, as the early loggers had done a generation before, but rather to cut what they could use each season, and bring in settlers to clear this newly cutover land and develop fertile farms where the timber had stood only a few years ago. And in this they have been very successful, an average of 200 families a year locating around Owen and taking up small tracts to make farms. They are a hardworking, thrifty lot and the success with which they change the aspect of the country from that of a stumpy wilderness to that of smiling farmsteads and the evidences of prosperity which follow almost immediately after they start in, is a revelation even to those who know this country best.

In 1893 W. G. Royer came to what is now the village of Owen in the interests of the Owen Lumber Co., and started the J. S. Owen Mill. There was at that time no village, though the main line of the Wisconsin Railway, now known as the "Soo," had been built through in 1880. There were, however, a warehouse and a boarding-house, which had been erected by D. J. Spaulding, and five log buildings used by an old logging contractor. The first store building was put up and operated by the J. S. Owen Lumber Co., and was started on account of the lumber industry. J. S. Owen, after whom the village was named, purchased of D. J. Spaulding, in 1893, 30,000 acres of land, and when the mill was started, two mills, one in Unity and one located a mile and a half west of Withee, were united in the Owen plant. The company conducted its early logging operations with sleds. Now they own and operate for logging purposes twenty-five miles of railroad in Clark and Taylor counties, and employ about 300 men. They are extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber and box shooks, the timber, which is hardwood, being secured in Taylor and Rusk counties. The capacity of the plant has been increased from 5,000 to 15,000,000 feet. That this great development was unexpected even by the members of the company is shown by a little incident which occurred soon after Mr. Royer's arrival. When Mr. Royer began logging operations he found so little cleared space that a log sled could hardly turn around, so he decided one day to pull out a lot of stumps to make more room. He accordingly put ten or twelve men at this work, and was thus engaged when Mr. Owen came along and asked him what he was doing. On being informed Mr. Owen said: "Don't put any more time on that, for we will not be here more than five or six years, and I don't want to leave any croquet grounds when we go away." That was fifteen years ago, but the

company are still engaged in logging and lumbering operations and have enough timber in sight to last twelve years. The company also does an extensive land business. The present officers are: John S. Owen, president and treasurer; Aloney R. Owen, vice president and manager; Edward A. Owen, second vice president; John G. Owen, secretary, and Gunder E. Anderson, assistant secretary and treasurer.

On Aug. 18, 1904, a census of the village of Owen was taken by G. E. Anderson and showed a population of 315. A survey having been made by C. S. Stockwell, application was made Aug. 19, 1904, for the right of incorporation, the petition being signed by C. M. Hall, F. C. Griffin, Florence B. Owen, Edward A. Owen, G. E. Anderson and Peter Buhl. The petition was granted Oct. 8, the same year, and on Nov. 9, at the K. O. T. M. Hall an election was held to decide the question, the judges and inspectors being J. T. Hughes, G. F. Bolman and F. C. Griffin. The vote of sixty-seven was unanimous, not a negative vote being cast, and the village was duly organized. The first election was held in Owen, April 4, 1905, fifty-two votes being cast and the following officers elected: C. M. Hall, president; W. G. Royer, supervisor; trustees—F. C. Griffin, A. G. Johnson, William Fox, A. D. Knight; clerk, F. L. Earl; treasurer, E. A. Owen; assessor, G. F. Balman; justice, J. P. Weirick; constable, Walter Williams. The first meeting of the board was held in the schoolhouse, April 11, 1905.

The first school was built in Owen in 1894, and had two grades, another grade being added in 1895. The original building was in use until 1907, when the new high school building was erected, consisting of two stories and basement and containing eight rooms, with gymnasium. It is heated with steam, hot and cold water being convenient, and there is also a library. There are six grades, together with a full high school course. Mrs. D. H. Barber was the first teacher. There are now seven teachers, and the principal, Carl Johnson.

An important addition to the educational facilities of the village of Owen is a public library now containing 1,441 volumes, which was established June 15, 1915, by the Women's Community Club and is now supported by the village. The president of the library board is P. J. Abler, his associates being Mrs. Stella Kyes, vice president; L. B. Chabot, secretary; W. G. Royer, treasurer, and Mrs. B. R. Anderson, librarian.

For several years after Owen was started mail and supplies were hauled from Withee. The Owen post office was established in 1895 in the office of the John S. Owen Lumber Co. A. R. Owen was the first postmaster, being appointed in 1895 or 1896. He served until about 1905 or 1906, when Thomas H. Wylie was appointed to succeed him. Mr. Wylie served until Nov. 1, 1913, when he was succeeded by Franklin C. Watson, the present incumbent of the office. Mr. Wylie was the first postmaster appointed by the President, the date of his appointment being May 5, 1909. Mr. Watson, his successor, received his first presidential appointment Oct. 4, 1913, being reappointed Jan. 24, 1918. The post office was removed from the office of the lumber company on the West Side to the East Side in 1905. It has since been removed from one building to another several times, always, however, remaining on the East Side. Owen became a

money order office Aug. 25, 1909, and a postal savings office April 12, 1912. On July 1, 1909, the first rural route was established, with Fay E. McCray carrier, who is still serving. The second rural route was established May 1, 1916, Albert Gilman being the first temporary carrier. Fred L. Earl was appointed first regular carrier June 19, 1916, and is still serving. The office at Bright, on Route 1, has been discontinued.

The Owen Canning Factory was started in 1913 and now has an output of 40,000 cases a season of peas, beets, beet greens and kraut. The company employs 100 hands and has two viner stations, one at Longwood and another at Bright. The officers are: G. E. Anderson, president; W. C. Tufts, vice president; P. F. Crawley, secretary, and E. A. Owen, treasurer.

WITHEE

The village of Withee, with a population of 500 or more, is situated in the northern part of Clark County, on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway, about two miles east of the Black River. It has telegraph and express service, while its leading business enterprises are a bank, sawmill, creamery and newspaper. The principal industries in the vicinity are farming and lumbering.

It was in the summer of 1870 that the first permanent white settler came to the vicinity of what is now Withee. He was James S. Boardman and he came from Minnesota. George W. Richards and David R. Goodwin were the next comers, and every year brought a few more.

Winneoka post office was established in 1874 with Bernard J. Brown as postmaster. He kept the office at his farm and added a small stock of goods which he sold to the neighboring settlers. Previous to this the settlers had received their mail through the post offices at Chippewa Falls and Greenwood, and had packed or toted all their provisions from those points.

On Nov. 23, 1880, the first passenger and freight train ran over the new line of the Wisconsin Central Railway (now the "Soo" line) from Abbotsford to Chippewa Falls, and opened up the development of that timbered country with a rush. The settlement at Withee thrived and soon became a prominent station on the new road. It was named after N. H. Withee, a school teacher from Maine, who was county treasurer for several consecutive years and enjoyed the entire confidence of the electors of the county.

On Aug. 27, 1881, the village was platted, the survey being made by J. A. Dupre. In the same year the first store was built and was operated for two months by E. A. Eaton, who then sold out to W. S. Tufts. The next building erected for business purposes was put up by William Valiquette as a saloon. In 1890, the Tufts store was one of the largest in the county. Mr. Tufts was then the postmaster, the office being at the termination of the stage line running from Neillsville through Christie, Greenwood, Hemlock and Longwood to Withee. In the same year Withee had another general store, a grocery and confectionary store, a hotel, a blacksmith shop, a saloon and a large lumber yard. The village was then

the shipping point for the D. J. Spaulding mills located on the Popple River at the present site of Owen. The arrival of the Danish people in 1894 gave a decided impetus to the village and surrounding country.

Early in 1901 steps were taken for the incorporation of the village, the survey being made March 4 by C. S. Stockwell, and a census taken March 8 by E. B. Clifton, the latter showing a population of 304. The application, made March 9, was signed by John Christenson, P. H. Hansen, Joe Krom, W. C. Tufts, Chr. L. Wasgaard, O. C. Jensen, D. Conley, J. W. Davidson, W. T. Nielsen, Hans Frederiken, R. Johnson, Christ Jensen, Alex. Laberge, Mrs. L. Moody, C. A. Brown, Louis Thibert, C. W. Funk, Prime Laberge, Chas. Kuehl, Paul A. Paulson, C. H. Senn, T. H. Barber and W. H. Smith. The petition was granted April 27, the same year, and the vote of the inhabitants being in favor of the proposition, the village was incorporated shortly after. The first president was C. W. Funk and the first clerk W. F. Nielsen.

Withee has an electric lighting system, which is furnished by the John S. Owen Co. of Owen.

The water system was installed in 1907 at a cost of \$11,000, the village being bonded for \$7,000. These bonds mature from 1917 to 1927.

In 1908, the year after the water system was put in, the volunteer fire department was organized, of which Carl Berger is now chief. The department has one hose cart, with 700 feet of hose, and one hook and ladder truck. The great loss by fire in the history of the village was in 1897 when the Tufts store was burned.

The educational facilities of Withee have been well taken care of and have advanced with the general progress of the community. The first school was held in a small building of one room, erected in 1883, the teacher being Lucinda Amo. The present building, of red brick, was built in 1890 and contained four rooms. Subsequent additions have increased the number of rooms to ten, in which all the grades are taught, including a high school course and agriculture. The building is steam heated and a library has been provided for the use of the pupils.

UNITY

Unity, a thriving village with an assured future, is situated on the "Soo" Railroad, on the county line between Marathon and Clark Counties, and occupies the highest point of land between Medford and Stevens Point, the view of the surrounding sweep of rich farming country being most inspiring.

The village was started in 1873, when D. J. Spaulding came here and erected a large mill. The station was called Brighton. Soon, Mr. Spaulding opened a store, and the place became a busy lumbering center. John Sterling put up a store, and a postoffice was established, but owing to the fact that another postoffice in the state bore the name of Brighton, the name of Maple Grove was suggested. That name was rejected for the same reason, and the postoffice officials selected the name of Unity. Ed. Creed was appointed the first postmaster but did not serve, and John

Sterling was appointed. Mr. Sterling soon sold to S. A. Cook, who followed him as postmaster. In 1878, J. A. Pettet came and opened a store.

The village was platted May 23, under the name of Brighton, and was surveyed by Charles W. Johnson.

Life in Unity has many attractive features, and the village is supplied with all the advantages usual in places of this size. Electricity is furnished by the Abbotsford Electric Light Co. Fire protection is furnished by a volunteer fire department, equipped with a hook and ladder truck, and two chemical engines, mounted on wheels.

Early in 1903 a movement was started for the incorporation of the village, and a census taken April 4, by Erwin Schmitz and L. H. Cook showed a population of 405. A survey was made April 6 to 9, by R. H. Brown. The application for incorporation was made April 15, 1903, the petition being signed by J. H. Clark, F. A. Schmitz, G. Groelle; D. M. Jones, H. N. Brintnall, J. K. Horn, O. H. Groelle, J. Raymond, G. W. Feuerhelm, C. Healey, E. R. Mayville, Aug. Weid, E. J. Healey, E. Creed, V. R. Misener, H. Oberbillig, L. H. Cook, Eli Milton, J. F. Fry, C. Balle, E. W. Schmitz, J. P. Johnson, O. C. Haman, A. Cook, Percy Thayer, Ben Fuller, D. H. Shepardson, J. A. Pettet, James Gornett, H. J. Sumner, William Creed, Julius Kock, Joe Greenwood, H. J. Kohlhepp, E. H. Hemp, Oscar Bergstrom, F. Busche, R. H. Brown, Geo. S. Cook, D. K. Hall and Sam Hause. The petition was granted June 4, 1903, and the charter election was held June 27, following, at Pettet's Hall, the judges and inspectors being J. H. Clark, J. A. Pettet and O. C. Haman. Seventy-four votes were cast, of which fifty-two were in favor of and twenty-two against the proposition. This incorporation was nullified by the courts by reason of irregularities in the census.

April 28 and 29, 1904, a new survey was made by R. H. Brown. June 13, 1904, a new census was taken by L. H. Cook, showing 424 names. Application for incorporation was again made, the signers of the petition being J. H. Clark, L. H. Cook, F. L. McMiller, Joseph Tennis, James Garnett, R. H. Brown, D. H. Shepardson, Geo. S. Cook, H. J. Kohlhepp, Percy Thayer, E. Creed, D. M. Jones, W. E. Morgan, O. H. Groelle, C. Healey, J. A. Pettet, J. P. Johnson, William Creed, J. F. Koch, Ed. Binning, Alfred Cook and F. C. Hulce. A remonstrance prepared by fifty or more persons, headed by J. W. Salter, was presented, embodying the following objections: "That the survey of the territory shows that the land does not contain one square mile, but contains less than one square mile; that the territory is not compact in form; that territory within 100 rods of the center of said proposed village has been omitted in order that forty acres on Section 7 included in said village might be taken, and that the said forty acres on Section 7 is all of a mile or more from the center of population of the proposed village, is not suitable and not needed for any village purposes, but is suitable only for purposes of agriculture, and contains the farm buildings of an extensive stock farm owned by the said J. W. Salter, the said forty acres being taken for the village for the sole purpose of injuring the said J. W. Salter; and that the census purporting to

contain 424 names, does in fact contain but 361 names of persons resident at the time the census was taken."

Beaten in the Circuit Court the remonstrants carried their case to the Supreme Court, but were again defeated. On May 26, 1906, an election was held at Pettet's Hall, the judges and inspectors being L. H. Cook, J. A. Pettet and J. H. Clark. Fifty-one votes were cast, the ayes numbering fifty and the noes only one.

The first officials of Unity Village were: President, Alfred Cook; trustees—J. H. Clark, two years; F. L. McMiller, two years; E. Creed, two years; D. K. Hall, one year; J. A. Pettet, one year; and C. Healey, one year; clerk, L. H. Mumbrue; treasurer, W. E. Morgan; assessor, R. H. Brown; village justice, J. P. Johnson; police justice, William R. Zell; constable, G. W. Feuerhelm; supervisor, William Creed.

The first school was started in Unity in 1875, in a building prepared for that purpose. Since that time educational facilities have been greatly increased and have kept pace with the requirements. The present schoolhouse, erected in 1909, is a brick building of two stories with basement, and containing ten rooms, steam-heated. The building cost \$12,139.50. In addition to the eight grades of the common school, a regular high school course is provided. The state high school was organized in 1880 by J. W. Salter, who was the first principal. It occupied the old schoolhouse in the Creed lots.

The Unity Cheese Factory, located in the village of Unity, was first built by Crosby & Meyers of Chicago, who afterwards sold it to Julius Koch. The latter sold it to the farmers, who made it a co-operative concern, for several years manufacturing both butter and cheese. The factory was then sold to Otto Rohde, who, in 1915, sold it to L. P. Taplin. Mr. Taplin rebuilt the plant, putting in new cement floors and machinery, and making other improvements. A residence on adjoining land was also bought at the same time as the factory. This factory has now about fifty patrons, with 400 cows, and for the year 1917 received 1,830,930 pounds of milk and butter fat, for which the farmers were paid \$37,570.15. The amount of cheese sold was 180,275 pounds, for which Mr. Taplin received \$40,655.44. The amount received for whey and cream was \$1,673.34; for retail milk, \$133.49; total receipts, \$42,460.27. The patrons of the factory in general keep Holstein cows.

In 1909 the village of Unity was visited by fire which destroyed the old Forest House, Fred Westcott's saloon, Button Membrue's hardware store, Zell Bros.' store, and Aug. Weide's butcher shop and shoe shop. Another fire occurred in 1917, on Feb. 23, which destroyed Dr. Clark's drug store, the Clark County Telephone office, and the residences of Christian Vogt and Julius Luchterhand.

CURTISS

Curtiss, an incorporated village of about 350 people, is situated right in the heart of the rich dairy belt of Clark County, on the "Soo" line,

between Owen and Abbotsford, and on the line dividing the townships of Hoard and Mayville. The land was owned by the Wisconsin Central Railroad Co., who gave the village its name when the line was pushed through this part of the state in 1880. The principal industries of the village are a sawmill, a planing-mill, and a creamery and cheese factory. The creamery and cheese factory is a prosperous institution, distributing good sized checks twice a month to the farmers nearby. The mercantile and kindred industries consist of two general stores, the Curtiss Produce Co., a grocery store, hardware store, harness shop, two blacksmith shops, a shoe shop, a hotel, and a meat market.

Among the early settlers of Curtiss were: A. B. Mathias, who came from Loyal, Otto Jenke, from Sheboygan County, G. H. Thayer, who came from Fond du Lac County with his parents in 1887, Arne Olson, Wanre Ellis and Steve Platt, now dead. Bass & Clark started the sawmill in 1882 and moved the town from the flag station where the railroad intended it to be to the present site.

The village of Curtiss was platted Nov. 17, 1882, having been surveyed by Edwin R. Parks. The first steps towards incorporation were taken in 1914, a census being taken by B. B. Green, Sept. 10, and the survey made by S. F. Hewett in October. The application was made Oct. 20, 1914, and was signed by B. B. Green, Charles Bloc, H. Machlette, Frank Kraut, Alb E. Laabs and Herman Boehm. The petition was granted Nov. 28, 1914, and the charter election held at the old schoolhouse in Curtiss, Dec. 22 following, the judges and inspectors being F. W. Laabs, Glen Reibsamen and B. B. Green. Thirty-six votes were cast, the ayes numbering thirty-three and the noes three. On petition to the Circuit Court, signed by Henry Boehm, Henry Machlette, Frank Kraut, A. E. Laabs, Charles Bloc and B. B. Green, after examination of all papers in the case, Judge James O'Neill declared the incorporation null and void, Feb. 1, 1917.

On Feb. 5, 1917, a new petition was filed by B. B. Green, T. B. Peterman, Henry Machett, William Fahrenbach, John V. Sturner, Herman Boehm, Charles Black, F. W. Laabs and Glen Reibsamen. The survey was made by Sherman F. Hewett, Nov. 21, 1916, and sworn to Jan. 29, 1917. The petition was granted March 30, 1917, the election, of which the judges were B. B. Green, Glen Reibsamen and F. W. Laabs, taking place April 24, following. Forty-one votes were cast, the proposition being decided favorably by a vote of thirty-two for and nine against.

HUMBIRD

Humbird is a thriving village, situated in the southwest corner of the county, on the first railroad built in the county. Near it is the overhanging mound which early gave the vicinity the name of Rocky Mound. It is a thriving town, surrounded by a rich and prosperous farming country, and being on the main line of a great railway system enjoys unusual transportation advantages.

The village has first class schools, the system being made up of High School, Graded Schools and Rural Schools, with an efficient corps of teach-

ers. The high school is accredited to the State University. The school library has over a thousand volumes which are available for public use. A Social Center club is maintained in the village, which holds semi-monthly meetings in the high school room. The community is closely connected by local and rural telephone lines.

The West Wisconsin road was graded through this vicinity in 1869, and a village platted Sept. 9, 1869, on land owned by Almond Alderman and others. It was named from Jacob Humbird, who had charge of building the railroad. The village at once became an important trading center, grain and lumber being shipped out, and provisions and goods of every description being received and transported over the tote roads to inland hamlets and camps. A number of stores and business houses went up the first few years. L. D. Wilder opened a store, Peter Wilson a blacksmith shop, Andrews & Gunderson a brewery, William Schmidt a flouring mill, G. W. King the Rocky Mound House, E. D. Carter and F. W. Whitcomb a store, and E. Edwards a wagon shop.

In the fall of 1873, the village was overtaken by a visitation of the small-pox, which created a panic among the inhabitants and retarded its growth for several years. About twenty-five residents died during the continuance of the scourge, the bodies being burned at night; business was suspended, and trains rushed by the station as if fleeing from wrath in pursuit. All the winter of 1873-74 was one of desolation, indescribable; nor did the spring bring encouragement to the afflicted residents. As the year advanced, business, however, began to revive, an occasional traveler would come in and decide to remain, and with the dawn of the Centennial year of American Independence, Humbird had fully recovered from the effects of this temporary paralysis.

Since then the village has enjoyed a steady prosperity. It now has a bank, a newspaper, three churches, three general stores, two hardware stores, one grocery and market, one drug store, one hotel, one garage, one barber shop, one livery stable, two restaurants, one blacksmith shop, one creamery, one cheese factory, one warehouse, a stock yard, and a very successful canning factory.

Humbird has no village government but is a part of the township of Mentor. The first town election was held April 3, 1867, the following officers being elected: Supervisors Orin Wilson (chairman), 10 votes; William R. Thomas, 13 votes, Thomas Hurst, 10 votes; clerk, Oliver A. Buell, 14; treasurer, William Orr, 14; assessor, Thomas Fitzmaurice, 6; justices, David Nettleton, 12; Thomas Hurst, 11; Fernando Wage, 12; Peter Beaver, 11; constables, John Russell, 13; James Jefcatt, 12; James Orr, 12. There were two defeated candidates, Thomas Hurst, who received two votes for chairman, and George S. Travis who received five votes for assessor. The first town meeting was held April 3, 1867. A tax of \$500 was laid for building a road running westward from Section 13, and a \$50 salary was voted the town clerk. The first board meeting was held at the home of Oliver A. Buell. A 5-mill tax was voted for road purposes, \$5 was voted for stationery, and the pathmasters were ordered to give bonds for double the amount of the funds in hand. A petition was signed Jan. 2, 1868,

asking for a change in the route of a road from King's Mills to the east part of the township, and "rescinding the vote to raise money or to appropriate it for other purposes." It was signed by David Nettleton, William H. Nettleton, Charles Williams, J. P. Jewett, H. O. Hickman, S. L. Hickman, H. Hickman, S. A. Wise, A. Alderman, J. F. Russell and James McBurney. But at the special meeting called to consider the question, Jan. 18, 1868, no vote was offered and no business was transacted. Before the end of the year, William Henry Nettleton was appointed as supervisor in place of Thomas Hurst.

The first post office was established at Humbird in 1860, Thomas Hurst being the first postmaster. The office was opened in a small building which was located where the bank building is now. D. D. Travis, who was the second postmaster, erected a building and moved the office into it. He had charge of the mails for eleven years and was succeeded by S. C. Baxter, who, during President Cleveland's first administration, moved the office one door from the old location. C. B. Travis was next appointed postmaster and held that position for four and a half years, being succeeded by Albert Alderman, whose term of office lasted four years, when C. B. Travis again took charge and continued as postmaster for four and a half years. His successor was James Waters, who erected the building in which the office is now located, and who served until J. W. Lawrence was appointed in 1915, since which time no further change has occurred. Humbird was made a registry office under D. D. Travis, and a money order office in the second term of C. B. Travis. Rural routes were established in 1906.

The first school opened in the vicinity of the village was taught in a small frame building which stood opposite the Webster House, and was continued in that locality until 1870. In the latter year the number of pupils was so in excess of the accommodations that it was decided to establish a graded school, and an edifice was accordingly erected at a cost of \$2,500.

This also in time proved inadequate and arrangements were made for the construction of a large and modern school building, which is now the pride of the village. This schoolhouse is a neat and substantial brick building, 60 by 80 feet in ground dimensions, consisting of two stories and basement, and was erected in 1916 at a cost of \$25,000. The building is heated by hot air and lighted by electricity. The basement contains the gymnasium and toilets. On the first floor are the four grade rooms, and on the second are three recitation rooms, the laboratory, library and principal's office. The assembly room contains a stage and is used for all entertainments. In addition to the usual eight grades, a full four-year high school course, including agriculture, is provided. Five teachers are employed in addition to the principal.

Humbird is the home of the Farmers Life Insurance Association, which was established and incorporated in July, 1905, the promoters and officers being: B. J. Stallard, president; W. E. Waters, vice president; S. M. Marsh, general counsel; G. H. Horel, secretary; A. F. Hahn, assistant secretary; John Babler, treasurer; Dr. J. R. Breakey and Dr. J. F. Farr,

medical directors. B. J. Stallard is now president, W. E. Waters secretary, John Babler treasurer, and Dr. J. F. Farr medical director, and these gentlemen are also directors, together with J. W. Lawrence, James Wilson, S. M. Marsh, J. R. Breakey, John Babler, Fred Theiler, E. T. Hale, B. J. Stallard and Richard Yerbel.

The Fairview Cheese Factory, located in Jackson County, just across the line from Clark County, gets its milk supply largely from the latter county. This factory was organized in 1898, and has always been operated as a cheese factory. The building is two stories high, with living-rooms in the upper story. The concern was organized as a co-operative company and was operated for one year with Fred Theiler as manager. For four or five years the company sold the milk. In 1906 they again started on the co-operative plan, with Fred Theiler as manager, which position he still holds. The number of pounds of milk received during 1917 was 1,323,926; pounds of cheese made, 127,368; total money received including cheese drawn by patrons, \$30,450.05; average price per 100 pounds of milk, \$2.12½. The present officers are: Frank Hafner, president; Frank Emer, secretary and treasurer; Fred Theiler, manager; John Bremer and Albert Thur, directors.

The Humbird Co-operative Creamery was incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000, the building being erected in 1905. The enterprise has been a successful one, as may be seen from the following statement which was presented at the annual meeting of the shareholders held at the town hall on Saturday, Jan. 26, 1918, for the year ending on that date. Dr.—Cash on hand Jan. 27, 1917, \$79.14; cash received for butter, \$18,149.79; butter taken out by patrons, \$522.38; cash received for buttermilk, \$140.96; cash received for salt, \$15.00; total, \$18,907.27. Cr.—Paid patrons for butterfat, \$16,126.24; buttermaker, \$960.00; manager, \$120.00; taxes, \$29.44; supplies, fuel hauling, etc., \$1,492.24; cash on hand to balance, \$179.35; total, \$18,907.27. The total number of pounds of cream received was 104,890; average test, 37; total number of pounds of fat, 39,148; average overrun, 20.5; total number of pounds of butter manufactured, 46,996; average test last year, 33; average overrun, 20.

The Humbird Cheese Co., whose factory is located at Humbird, was incorporated Jan. 6, 1912, with a capital of \$5,000, by John Babler, Fred Theiler, John Bryner, John Michael, Gottlieb Marty, Earl Grush, Ernest Schumacher, M. B. Baumgartner, and Robert Reider. The first officers were John Michael, president; John Babler, secretary and treasurer. The company took over a factory which was first started in 1902 by private enterprise, and in 1915 enlarged the building, which has living-rooms upstairs for the cheese maker. This factory now has sixty patrons with about 900 cows, mostly of the Holstein breed. The company also operates three other factories in Jackson County. The present officers are: John Michael, president; C. B. Fristed, secretary; Jacob Frachsel, treasurer, and Fred Theiler, manager. The number of pounds of milk received for the year 1917 was 2,386,792; pounds of cheese made, 228,464; total money received, including cheese drawn by patrons, \$55,663.68; average price per 100 pounds of milk, \$2.10½.

A cheese factory was started at Hewettville in 1914, the building being rented from the Farmers Creamery Co., who had operated a creamery there for a time. Fred Theiler rented the building and ran it as a cheese factory for four years or till October, 1917, when, on account of the condensery at Neillsville, the factory closed, probably never to open again. A statement prepared by Mr. Theiler, covering the last six months' business of this factory, contains the following items: Number of pounds of milk received, 556,597; pounds of cheese made, 51,284; total money received including cheese drawn by patrons, \$12,138.17; average price per 100 pounds of milk, \$2.00¾. Mr. Theiler started the first cheese factory at Humbird in 1897, having the previous year started the Day Cheese Factory, three and a half miles from Neillsville.

In 1917 a pea canning factory was started in Humbird by people from Whitewater, Wis., and was capitalized for \$80,000.00. It owns a farm of 440 acres and in 1917 raised and canned 300 acres of peas. Plans have been made to can about 500 acres of peas yearly.

DORCHESTER

Dorchester lies between the Eau Pleine River, three miles to the east and Poplar River, a like distance to the west, being on the water shed, one stream flowing into the Wisconsin River and the other being a part of the Black River system. It is on the Soo line and at one time was an important mill town, but in later years prospers as the center of a rich farming community. It is one of the thrifty and progressive towns in the north-eastern corner of the county, two miles from one county line and a half mile from another.

The principal business enterprises now flourishing in Dorchester are three general stores, one clothing store, three hardware stores, one tin-shop, two blacksmith shops, one furniture store, one restaurant, one bowling alley, one drug store, two garages, one livery stable, two hotels, five saloons, one feed mill, one flour and feed store, one saw and planing mill, a potato warehouse, a barber shop, one cheese paraffining station, a bank, a newspaper, and one of the best opera houses on the line from Marshfield to Ashland. The village contains two doctors and its religious interests are well taken care of by six churches.

Dorchester had its beginning in 1874. At that time the railroad station was a section house at the end of the railroad two miles north of the present village. The village was platted July 14, 1874, on land owned by the Wisconsin Central Railroad. The first residence was a log shanty on the homestead of Louis Robbins. The first store was that of Dan. Miltimore. Soon afterward the Evans and Sands mills went up, and for many years the village was an important lumbering center. The railroad brought quite a few homesteaders who took land in the vicinity, thus stimulating the growth of the village, but for many years most of the new arrivals were lumbermen, who spent the winters in the woods and departed in the spring.

The incorporation of the village of Dorchester was effected in 1901,

the survey being made July 22, 23 and 24, by C. S. Stockwell, and the census, taken July 25-27, by J. H. Breed, showing a population of 471. Application was made August 8, the petition being signed by Frank Nagel, Fred Gutwasser, Bert Wells, H. La Bossier, W. D. Chamness, J. A. Miltimore, B. G. Miltimore, Aug. Homsted, A. Sorenson, D. W. Bursell and Ray W. Hugoboom. The petition was granted and the charter election was held Oct. 22, 1901, at La Bossier Hall, the judges and inspectors in charge being Ray W. Hugoboom, Frank Nagel and August Homsted. Out of a total vote of sixty-six, there were fifty-eight ayes and eight noes. The first election for officers took place in November, 1901, when the following were elected: President, Frank Nagel; trustees, H. Kayhart, John Koerner, W. D. Chamness, Henry Rau and Gust Genrich; clerk, August Homsted; treasurer, Andrew Sorenson; assessor, J. H. Breed; justice, Frank Nagel; constable, C. A. Sessler.

The town or village hall is a frame building in which are located the council rooms, the lock-up, and the fire apparatus. The last consists of one chemical engine, one gas engine, a hand-pump and a hook and ladder truck. Water is secured from cisterns which have been constructed for that purpose. The fire department is a volunteer organization, Joseph C. Weber being the present chief.

Among the attractions of the village is a small park, laid out along the railroad right of way, and which is fenced and planted with trees and flowers.

The first school in Dorchester was held in a small building, which afterwards became the woodshed of a larger structure erected in 1876. The latter was in use for a long time, an addition being built to it in 1903. In 1917, the old building having ceased to be adequate to the requirements, the present fine school building was erected at a cost of \$15,000. It is a substantial and ornamental structure of two stories and basement, 45 by 78 feet in dimensions, and of two stories and basement, 45 by 78 feet in dimensions, and containing four rooms. There are ten grades, including a two-year high school course, one of the important adjuncts being a well selected library.

ABBOTSFORD

Abbotsford for years was famous chiefly as the junction of the Chippewa Falls railroad with the Wisconsin Central, now both part of the Soo line. It is three miles north of Colby and since the cut-off was built from Spencer to Owen and the consequent removal of railroad activities from the former junction, the advancement of Abbotsford was not rapid for a few years, but recently it has found a new mission in supplying a local market for a rich farming country and is steadily progressing. The village is on the county line, and draws much of its trade from Marathon County.

Abbotsford originally stood in the midst of a dense forest. The Wisconsin Central was built north through the town in 1873 and a few settlers came in. When the Chippewa Falls branch of the road was built in 1880, Abbotsford became an important railroad junction.

These exceptional railroad facilities started the new town off with a rush, and within one year the village had a depot, with an eating-house seating 136 people, and with twenty-one sleeping-rooms, together with about twenty other buildings. William Livingston had a good hotel nearly opposite the depot, S. A. Cook conducted a general store, John Johnson kept the railroad hotel called the Abbot Hotel, Charles Partridge was postmaster, and there was a restaurant and three saloons. With this beginning, the village has progressed to its present importance.

Application for the incorporation of the village of Abbotsford was made June 13, 1894, the signers of the petition being R. C. Tennant, N. E. Denny, John A. Olson, W. W. Denney, John Greve, Paul Woock, Isaac Nelson, Edward Grenem, Gullick Olson, August J. Meyers, Hugh Traverse, and John P. Olson. The census was taken April 23, 1894, by Albion F. Richards, showing a population of 362. On April 28 Christian Tiedermann made the survey. The charter election was held at Paul Woock's Hall, July 7, 1894, sixty votes being cast, of which fifty-nine were in the affirmative, with only one negative.

LYNN

George Ure and Gottlieb Sternitzky were the founders of the town of Lynn and the little village of the same name. The two pioneers came from Chicago in 1856, Mr. Ure paying \$300 for an eighty, which he never saw, but which turned out to be a first class piece of land, now worth thirty or forty times the cost price. They drove through from Sparta with a team. Bartemus Brooks and sons Alonzo, Dan and Erwin, were also among the first comers, and Archibald Yorkston arrived shortly after, and Frederick Yankee with his sons August, William, Herman and Henry, all of whom are well known Clark County residents today.

In the old days it was the custom for all the settlers to club together and go to Sparta for flour once a year. One year Mr. Hoover was so sick that he could not accompany the caravan and when they returned they found him without flour in the house. He dickered with a neighbor for a barrel of flour in exchange for forty acres of land, on which later over a million feet of pine timber was cut by W. T. Price.

Lynn is a station on the branch line of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad up from Babcock where it connects with the main line. This line crosses the Omaha railroad a half mile from Lynn. The two roads were built at the same time and there was a sharp clash when the construction crews met at the junction. The Omaha was pushing through from Neillsville to Marshfield and the St. Paul had dreams of a through line to the Superior country. The St. Paul got to the crossing first and chained an engine to the tracks and had a carload of armed men guard the right of way and for several days excitement ran high although it subsided without any physical violence. The Wisconsin Central pushed through a line to Ashland about the same time and the St. Paul never completed its line, but the prompt work of the contractors in those early days gave it the right of way at the junction although it runs only three or four trains a week while the Omaha has several through trains daily.

CHILI

The village of Chili was started when the Omaha road was built in 1890. Before that time the principal settlers in around there were Ira and Sydney Fike who came from Michigan a generation or so before and were logging for a Necedah firm. Whiston Davis was also one of the early settlers. P. N. Christenson operated a saw mill there for many years. Since the village plat was laid out, it has had a steady and sure growth, until now it is a thriving settlement with a bank, a farmers' co-operative produce company, two general stores, a hardware store, cheese factory, garage, harness shop, meat market and potato warehouse. A few years ago Chili occupied a front page position in the newspapers on account of a bold robbery in mid day, a stranger dropping off the afternoon train, entered the bank, held a gun to the cashier and made away with several thousand dollars and not a trace of him was found, although the alarm was sounded and hundreds of men searched every nook and corner for miles around for several days.

OTHER VILLAGES

The platted villages of Clark County in addition to those incorporated, are Weston's Rapids, Humbird, Willard, Osborn, Poznan, Columbia, Allison, Atwood, Lynn, Chili and Eidsvold. Weston's Rapids was platted Feb. 10, 1859, on lots 3 and 7, and the Northeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section 2, Township 24, Range 2 West. It was surveyed by Moses Clark for Samuel Weston. Humbird, formerly Rocky Mound, was platted on land of Almond Alderman, in 1869. Eidsvold was platted June 14, 1884, on land of Jacob Bye & Co. Lynn was surveyed in Sections 5 and 8, Township 24, Range 1 East, Feb. 12, 1890, by George Ure on land of James G. and Henry Sternitzky. Chili was platted Nov. 13, 1891, on land owned by Ira, F. C. and S. E. Fike, and the Neillsville Manufacturing Co. Columbia was platted Aug. 4, 1893, for the Columbia Improvement Co. Poznan, Sections 34 and 35, Township 29, Range 3 West, was platted Aug. 16, 1895, on land of the Sterling Lumber Co. Willard was platted June 11, 1911, on land of the N. C. Foster Lumber Co. Atwood was platted May 15, 1910, on the northeast quarter of Section 27, Township 28, Range 1 West, for the Tri-State Land Co. Osborn was platted on the Northeast quarter of Section 17, Township 27, Range 1 East, Oct. 15, 1910, by the same company. Allison was platted Oct. 15, 1914, on lots 6 and 7, Township 23, Range 3 West, for the Wisconsin Railway Light & Power Co.

Mapleworks, a stagecoach stopping place, now abandoned, was located about a half mile northeast of the present village of Granton. At one time it was a busy little rural center with two stores, a saloon, a postoffice and several residences. The village had its beginning with Nelson Marsh, and was platted years later by Sylvester Marsh.

Nelson Marsh reached this vicinity in 1857, coming with an ox team by way of Sparta and cutting a temporary road through the trackless forest. He located not far from the present village of Granton, and established a farm and tavern and stopping place on the old stage route from

Neillsville to Stevens Point which was established in 1858. There was a postoffice in his house—Mapleworks by name, although it should have been Maplewoods, the chirography of the early settlers being deciphered wrong by the postal authorities at Washington. The stage route was maintained until the railroad came through and on the old maps of the county Mapleworks is one of the two or three places marked in Clark County.

Charles Cornelius came here in 1877. At that time the postoffice was at the home of Nelson Marsh, and a Grange Store had been started. He bought out the Grange Store, and induced Mike Grasser to open a blacksmith shop, and Henry Limburg a wagon shop. Ernest Crevecoeur opened a furniture establishment, and a physician, Dr. Keller settled here. Later, Mr. Cornelius sold his dry goods department to his brother-in-law, Adam Reichert, and his hardware department to S. L. Marsh. The Reichert store was burned, but the Marsh store was moved to Granton. The little hamlet grew until 1890, when Granton was established, when the business of the village was transferred to the new site.

Romadka is a neighborhood center in York Township, near the end of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. It was formerly the site of a flourishing mill, and the headquarters of extensive lumber operations, and it is still an important place for the shipping of stock and cordwood, John P. Kintzele having several cordwood shipping points in the neighborhood. The name of Mr. Kintzele has been intimately connected with Romadka, and he still has his home and farm there though now serving as register of deeds. In the early eighties, George Hiles organized the Milwaukee, Dexterville & Northern Railroad, and a line was built from Dexterville via Newton to Lynn. Later the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul extended the line through the towns of Lynn and York to Romadka. A survey of this line has been made through York, Loyal, Eaton, and northwestwardly through the county to Bateman in Chippewa County, but the line has not been built beyond Romadka. The story of Romadka is an interesting one. The Northern Manufacturing Co. located at Seymour, Wis., reorganized as the Romadka Manufacturing Co. and in 1883 established a large mill in Section 24, York Township, where they started the manufacture of hubs, spokes and wagon felloes, in addition to general sawmilling. John P. Kintzele came here as their agent. At that time the nearest railroads were the Omaha at Neillsville, and the Wisconsin Central at Marshfield. All the product of the mill had to be hauled out and the supplies hauled in. When plans were made for extending the Omaha from Neillsville to Marshfield, it was thought that the line was to run near the mill, but the survey was changed, so the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul started to extend their road from Lynn to Romadka. There was a merry race as to which should be the first to reach the crossing and thus establish the grade. There was much excitement and many personal encounters between the members of the crew. But the St. Paul crew won, and though the line is now but in little use, and the Omaha runs several through trains every day, nevertheless the St. Paul still has the right-of-way at the crossing. About the same time, the Wisconsin Central built from Marshfield to Greenwood. William H. Upham, logging

for Davis & Starr, built a logging road from this line extending through Sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Fremont, and Sections 1, 12, 11 and 14 in York, to within twenty rods of the St. Paul Line. After this logging road was taken up, a part of the roadbed in Section 14 was used for an extension of the St. Paul line.

Windfall was one of the earliest community centers in Clark County. It received its name from the fact that the heavy winds of the pioneer days had left a large area of devastated forest and fallen trees. A schoolhouse was built at the cross roads, a number of farmers settled in the vicinity, and the name became well known. The schoolhouse was afterward moved to Granton, and enlarged, being now used as the ward school of that place.

Riplinger is a flourishing village with good prospects. It is located in Section 17, Unity, on the "Soo" line between Spencer and Owen. Formerly known as Osborn, it has received new life in the past few years, and is growing rapidly, being well situated in regard to the surrounding agricultural country. It is an important shipping center for cattle, wood and wood pulp. It has a sawmill, two stores, a meat market, a blacksmith shop, a garage, two saloons, a school house and a public hall.

Eidsvold is a small station on the "Soo" line, in the town of Thorp, between the villages of Thorp and Stanley. In 1887, it was already a point of some importance. An article written in 1887 says: "Eidsvold contains a combined saw, shingle and hoop mill, employing about fifty men, a blacksmith shop, a boarding house, a postoffice and a general store. The Eau Claire Lumber Co. has a dam across the North Fork of the Eau Claire River near this place, and Jacob Bye & Co., proprietors of the sawmill, plan to build another in the spring for the purpose of forming a pond to hold logs." The principal industries in the village are the cheese factory and general store.

Longwood, on the old maps, occupies a position equal almost in importance to the county seat, while the now prosperous villages of Owen, Thorp and Withee are not to be found. It was a post office and important trading station in the early days, but since the advent of the rural mail carrier is serene in the history of the olden time and its assurance that the development of the surrounding country must ever be its support even if other places outstrip it in importance. It is, however, still a busy little center with a store, a blacksmith shop, a cheese factory, a town hall, church and schoolhouse.

Hemlock is an abandoned village in Warner Township, deriving its name from an island of hemlock trees now washed away. In 1890 it was written: Hemlock is the location of the dam of the Black River Logging Company's dam, also of a grist- and saw-mill, the latter owned by N. H. Withee. The dam was completed in 1879 at a cost of \$21,000, and is one of the most complete works of improvement in the county. Of other improvements, the grist-mill was finished in 1879 and is supplied with three run of stone. It is of frame, four stories high, and does a large local business. The saw-mill is also of frame, two stories high, and is furnished with a rotary and upright saw. The total investment is between \$10,000 and

\$15,000. The settlement is connected with Neillsville by telephone, erected in 1879 at a cost of \$800." Nothing now remains but the ruined dam, and the abandoned buildings.

Columbia is a station on the Omaha line between Neillsville and Merrillan. It has a good looking school building, and several nice homes. Several years ago Columbia was boomed by a land company, but the exploitation was overdone and that part of the county until recently has suffered from the after effects of too much publicity.

Columbia now has a store, a warehouse, a cheese factory, a hall and a church.

Shortville, in Washburn Township, has a store, a cheese factory, a school and a church. It was founded by James, Andrew, John, Stephen and George Short.

Brook, in Sherwood Township, has a store, a cheese factory, a town hall, a church and a school.

Yolo, in Freemont Township, on the Omaha, about a mile west of Chili. It was formerly the location of a number of large charcoal pits.

Globe is an inland town, in Weston Township, ten miles north of Neillsville in the center of a prosperous farming community. It has a creamery, a large German Lutheran Church and school, and a store.

Christie is located on the old tote road, between Neillsville and Greenwood, and for years was an important postoffice in the county. It now has a store, two churches and a school.

Wilcox, also known as York Center, is a cross-roads center in York Township, with a store, a Woodman hall, a town hall and a church.

Spokeville is one of the oldest hamlets in the county. It is located in the boundary, between Sherman and Loyal, on the "Soo" line, between Marshfield and Greenwood. Formerly, it had a large sawmill. It now has a store, a cheese and butter factory, a boarding house and a church.

Willard is a thriving place on the Fairchild & Northeastern, between Fairchild and Greenwood. It has two stores, a cheese factory, a boarding house, a Catholic Church and a school. A few years ago Ignatz Ceznic started to organize a colony of Slavs and kindred nationalities in the wilderness in the town of Hendren. Today that country is dotted with scores of prosperous farms, and the village of Willard is the market place for them. Mr. Ceznic had the backing of the Foster Lumbering Company, of Fairchild, in his work.

Tioga is located in Section 31, Hendren Township, on the Fairchild & Northeastern, between Fairchild and Greenwood. It has two stores and a hotel.

Shilling is located in Section 30, Beaver, on the Fairchild & Northeastern, between Greenwood and Owen. It has a railroad station, a store and a cheese factory.

Coles' Corner, in the northwest part of Section 14, Sherman, is a community center with a town hall, a cheese factory and a schoolhouse.

Veefkind is located in Section 34, Sherman Township, on the "Soo" line, between Marshfield and Greenwood. It has a store and a cheese factory, a Catholic Church and a sawmill that is not now operated.

Atwood is a new village in Section 21, Green Grove, on the "Soo" line, from Spencer to Owen. It contains the railroad station, a store and a saloon.

Bright is located in Section 20, Greenwood, on the Fairchild & Northeastern, between Greenwood and Owen. It has a railroad station, a store and a cheese factory. The old sawmill is no longer operated.

Reseburg, located at the cornering of Sections 8, 9, 16 and 17, in Reseburg Township, is a trading center with a store, saloon, blacksmith shop, cheese factory, church and schoolhouse. The locality is also known as Mattes' Corners, and Ampe's Corners.

Butler is a neighborhood center in Section 14, Butler Township. There is a cheese factory and a schoolhouse there.

There are also a number of community centers and railroad sidings which bear local names. Some of them were formerly postoffices. West Bridge Junction is in Thorp Township, at the point where the Otter Creek Stub branches from the Stanley, Merrill and Phillips Railroad. Omaha Junction is in Fremont Township, where the Omaha crosses the St. Paul Railroad. Sydney, Tay and Trow are stopping places on the Omaha, between Neillsville and Merrillan. Gorman's and Owego are shipping points on the Fairchild & Northeastern in Hendren Township. Mentor is a shipping point on the same road in Mentor Township. Coxie is a shipping point on the same line, in Section 6, Beaver. Irene, Nevens and Dewhurst are inland centers in Dewhurst Township. Pleasant Ridge is an inland center in Grant, Snow, between Lynn and Fremont, Carlisle, between Levis and Washburn, and Ralph in Hoard. Cedarhurst in Fremont, and Kurth in Grant are shipping points on the Omaha. Boynton and Sawyer's Siding in Lynn are shipping points on the St. Paul. Weston's Rapids and Staf-torasville are early abandoned villages north of Neillsville.

Neillsville, the county seat, had a population in 1880 of 1,056; in 1890 of 1,936; in 1900 of 2,104, and in 1910, of 1,957. Greenwood in 1900 had a population of 708 and in 1910 of 665. Colby in 1900 had a population of 667 and in 1910 of 869, of which in 1900, 454 were in Clark County and in 1910, 617, the remainder being in Marathon County. Abbotsford had a population of 443 in 1900 and of 947 in 1910. Dorchester in 1910 had a population of 476. Loyal in 1900 had a population of 645 and in 1910 of 677. Owen in 1910 had a population of 745. Thorp in 1890 had a population of 723, in 1900 of 838 and in 1910 of 741. In 1910 Unity had a population of 365, of which 109 were in Clark County and 254 in Marathon County. Withee, Granton and Curtiss have been incorporated since the census of 1910.

CHAPTER XIX

HISTORICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Northwestern Clark County, 1870-1887. Until the dawn of the seventies the northwestern part of the county was a wooded wilderness, inhabited by roving bands of Chippewa Indians, and infested by wild cats, wolves, deer, bears and other wild animals upon which the Red Men preyed. The rich forests of oak and pine within their borders were then unknown to speculators, and the resounding stroke of the woodsman's ax had not yet broken the primitive silence of the vast forests of stately pines, except as one or two sturdy pioneers pushing their way farther into the woody wilds, began the erection of their log cabins and commenced clearing a spot on which to raise a few of the necessities of life. Such was the condition of affairs when, in the year 1870, James S. Boardman moved from Minnesota and located his family in a little log cabin in the present town of Withee on a forty-acre tract. Mr. Boardman here began the first clearing within the borders of the present towns of Thorp and Withee. The nearest neighbor was ten miles distant, living where Longwood is now located. In the winter time Mr. Boardman made shaved shingles with which he loaded his sled, or "jumper," and took them to Black River Falls, a distance of over fifty miles, where he disposed of the shingles, loaded up his sled with goods bought with the proceeds of his sale and started on his return home. It took nine days to make this trip with a yoke of cattle. The nearest postoffice was at Greenwood, which, in those days, consisted of but one or two buildings. During the year 1871 D. R. Goodwin and George W. Richards moved into the present town of Withee, and Michael McCaffrey began the erection of the first farm house within the limits of the present town of Thorp. Many were the hardships endured by the first inhabitants of these towns struggling to earn a living, while endeavoring to hew out homes for their families in the midst of these mighty hardwood forests. Without roads or so much as an Indian trail for a guide, they blazed a road as near to the section lines as possible, over which, on "jumpers," they moved their families and household goods. Without lumber or nails they built log houses with "puncheon" floors and "scoop" roofs. Making shingles or working in some logging camp winter and clearing their farms in summer they toiled on, packing in on their backs their supplies and getting their mail at Greenwood and Chippewa Falls. In winter time the howling wolves made strange music around their cabins, and roving bands of Indians kept their wives and children in continual fear.

The next settler in the region, C. C. Clark, arrived in May, 1872, and settled in Section 31, Township 29, Range 3 West.

In the summer and fall of 1872, James S. Boardman and Ephraim A.

Boardman erected a log shanty on the southwest quarter of Section 30, Township 29, Range 3 West, and in October Ephraim A. Boardman moved his family into it. Three weeks later a cabin was completed for James S. and his family on a site which afterward became the Thorp village school grounds.

Here on their homesteads these two brothers began to clear new farms. Both had farmed on the Minnesota prairies before seeking a home amidst Wisconsin's northern woods. In the summer of 1873 there were several new settlers, including George and Nelson Courter, William Buyatt, Zeph Worden and William Jerard. In the fall of 1873 F. M. Fults, from Rochester, Minn., homesteaded the northwest quarter of Section 30, Township 29, Range 3 West, and commenced a clearing preparatory to erecting a log house. An old settler says: "Mr. Fults began three clearings. It happened in this wise, as Frank informed us confidentially. He boarded with E. A. Boardman at the time and walked one-half mile to his work. After chopping one forenoon he shouldered his ax and went to dinner. Returning after dinner he searched in vain for his "chopping," but it failed to materialize, although he sought it carefully. Frank admits that he was just fresh from the prairies and not very well versed in woodcraft, but scouts the idea that his half-day's attempt at clearing had not made a sufficiently large opening but it might have been found. After this had been repeated a second time, Frank concluded, on the forenoon of the second day, that when he went to his dinner he would blaze a trail from his chopping to Mr. Boardman's house. Mr. Fults had really no objection to clearing up two or even three farms as a mere matter of exercise, but the idea of getting lost in going a half mile was becoming monotonous to him. He says he afterwards found where two or three trees had been cut down, yet thought it couldn't possibly be one of his lost clearings as the trees looked more as though cut down by a porcupine or beaver than with an ax; but he swears by an oath stronger than the kick of an army musket that his bachelor neighbor, Nels Courter, stole his first clearing to use for a pattern to start his own clearing by." In the spring of 1873, Mabel Boardman, the first white child born within the borders of the present town of Thorp, was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Boardman. In 1874 a log schoolhouse was built, and in it that year school was taught by Almeda Edmunds, of Black River Falls, a sister of Mrs. C. C. Clark. She boarded at J. S. Boardman's, and during the winter of 1874-75, after every heavy fall of snow the portly form of E. A. Boardman might have been seen, as with goad-stick in hand he drove his yoke of cattle to and fro between his brother's place and the schoolhouse, breaking a path for the school teacher.

In the years 1874-75, several new settlers came to this part of the county, among whom may be mentioned B. J. Brown, R. Worden, J. M. McCann, C. D. Richards, C. Nelson, J. W. Courter, John Moore, S. S. Warner, J. A. Douglas, Wesley Fults and Willis Boardman.

An old settler tells an amusing tale of the arrival of Wesley Fults and Willis Boardman. "In coming here with their team, cutting the way through the woods, and making what progress they could, a certain night-

fall found them making their stop near a huge log, blown over by the wind. The snow was a foot deep, but scraping a place beside the log they built a fire and lay down to sleep. In the night they were awakened by a sharp, piercing screech, followed by a deep guttural moaning. Supposing the cry to be from roving bands of wolves, both men sprang for their guns, in momentary expectation of an attack. After the noise was repeated, however, it was found to be made by owls of the largest kind, but not dangerous. The camp once more became calm and the men disposed to slumber. Later in the night, however, a deer, attracted, no doubt, by the fire, came nearer the camp than Mr. Fults thought was right, whereupon he shot at him. Mr. Boardman sprang up from a deep sleep, supposing they had been attacked by Indians. It is hardly necessary to add that the deer immediately followed the example set by Mr. Fults' rifle and went off. It so went—and, as Mr. Fults adds, so far as he knows apparently as unharmed as if he had not shot at it."

In 1874 or 1875 the postoffice of Winnieoka was established at the farm of B. J. Brown, four miles east of this place, with B. J. Brown as postmaster. Mr. Brown also added a small stock of goods which he sold to the settlers. Prior to this the settlers had packed supplies from Greenwood, a distance of twenty-three miles. In 1875, E. A. Boardman also put in a small stock of groceries and provisions, hauling them on a "jumper" from Colby, a distance of twenty-seven miles, and kept store in his log house.

Jan. 21, 1876, the county board, by an order to take effect April 3, 1876, organized the town of Thorp, taking from the town of Hixon for this purpose Townships 28 and 29, of Range 4 West, and the western tier of sections from Townships 28 and 29, Range 3 West, making in all eighty-four sections. April 4, 1876, according to the order of organization, a town meeting was held at the schoolhouse in charge of E. A. Boardman, F. M. Fults, George W. Courter and James W. Courter, inspectors of election, and the following officers elected: E. A. Boardman, chairman; C. D. Richards and S. S. Warner, supervisors; J. S. Boardman, treasurer; George W. Courter, clerk; Christian Nelson, assessor; Reuben Worden, John Moore, J. W. Courter, William Jerard, constables; B. McCaffery, F. M. Fults and N. A. Courter, justices; Zeph. Worden, sealer of weights and measures.

At this election there were twenty-nine votes cast, and the following taxes were voted to be raised: For road purposes, \$1,000; school fund, \$25; poor fund, \$300; incidental purposes, \$300. On May 13 the town board levied an additional tax of \$300 for bridge purposes, and on June 26 the board divided the town into two school districts, the four tiers of sections on the west to be known as School District No. 2, and the three tiers of sections on the east to be known as School District No. 1. The remaining portion of Township 29, Range 3 West, was annexed to the town of Thorp, and School District No. 1 built the frame schoolhouse, which was purchased by the Baptists and enlarged into a neat church. The cost of this new school building was \$1,600, \$800 of which was paid to Joe Sterling for construction, the materials, which were the best quality, being hauled

from Chippewa Falls by the Boardman brothers and George W. Richards, a distance of over thirty miles.

In 1877 the following officers were elected for the town of Thorp, which then comprised three townships and six sections: E. A. Boardman, chairman; William Jerard and William Wright, supervisors; J. S. Boardman, treasurer; James A. Douglas, clerk; Jesse McCann, assessor; William Jerard and Israel Clark, justices of the peace; Jesse McCann and Marcus Sievers, constables. The usual taxes were voted this year, including \$1,000 for road and \$300 for bridge purposes. At the fall session of the county board Ephraim A. Boardman came to grief. Being somewhat indifferent about the affairs of the county in general he failed to attend the board meeting and sent William Jerard in his place. Joseph Gibson, then chairman of the town of Hixon, presented to the board a petition, asking that all of Township 29, Range 3 West, excepting the western tier of sections, be detached from the town of Thorp and reannexed to the town of Hixon. But when the motion was introduced and carried it provided that all of the Township 29, Range 3 West, including the western tier, should be made a part of Hixon. This took Mr. Boardman from the town of which he was chairman. Remonstrances were in vain, and an entire readjustment of town affairs was necessary. At the annual town meeting held at the log schoolhouse in the Wright district in the spring of 1878 there were forty-six votes polled, and the following officers elected: William Jerard, chairman; William Davis and John Moore, supervisors; M. McCaffery, treasurer; Jesse M. McCann, clerk; George W. Courter, assessor; Robert Fish, Lynus Moore, James W. Courter, justices; John Smart, Jake Lucken and Matthew Peterson, constables.

July 4, 1878, Louis Bruno and Nora Warner, a daughter of J. B. Warner, were married at the residence of J. S. Boardman, by William Jerard, justice of the peace. It was also the first wedding and the guests joined in a celebration. J. S. Boardman, during this year, erected a frame dwelling house, but during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Boardman at N. N. Burrington's, attending a "raising," the house was burned, together with all their household effects. Mr. and Mrs. Boardman staid at the house of Mr. Burrington the night after the "raising," but sent their hired man, who lived in a log shanty, home to do the chores. About 2 o'clock at night he was awakened by hearing the report of Mr. Boardman's gun, which was in the burning building, but dared not venture out lest perchance Indians were prowling around, intent on mischief. Through the chinks of his shanty, however, he soon discovered that his employer's house was in flames, but it was then too late to save anything from the burning building. Shortly after this, Mrs. Boardman returned to Minnesota with the children, while her husband set about building a new house to replace the one burned. Although left in the world without a change of clothing for either himself or family, Mr. Boardman was not discouraged, and soon had a log house erected, and finished for occupancy.

In the spring of 1879 the annual struggle for town offices furnished the usual excitement incident to backwoods life. The election resulted as follows: William Jerard, chairman; Zeph Worden and Jake Lucken, super-

visors; M. McCaffery, treasurer; J. M. McCann, clerk; Pat Kearney, assessor; William Jerard, James W. Courter and H. V. Jerard, justices; Reuben Worden, J. B. Clark, J. E. Lucken and Orlando Starks, constables; George Baker, sealer of weights and measures. There were forty-three votes polled and the proceedings were also enlivened by the vote of Henry Lord being challenged and rejected on the grounds of his being a non-resident.

During the year 1879 several important events transpired that brought about great changes in these two towns of Thorp and Hixon. The St. Paul Eastern & Grand Trunk Railway Company submitted a proposition to the town to build a railroad from Chippewa Falls to a point on the range line between Townships 28 and 29, not more than one mile from the Eau Claire River in the town of Thorp, in consideration of which the town of Thorp was to issue its corporate bonds for \$5,000, payable in five annual installments, with interest bearing coupons. The Wisconsin & Minnesota Railroad Company also submitted a like proposition to build from Abbotsford station. The latter proposition was accepted by the voters, but before bonds were issued an injunction was granted, restraining the town from issuing them, and the vote on the proposition declared to be illegal and void because some of the signatures to the same were obtained on Sunday. But despite all this, the railroad company determined to build the road.

In August of this year, George Leslie moved into the town of Thorp with his family, locating in a log house on the present village site.

In the spring of 1880, as the annual town meeting drew near, the settlers erased the names on the old "slate" and began to fill it up with new names. There were forty votes polled and the following ticket elected: William Wright, chairman; J. E. Lucken and John Smart, supervisors; J. M. McCann, treasurer; H. V. Jerard, clerk; Christian Nelson, assessor; Lynus Moore, J. McCann and H. V. Jerard, justices; N. R. Starks, John Moore and John Warner, constables; John Dewitt, sealer of weights.

In May of this year diphtheria made its appearance. The first to succumb was Charles Pfrimmer. J. S. Boardman and wife lost four children, all of them lying dead in the house at one time. C. C. Clark and wife lost four children, three of whom were lying dead in the house at one time, and Ephraim Boardman and wife lost two children, making eleven in all. During these days Wesley Fults acted as nurse to the sick ones. There was now but one scholar, Eddie Fults, left in the school in District No. 1.

But brighter days were coming. Crews of surveyors were chaining out the right-of-way for the Wisconsin & Minnesota Railroad Company, and these were being followed in turn by the choppers and graders. In fact, with the advent of this railroad a new era was about to dawn on these backwoods homes. No longer did the settler's wives, when alone in the woods sing to frighten away the wolves, and no longer were the babies rocked in sap-troughs and put to bed in cribs made of dry goods boxes. During all this summer the railroad crews were busily at work clearing and grading the right-of-way and laying the track.

Where now stands the village of Thorp there was on June 1, 1880, but the clearing of E. A. and J. S. Boardman, containing the house and

store of E. A. Boardman, and the log home and boarding house of J. S. Boardman and the log home of George Leslie. In May, 1880, L. O. Garrison came from Centralia, Wis., and began the erection of his ample store building. In June, 1880, George Leslie drew the first load of goods for Mr. Garrison from Colby. This summer E. A. Boardman built a store building. There were the first two stores erected in Thorp, then called North Fork. C. F. Kelner, of Centralia, also built in the summer of 1880 a house just north of the track in which he kept a saloon, though he had no license. In November, 1880, the track having been completed from Abbotsford to this place, the first train was run through to Thorp, the name given this station by the railroad company on November 23, bringing the first consignment of freight to the Garrison Bros. by rail. On the first passenger train came James Connors with a crew of thirteen men and took charge of the section as foreman. Mr. Connors and his crew boarded with J. S. Boardman. Connors, with his crew, cut down twelve big trees in the woods where the depot now stands, a box car was side-tracked and J. R. Craig, the first agent, occupied it as a telegraph office and station until the station was built in January, 1881. In December, 1880, George Leslie bought out and ran the boarding house owned by J. S. Boardman. Nov. 10, 1880, the county board of supervisors organized the town of Withee, the order to take effect April 4, 1881, taking from the town of Hixon for this purpose, all of Township 29, Range 3, and all of Township 28, Range 3, except the western tier of sections which remained in Thorp. In February, 1881, while Mr. Leslie was absent at Eau Claire buying provisions, his boarding house burned down between 12 and 1 o'clock at night, the family, together with Mr. Connors and his crew, barely escaping with their lives, being compelled to make their way to John Smart's place, one mile west of town, bare-footed and half clad, through snow a foot deep.

In the spring of 1881 the first annual town meeting was held at the store of E. A. Boardman in the town of Withee. The following set of officers were elected: William Reseburg, chairman; Herman Thiel and John Marshall, supervisors; E. A. Boardman, treasurer; L. O. Garrison, clerk; D. Carpenter, assessor; J. A. Douglas, justice; F. M. Fults, constable. It was moved by J. J. Hayes, and seconded by James Shanks, that the board grant no liquor license that year, and the motion prevailed. The following taxes were voted to be raised: Road purposes, \$1,000; incidental fund, \$300; bridge purposes, \$300. Of the \$1,000 voted for road purposes, \$500 was expended on the range line, south from Boardman's corner, and \$500 on the state road running east from the town of Thorp.

At the town meeting held this year in the town of Thorp the following ticket was elected: R. A. Burss, chairman; J. S. Boardman and Christian Nelson, supervisors; William Jerard, treasurer; N. N. Burrington, clerk; George W. Courter, assessor; Fred C. Jennings, R. A. Burss and N. N. Burrington, justices; J. B. Warner, F. Kelner and L. Bruno, constables.

In the winter of 1880-81 the name of North Fork postoffice was changed to Thorp, and in the early spring of 1881 J. S. Boardman built the "Boardman House." In the fall of 1881 E. A. and J. S. Boardman platted

the village of East Thorp, the village plat of Thorp having been laid out a short time previously. On October 18, by a vote of thirty-nine for, and three against, the new town of Withee voted to borrow \$5,000 of the state to build roads with. This money was to be laid out two miles east, three miles south and thence east from Boardman's Corners, as far as the same would extend or build. The \$1,000 raised in the town of Withee was expended by building 200 rods of turnpike south and 200 rods of turnpike east of Boardman's Corners, the contract being let to W. H. Mead for \$2.50 per rod. In the summer of 1881 H. Holzhausen built a house in the village. In October, 1881, John McGrogan came to the village and took a contract of the railroad company to clear eighty acres of land where the depot now stands. This fall Charles H. Sheldon and Melvin Nye built the sawmill, later owned by Nye, Lusk & Hudson, the size originally being 40 by 60 feet, and Mr. Sheldon moved his family here at the same time. The mill firm was Sheldon & Nye. The railroad company also built this fall "Sheldon's side track." Peter Schroeder and "Mitch" Du Cate came in this fall also, from Minnesota, and built the saloon now owned by Mr. Schroeder, 32 by 32 feet in size at a cost of \$2,000, and Mr. Schroeder moved into it with his family.

In August, 1881, J. H. Sargent came to Thorp, erected the Forest Queen Hotel, 24 by 40 and 18 by 40, with a kitchen 19 by 20 in size, and also put up the barn 36 by 40 in size in connection with the same; moved his family here the same fall and opened up his hotel to the public. Thus, at the close of the year 1881 the village of Thorp, not then six months old, contained the general stores of Boardman and Garrison Bros., Du Cate & Schroeder's saloon, J. H. Sargent's and J. S. Boardman's hotels, the sawmill of Sheldon & Nye, the station and present houses of George Leslie, John McGrogan and J. A. Douglas, a schoolhouse and a log blacksmith shop run by Herman Holzhausen. The year 1882 was to witness a greater influx of population than even the year previous.

In February, 1882, the office of town clerk for the town of Thorp became vacant by the removal to the town of Withee of N. N. Burrington, and on March 25 of the same year the town board, consisting of B. A. Burss, chairman; C. Nelson, J. S. Boardman, supervisors, appointed George Bradley in his stead.

Jan. 5, 1882, T. O. Mosher staked out a lot in the snow and began the erection of his hardware store in the village. February 13 his family moved here and four days later he opened up his stock, the first general hardware stock brought to Thorp. In March, 1882, E. B. Brown purchased a lot and began the erection of the hardware store, afterward sold by him to Mr. Mosher, in September, 1885. In April, 1882, E. P. Brown moved to the village from Augusta with his family, and was appointed postmaster to fill vacancy caused by E. A. Boardman's resignation.

At the town meeting held in the towns of Thorp and Withee the following officers were elected: Thorp—William Jerard, chairman; Patrick Kearney and Zeph Worden, supervisors; R. A. Burss, treasurer; George Bradley, clerk; Christian Nelson, assessor; George Leslie and H. V. Jerard, justices; John McGrogan and R. Worden, constables. There were fifty

votes polled at this election in the town of Thorp. For clerk, George Bradley received 20. H. V. Jerard 16, and C. J. Byrnes 16.

The following ticket was elected in the town of Whitee: William Reseburg, chairman; Herman Thiel and C. C. Clark, supervisors; R. M. Eddy, treasurer; L. O. Garrison, clerk; D. Carpenter, assessor; James A. Douglas, justice; C. W. Christian, constable. The town of Withee voted the following taxes: Road purposes, \$1,000; bridge purposes, \$300; incidental, \$400.

In April, 1882, George Burke came to Thorp village from Green Lake County, Wis., and also John Roth from Withee, where he had been section foreman one year, to take charge of Section No. 4, of which he had been foreman ever since. In the fall, John Burke came with his family, and he and his son, George, purchased the Douglas House, and refitted it for a hotel. In the early spring of this same year C. F. Stone and his father, John F. Stone, came from Augusta, and bought out the store of E. A. Boardman, and put in a stock of general merchandise and drugs. Mr. Stone's family came in June of the same year. During this summer Charles Sheldon built his residence and moved his family into it in the fall.

This summer the town clerk of the town of Thorp, George Bradley, forged town orders to the amount of about \$250, and absconded. He was afterwards captured, tried and sentenced to serve eighteen months at hard labor in Waupun—three days of each month in solitary confinement. To fill this vacancy, T. O. Mosher was appointed town clerk Sept. 9, 1882, by the town board.

In the spring of 1882 H. Holzhausen built a blacksmith shop in the village, and soon another one. In August, 1882, E. R. Wiley built his store, as did also George C. Howard. In the same month Allen Arnold came and built his village residence. About this time George Henshall erected his hotel, Victor Fellows his hotel, and J. C. Reich built and stocked the first furniture store in town. The New London Stave Company, of New London, Wis., erected a stave and heading mill.

On July 22, 1882, the town of Thorp, at a special town meeting called for that purpose at Wright schoolhouse, by a vote of 35 for to 7 against, voted to borrow \$5,000 of the state for the purpose of building roads. Pat Kearney, T. O. Mosher and John Hanna were the inspectors, and George Bradley and John S. Clark clerks of this meeting. Of this \$5,000, \$3,000 was expended in turnpiking not quite four miles of highway, commencing on the west from this village, just opposite where the schoolhouse later stood, and ending at the corner one-half mile east of Chairman William Jerard's place. The remaining \$2,000 was expended on the road, between Thorp village and the Eau Claire county farm, commencing at the southwest corner of Section 18, Township 28, Range 3 West, and running north as far as the money would build.

During this summer B. F. Rusch purchased property in the village and put in a stock of groceries.

At the town meeting held in the town of Thorp in April, 1883, the following were elected to fill the town offices: William Wright, chairman; John Melbinger and J. D. Breed, supervisors; R. A. Burss, treasurer; T. O. Mosher, clerk; Christian Nelson, assessor; William Burss and George W.

Courter, justices; John B. Clark and Reuben Worden, constables. The poll list at this election was swelled to the number of eighty-five by the large number of newcomers of the year previous in the town and village.

In the town of Withee the following officers were elected this year: William Reseburg, chairman; George Burke and C. C. Clark, supervisors; R. M. Eddy, treasurer; L. O. Garrison, clerk; Charles Poppe, assessor; William Colby and E. R. Wiley, justices; C. W. Christian, Charles Poppe and L. Hayes, constables. The town of Withee voted the following taxes: for road purposes, \$1,000; for incidental purposes, \$300.

Seven hundred dollars of the above \$1,000 raised was expended on the road east from Boardman's Corners, towards the Sterling mill, and \$300 on the range line north from Thorp village.

During this year the village and towns of Thorp and Withee received many new settlers, and Ephraim A. Boardman found that he must plat his first addition to the village of East Thorp. Sylvester Collins also platted Collins' addition, and Mrs. Seaman platted Seaman's addition to East Thorp, these additions lying, respectively, on the east, south and north of the original plat of the village. This year the First Baptist Church was organized with a membership of five by John F. and C. F. Stone and wives, and R. A. Burss, and the Union Sunday School was also organized with C. F. Stone superintendent. S. A. Abbott, of Eau Claire, supplied the pulpit. The Methodist Episcopal Church was also organized, the pulpit being occupied by Rev. Greer. Nye, Lusk & Hudson this year bought out the mill firm of Sheldon & Nye, and began to make many improvements on the mill property. J. H. Sargent, during this summer, built his dancing hall and saloon, 32 by 72, with 26 foot posts, and dwelling back, 32 by 24 in size. School District No. 1 of the towns of Thorp and Withee began the erection of a school building 60 by 60 feet in size, and containing four departments, costing, with fixtures complete, \$5,000.

Thursday, May 10, 1883, No. 1 of Vol. 1 of the "Pioneer," was published at Thorp by W. A. McIntyre, editor and publisher. In July, Thorp was made a money order postoffice, and on July 7 money order No. 1 was issued by Postmaster Brown to C. F. Stone in favor of J. H. Putman & Co., of Minneapolis, for \$25.38. In November, 1883, Shafer Bros. & Wagner, of Colby, purchased of L. O. Garrison the "Pioneer," which had suspended publication after running twelve weeks, added more and better type, and on Nov. 23, 1883, No. 1, Vol. 1, of the "Courier," a five-column quarto, made its appearance. It contained a very brief sketch of the town and its business men, also the notice of the marriage of Martin Groher and Julia Frazier, by Justice N. P. Peterson, of Colby, the wedding supper at the Forest Queen House and dance at Henshall's hall, together with a long list of wedding presents from friends and relatives of the bride and groom, as well as other items of local interest.

April 1, 1884, the electors of the towns of Thorp and Withee held their annual town meeting and elected the following sets of officers: For Thorp—William Wright, chairman; John Smart and C. Banderob, supervisors; R. A. Burss, treasurer; T. O. Mosher, clerk; Christian Nelson,

assessor; Victor Fellows, J. B. Clark and George W. Courter, justices; Reuben Worden, H. Herberg and J. Lucken, constables.

The total number of votes polled was 134. A motion was also made and carried "to restrain all swine and horned cattle, except horses, from running at large." Sylvester Collins was elected pound master. For the town of Withee the following officers were elected: C. C. Clark, chairman; William Reseburg and George Burke, supervisors; R. M. Eddy, treasurer; L. O. Garrison, clerk; William Maddux, assessor; N. N. Burrington and J. W. Abbott, justices; C. W. Christian and John Masten, constables.

The following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That hogs be not allowed to run at large, and that horses and cattle be shut up at night," and J. Masten was elected pound master. Three hundred dollars was raised for incidental and \$300 for road purposes, "to be expended on roads already built."

James Connors this spring resigned his position as foreman of Section No. 5, which he had held ever since the railroad was built, and rented Du Cate & Schroeders' saloon in Thorp, which he continued to run until purchasing another saloon building in the spring of 1886. In 1884 the Catholic Church Society built its church. Eben Meritt built his flour and feed store. School District No. 2 of Thorp had its school money stolen. Another doctor and a lawyer came to town.

On the night of Feb. 4, 1885, Chairman William Wright was shot dead by his son, Robert, during a frenzy in which he threatened to kill his three daughters with an axe and revolver. On Feb. 14, 1885, appointed V. R. Mead, chairman, to fill the vacancy. As Mr. Mead could not hold the offices of deputy sheriff and chairman, he declined the appointment, and on March 13, 1885, the board appointed E. P. Brown, who accepted the same and qualified. At the annual town meeting this year the following officers were elected in the town of Thorp: Egbert Mead, chairman; John Smart and C. Banderob, supervisors; H. Banderob, treasurer; T. O. Mosher, clerk; Christian Nelson, assessor; William Jerard, William Wagner and D. T. Donahoe, justices; Ole Anderson, L. M. Cornwell and H. A. Ferguson, constables. At this election there was polled the largest vote ever before polled in the town of Thorp, there being 165 votes cast. At the town meeting in the town of Withee this year the following officers were elected: William Reseburg, chairman; W. P. Randall and George Burke, supervisors; William E. Maddux, treasurer; W. R. McCutcheon, clerk; C. C. Clark, assessor; N. N. Burrington and George Burke, justices; N. Van Valkenburg and E. Zunke, constables. An incidental fund of \$350 was voted. A motion to raise \$1,000 road tax was lost, and a mill tax of seven mills on the dollar voted instead. The town of Thorp voted the usual tax for roads and bridges, and also voted a tax of \$100 to build a road to Eidsvold cemetery, and also \$100 to build a road to East Thorp cemetery in the town of Withee.

During this summer Nye, Lusk & Hudson built a large general store in Thorp, 28 by 80 feet, and a warehouse adjoining, 18 by 80 feet, at a cost of \$3,000. In December, 1885, the Baptist Church was dedicated by Rev. D. Halteman, Delavan; W. A. McKillop, Eau Claire; J. Catchpole, Black River Falls; C. F. Rowe, Waupaca; M. Martin, Chippewa Falls; S. B. Ran-

dall, Augusta, and N. L. Sweet, of Spencer. The church complete cost about \$2,000. Rev. W. A. McKillop, of Eau Claire, donated the church an organ. The dedication ceremonies were preceded by the ordination of S. A. Abbott.

This year Michael Mertens, of Calumet County, purchased the store and stock of furniture of J. C. Reich, and the following year removed the same to his present stand on Washington Street. In the spring of 1886 were elected as officers of the town of Thorp: Egbert Mead, chairman; August Soderburg and Claus Banderob, supervisors; H. Banderob, treasurer; H. Holzhausen, clerk; Gustavus Schmidt, assessor; George B. Parkhill, Elisha Lanphear and W. F. Mason, justices; N. A. Courter, Ole Anderson and L. M. Cornwell, justices; William Gilloran, poundmaster. At the election there were 156 votes polled, and the usual taxes were voted to be raised for lawyer's fees, incidental fund and bridge purposes. In the town of Withee this spring the following officers were elected: J. J. Hayes, chairman; B. J. Brown and W. P. Randall, supervisors; William E. Maddux, treasurer; Thomas Dunn, assessor; H. J. Fessenden and George Burke, justices; D. P. Elmendorf and Peter Biddle, constables. The sum of \$368.83., balance in the town treasury, was voted to be expended in the different road districts, according to valuation, and the board was authorized to levy a highway tax of seven mills on the dollar.

Among the many improvements in the village to be noted this year were the hoop factory of N. P. Nye, the cigar factory of N. E. Wagner, the drug store of C. H. Sheldon, Garrison Bros.' Exchange Bank, real estate and insurance office, the "Pioneer Hotel," by Luke McGuire, the boot and shoe store and shop of Louis Johnson, the portable sawmill of Adams, Howard & Mosher and the lease of a ten-acre site by the York Iron Company, preparatory to the erection this coming spring of twelve iron constructed coal kilns.

The inhabitants also endeavored to incorporate this year and took all the preliminary steps for that purpose. Judge Newman referred the matter to Col. C. C. Pope, of Black River Falls, who reported favorably, with the exception of making a change of territory. At a special election held at Sargent's hall on June 5, 1886, to decide the matter, some of the citizens who had hitherto favored the incorporation, but who had since changed their minds, worked strongly against it, aided by Leroy Graves, of Fond du Lac, owner of a meadow north of the depot, and the proposition was defeated by a vote of 79 nays to 38 ayes. This year Maddux & Sanders erected their meat market. E. A. Boardman began the erection of a store building north of his blacksmith shop, and two fine bells were put in the belfries of the village school and Baptist Church building. In December, 1884, Shafer Bros. withdrew from the proprietorship of the "Courier," and Mr. Wagner became sole editor and publisher. Jan. 1, 1886, William Wagner, who had been appointed postmaster by Postmaster General Vilas, took possession of the Thorp postoffice and made several very desirable improvements, including the putting in of a new set of call boxes and lock boxes.

In 1887, the time of this writing, the village is one of the liveliest in

Clark County. Where in 1880 stood the clearing of Epraim A. and James S. Boardman, is now seen the hamlet of Thorp, containing a population of seven or eight hundred people; an exchange bank, three general stores, one of which carries an average of over \$13,000 worth of stock; four hotels, two meat markets, two hardware stores, one drug store, two blacksmith shops, one wagon maker's shop, one harness shop, one cigar factory, a flat-hoop factory, a stave and heading factory, one shoe shop, a fine graded school building with four departments, Catholic Church and Baptist Church, one barber shop, coal kilns in process of erection, a beer depot and warehouse, a livery stable and bus line, a large ice house of sufficient capacity to supply the whole village, seven saloons, a newspaper and job printing office, and two sawmills in operation, one of which Nyë, Lusk & Hudson's last year, manufactured 5,000,000 feet of lumber, 3,500,000 shingles and 5,000,000 lath and pickets. This company now has over 5,000,000 feet of logs in their yard, and will probably reach 6,000,000 feet before the spring "break up." The town of Thorp contains within its borders the Eau Claire County's farm, which is the largest farm in Clark County, there being 650 acres clear of stumps, eighty acres more chopped, worth, with improvements, \$41,100. Surrounded by a rich farming country of the finest hardwood lands in Clark County, the prospects of Thorp for the future are exceedingly bright. (From the Thorp Courier.)

E. A. Beeckler came to Clark County in 1879. He was born in Westminster, Canada, in 1854, and at the age of six weeks was brought to Sheboygan County, this state, where he was reared. As a young man he worked in the woods of this state, and of Montana, and for a time had a homestead in Canada, at the headwaters of the Assiniboine River. Upon coming to Clark County he located on a piece of timberland in the town of Lynn, and for five years taught during the school terms, while devoting his spare time to clearing his land. His first school was in one of the first frame schoolhouse erected in the county. Mr. Beeckler says: "When I first came to Clark County I drove from Neillsville to Lynn Township. Nelson Marsh had started Mapleworks some years before, opening his large frame house for the accommodation of travelers. I found the hamlet a busy little place on the Marshfield-Neillsville stage line, with a store, a saloon, a blacksmith shop and a postoffice. At that time, and until the railroad came through, the village of Granton supplanted the hamlet of Mapleworks, all supplies were brought from Neillsville. Still earlier, supplies were brought from faraway Sparta.

"William T. Price conducted extensive logging operations in Lynn, Fremont and Grant townships, cutting about a 1,000,000 feet a season, and floating the logs down O'Neill Creek. During the cutting season I was camp cook, and during the run I worked at skidding and on the drive. Many a cold ducking did I get in the icy river.

"Farmers in those days raised but little, except hay and feed, which they sold to the logging camps, in which they themselves worked during the logging season. We had many good times going to spelling school and dances. The famous fiddlers in our vicinity were Nelson Marsh and William ('Fiddler Bill') Yorkston.

In 1895 I moved to Granton and purchased a farm on the village line of Granton. Logging was then rapidly on the decline."

Horace J. Blanchard says: "I was born in Quebec, Canada, close to the Vermont state line, in 1838, to Daniel and Hannah Blanchard. I lived at home until 1863, and then started for Wisconsin. I came by train to Berlin, then, in 1864, by stage to Steven's Point. During the time from 1864 to 1872, I worked in the woods for Mr. McMillan, chopping in winter and running rafts down the Wisconsin and Mississippi River to St. Louis in the spring. When I came to Colby there was a little grocery store run by George W. Ghoca and two or three other little shanks. I was engaged in logging that winter, and for several years bought lumber. This country was all timber with no roads. We had to go through the woods and blaze the trail so we could find our way from one place to another, but soon after roads were cut through. Homesteaders sold the timber and got their supplies, which they had to carry on their backs. The usual method of traveling was with an ox team. After the first year we had plenty of dances and general good times. Everyone was sociable and acted more like brothers than they do now, and getting out to dances in those days was easy. When I first came here the railroad was built about a mile south of town. At that time all mail was addressed to Section 51. There was no town. Engines used to burn wood, instead of coal as they do now."

E. L. Wicker contributes the following reminiscences of the early history of Colby: "My parents, James D. and Adelaide Wicker, were both born in the State of New York, and went to Iowa in 1871, coming from there to Marathon County, Wis., in 1873, when I was three years old. They settled two and a half miles from what is now the city of Colby. Father walked from Steven's Point, following the trail through the forests as blazed on the trees. At that time there was nothing but heavy timber where Colby now stands. The land was owned by Mr. Coleman and the Wisconsin Central Railroad. In 1873 there was a sawmill, and the Commercial Hotel, built by George W. Ghoca, who put up the first building in the town, which was used for a hardware store. There was also a log shanty used as a trading post. Bune Bros. & Patterson built and operated the first real store, which was located on the Marathon County side. The town was started in 1872 and 1873, to supply the logging men, but settlers commenced to come in and the village began to grow. The town was first platted on the Marathon County side. The first postoffice was located at the old sawmill, which was owned by Ira Graves. The railroad was built in 1872-73. Pine lumbering continued until about 1889. Then came the hemlock and hardwood period. In 1875, E. Decker & Co. built a sawmill two and a half miles from the town. In 1877, A. Lamont bought the Decker mill and operated it until the late eighties."

John Welsh, in his early recollections of Colby, says: "I came to Clark County in 1870, and was one of the first settlers in Section 26, Hoard Township. There was no railroad, and I came by team from Necedah, Juneau County, Wis. I was all through this country logging, and while working in the timber located my farm. I drove ox teams and first brought supplies from Necedah, and later from Neillsville. I hauled sup-

plies for the railroad contractor, Fitzgerald, from Neillsville, and on that trip I used four oxen. It used to take me four days with oxen to make a trip to Spencer and back. While in Neillsville I stopped at the old O'Neill house, run by James O'Neill. There was nothing in Colby at that time. The first store was built after I came by George Ghoca. I used to carry groceries from here to my farm five miles northwest, to what was known as Welsh's Corner, named after me. I cleared my land and lived on the farm for forty-three years. I also helped to clear the right-of-way for the Wisconsin Central Railroad, which reached Colby about 1873. There were no settlers or town at that time. In August, 1917, I sold the farm, which was in a good state of cultivation, and moved to Colby."

Alfred D. Hunt, in giving his reminiscences, says: "I came with my parents from Lodi, N. Y., to Dorchester, Wis., in 1874. At that time, two miles north from where the village now is, there was a section house on the railroad. The village of Dorchester was started in 1874 on land owned by the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company. The first residence building was log shanty on the homestead of Louis Robbins. My father helped him to build it. The first store was built by Dan Miltimore, and was run by him on a small scale. He also had the postoffice and was depot agent in 1874. The first sawmill was the Evans mill, and the second, the Sands mill, which stood where the present mill now stands. There was not a foot of road, nothing but heavy timber, and our supplies came in by the railroad. My parents came first to Colby and from there to Dorchester by ox team and jumper, following the railroad tote road. Father worked for the railroad company and bought wood and ties for them for several years. The village, or town, was started for the purpose of supplying the lumber camp and did not amount to much until about twenty years ago. A good many settlers came in, but they all had to work in the woods during the winter in order to live. The country was very wild and all kinds of game were plentiful, and father used to shoot deer from the door of his house. The first hotel was built the year we came here by S. Hugaboom, an Oshkosh man. Flour was \$10 a barrel, and boots \$10 a pair. Some people used to bring flour and other supplies from Colby on their backs. I went to school in the log schoolhouse taught by Miss Cox. I attended there until the second schoolhouse was built, about 1880. This was used until the new building was erected. A big cyclone passed two miles north of the village after it was started. In 1905 a cyclone passed through this section from Curtiss and did considerable damage. It killed some people and stock in Curtiss, destroying the Curtiss church and many barns."

Mrs. August Homsted, in narrating her early experiences, says: "I was born in Ohio, in 1860, and came to Wisconsin with my sister to Steven's Point. The railroad at that time was six miles from that place. We drove from Steven's Point to G. W. Holtan's farm. I stayed with him—my brother-in-law—and took care of the children. I spent a good deal of my time at Neillsville and used to walk from the farm to Loyal in one day. There was no wagon road and I used to follow the cow trail through the woods. The trail was blazed and a part of the way cut. I stayed on the farm and at Neillsville until 1879, when I was married at Colby. I ran the

Colby Hotel for a short time, then went to Unity and ran the old Forest House for a couple of years, then came to Dorchester. My husband was a druggist, and after coming to Dorchester opened a drug store in a small building which we rented. We built the building where our store now is. The first postoffice was located in Miltimore's store, Bradley G. Miltimore being the first postmaster, serving for awhile under Cleveland's first administration. Henry La Bossier was appointed and served until Harrison was elected president. My husband, August Homsted, was appointed and served four years under Cleveland's second administration. Peter Shafer was appointed and served until his death in 1910. During the early seventies all supplies were brought in by team, except that some men carried them on their backs. When we first came to Dorchester the buildings were small frame structures. In 1888 fire visited the town and burned all the places of business, except one store and a building which stood where the Block Hotel now stands. In 1897 a second fire occurred. It started just beyond where the Smith Hotel now stands, and burned the entire block to the corner."

Andrew Sorenson, who was born in Denmark, and came to the United States in 1877, says: "I first went to Stone Bank, Wis., and from there to Dorchester in the fall of 1877. My father bought a farm one and a half miles from town, all timber. There were six of us boys, and we all helped father to cut the timber and clear the place. The timber was all hardwood and hemlock, which we burned to get it out of the way. I worked at logging in the winter and in sawmills in summer to help support the family. At that time there was but one store in Dorchester. A Mr. Benson later opened another store and furnished supplies for the settlers. We used to carry ours home on our backs. We cut logs and built a log house of one room, plastered with mud. There was one sawmill and four or five logging camps. We used to play hotassy and shuffle the shoe. The schoolhouse was used for the first church meetings, and all other meetings. Old Elder Patch used to come from Steven's Point and preach and occasionally old Mr. Dix came here and held meetings. I used to work in the mill twelve hours a day for \$1.25; paid \$9 a barrel for flour, \$22 a barrel for pork, and 10 cents a box for matches. There were no roads at that time, but soon after they were cut through for five miles. We built our own beds out of pine boards, and mother pulled hay and filled the mattresses. We made our own chairs and benches; also a table out of pine boards. All was home-made except the stove, which was brought from Oconomowoc."

Felix Doupner, in recalling early days in Withee and the vicinity, says: "I was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, in 1844. In 1865, when 21 years old, I went to Louisiana, then up the Mississippi River from New Orleans to St. Paul, Minn. I then walked from St. Paul to Stillwater, Minn., and engaged in rafting logs down the St. Croix to La Crosse, being thus occupied the first summer. The next winter I went into the woods chopping. In all I spent twenty-one winters chopping pine timber from Stillwater to Black River Falls, and La Crosse and Clark County. I came to Clark County in 1866, and logged on Black River, Wedge's Creek and Popple River. In 1874 I came to Hixon Township, then composed of four

of the present towns, and settled a mile and a half west of where the village of Withee now is, in the timber. I cleared a part of the land, and had at that time four neighbors—John Gibbs, Frank Sturgeon, Charlie Johns and Joe Hibbard. I cut the pine on the land where Withee now stands, for D. J. Spaulding, and after the railroad came I assisted W. S. Tufts in clearing the stumps off of what is now the townsite of Withee. The first building was erected by Jim Chandler and was used as a saloon. E. A. Eaton put up the second building and started a small store, which he afterwards sold to W. S. Tufts. The next building was a saloon. Hamilton Brothers built the first hotel soon after the arrival of the railroad in 1880. We used to get our supplies from Hemlock, which were toted in during the winter on sleds from Black River Falls. In the summer time we used to go to Hemlock by boat and bring them in. The first mail was brought in by stage from Greenwood, after the roads were opened through the woods. When I first came here I stayed one year with my family, then rented a farm in Jackson County, and farmed there three summers, and in the winter worked at clearing my farm here. I remember I had two nice hogs, and one day a large, black bear came along and decided he wanted the boar hog, which weighed over 200 pounds. The hogs both put up a hard fight, but the bear carried off the hog. I learned to fiddle when I was young, and after coming here in the early days I used to fiddle for dances held in the logging camps. After the first schoolhouse was built we used to dance there, people coming in from the surrounding country with ox teams. There was an Irishman with us on the drive one time and one day an Indian squaw died and was buried with a red blanket, which the Irishman took a fancy to, and he stole it. The Indian found it out and went after him, but the Irishman managed to escape. There were many rough men here in the early days. I made a good living, but had to work hard for it. In 1896 I came to the village to live and started a hotel, which I am still running."

Mrs. Amanda Smith, who came to Clark County in 1878, says: "I was born in Rutland County, Vt., in 1838. My mother died when I was 3 years old. When I was 12 years of age I came to Manitowoc County, Wis., with my uncle. At the age of 15 I was married, and subsequently reared a family of eight children, all born in Manitowoc. In 1878 we came to Clark County, traveling by rail to Hatfield, then by team and wagon to a settlement called Christie. We passed through Neillsville, which at that time was a small village. There were some farms cleared, but most of the land was covered with timber. From Christie we moved to Greenwood and lived there one year, then went to Longwood. Here we built a house, which was all open. We could see stars through the roof at night. We had no stairs and had to climb a ladder to get to the second story. We soon started to repair and improve the building, and when completed we opened the house as a hotel. For a time our guests were obliged to sleep on straw spread on the floors. We finally enlarged the building and used to keep the logging crews. Just as we had gotten the house all fixed up and paid for, it caught fire and burned down. We then moved over the Longwood store, starting another hotel, and soon had a fine trade, but immediately

started a new building, and soon had it ready to move into. We lived at Longwood, keeping hotel all the time, until 1900, when we came to Withee. The town has grown about two-thirds since we came here."

Early Days in Unity. Ed. Creed, writing in the Marathon County Register, issue of April 10 and 17, 1914, says: "In 1871 F. H. Darling and I started out from Amherst to explore this country, without blankets and with an old shotgun and about forty cents' worth of crackers and cheese. That was our bill of fare for six or eight days. The first day we got as far as Steven's Point. I remarked to Mr. Darling, 'I think we had better go to the land office and get some plats of this territory about here.' So we got plats of Towns 26, 27, 28 and 29, Range 2 East. In looking over the plats I noticed that there was plenty of land in Towns 28 and 29 vacant and subject to homestead entry, but scarcely any in Towns 26 and 27, except a few fractions on the west side of the towns. I asked Mr. Eaton, the register, how this was. He said he could tell me that very quick; that he had been register of the land office a number of years before; that in 1855 and 1856 there was a great rush for land in northern Wisconsin, and that Towns 28 and 29 were not on the market then, they had not been surveyed, and that Towns 26 and 27 had nearly all been bought by speculators. The Cornell company had made their selections, and that the Fox River Improvement Company had taken the best around Marshfield. Mr. Eaton told us that an eastern company had sent to him a bundle of land warrants to locate for them anywhere where there was any government land. So he located them here in Town 27, as he thought that that would be out of the way of everybody. The railroad was not thought of then. This is the reason why Colby and the vicinity got the start of Unity in population.

"Well, Mr. Darling and I started out from the Point up the line to look for a location. We wandered around until we came to where the little Eau Pleine crossed the railroad line. Here were some vacant fractions. We looked them over and liked the location. There was the creek, a good place for a dam and pond. I thought there would be something doing here some day, so I took the south fraction and Darling the next two. Then we went over in Town 28 and located Oliver Yerks on 160 acres across the road from where La Mont mill used to be; then a mile north we secured 160 acres for Bill Wicker, and a few other pieces for others, and then went back home. This was the time that Chicago and Peshtigo were burning up, and the fires were running in the woods here some. We had to dog around a bit to get away from the smoke.

"In January next, Bill Wicker and I came up with a yoke of cattle and built my log house. We camped down by the creek; there was a stack of hay some one had put up that came in handy for our oxen, besides a bed for ourselves. We intended to build one for Wicker also, but the snow was so deep we concluded to wait till spring. It took us six or eight days to build mine; then we went back home. I made a number of trips that winter, hauling up lumber and supplies to live, and on the first of April I moved there bag and baggage, with three horses and three cows. The next day Fitzgerald came along. He had the contract to do the grading

from Spencer to Colby, and asked me to board a crew of his men. As he would furnish the supplies we concluded to take the men, and so I built an addition to my cabin for a dining-room. In a few days the crew came and went to work, so we had plenty of company and lots of work. After awhile my feed for the horses and cows got low, so I turned them out to browse; they would come up nights to get their feed. One night they failed to come home, all except a pony mare, my wife called her. I hunted for them off and on for a week but could not find them. One of the horses I never found; the other the Indians found for me near Marshfield. The cows I found next winter at Grand Rapids. We had quite a job to keep track of our two boys, Charley, four years, and Will, two years. They would stray off in the woods picking flowers. One day I thought we had lost them sure. We called to them but could hear no sound. After hunting some time I found them in a hollow stump of a tree where they had crawled and couldn't get out. We were afraid they would run onto a porcupine, as they were quite thick about here then; they used to come around the house nights and gnaw the pork barrels to get salt. I frequently had to get up in the night and slaughter two or three. One morning my wife and the hired girl got up to get breakfast for the crew. They opened the dining-room door and found one old "porky" on the dining table among the dishes. I was called on to dispatch him. There was trouble in the camp that morning, every dish had to be washed. I told the women folks to just wipe them off a little, for that old "porky" was cleaner than some of her boarders; but no, every dish had to be washed, so breakfast was a little late that morning.

"I kept on boarding the railroad men that summer and winter. The next spring Fitzgerald began to get discouraged; he was losing money. He was an old railroad builder, too, who had built roads on the Union Pacific and got rich at it, but when he got up here among these pines it was a different proposition. He got two men by the name of Alexander and Seymour to take his job off his hands, but they did not last. By this time the road was graded and the iron laid as far up as Flink's Corners, half a mile south of here. The train—an engine, box car and caboose—used to come up from the Point every morning and go back in the afternoon. There was a short siding there where they would run in and unload what they brought up. Then there was dissatisfaction among the men that were doing the grading—could not get their pay, so the men struck and would not let the work go on. They even felled a big pine tree across the track that morning. The train came up as usual and switched in on their little siding. The strikers thought they would capture the train and hold it there, but they missed their calculations. The conductor was a big six-foot man and just ended two or three of the hobo's heels upward and motioned to his engineer to go ahead. He got his train out and went back to the Point. After that they didn't come up any further than Spencer for some time.

"Previous to that my wife went down to Plover on a visit. When she started to come home she had not heard of the strike, and when she got to Spencer there she was, six miles from home and no way to get there

except by Foot & Walker's line. But as luck would have it, a man came along with an ox team and wagon and gave her a ride home. He was going to Colby. A few days after this the men got their pay and the work went on.

"By this time Spaulding came on and commenced to build his saw-mill, and there got to be quite a settlement here. Now we must have a town organization, so I was commissioned to go to Wausau with a petition for a new town. I started off on horseback through the woods one morning. When I got to the Big Eau Pleine River, about a mile south of Cherokee, where they used to ford the stream, the river was banks full, as there had been a heavy rain a day or two before. I was up against it now, but I had crossed worse places than that before, so I got my little mare down to the water's edge and headed her for the other shore. She had not gone many steps before she had to swim; but she was game; she breasted the breakers and got across. I got my legs pretty wet up as far as they went, but the weather was warm and they soon dried off.

"I got to Wausau the next day. I did not accomplish anything then, as Colby was ahead of me, and a town set off—Townships 26, 27, 28 and 29; they called it the town of Hull. That did not satisfy us, but it had to go that year. I went again the next spring and petitioned then for four townships—26 and 27, Ranges 2 and 3. The board was in session. When the petition was read John Week from the town of Bergen, and Kronenwetter from Mosinee, jumped up and said they didn't propose to have their towns cut up in that shape; we had one town already and that was enough for our little mushroom settlements. At the same time their towns ran from the Wisconsin River clear across the county—as the Frenchman says, it was forty miles wide and six miles long. A nice little strip to collect taxes from, but it didn't stay that way very long. The Northwestern was building from Wausau to Marshfield, villages were springing up and they all wanted a town, so now Mr. Bergen and Mr. Kronenwetter had to be satisfied with their little towns like the rest of us.

"Well, we had a town and a railroad, but no wagon road, only trails cut through the woods. I used to feel sorry for old Doc Stewart. He was the only doctor there was this side of Steven's Point. Many times I have seen him traveling through the woods walking on a pole to get over the water-holes, going four or five miles to see a sick person. Sometimes he would get his pay, sometimes not; but if they had a couple of pipefuls of smoking tobacco, he was willing to wait until they could get it for him.

"We had to go to work making corduroy roads, but they were better than no roads at all, and there were miles of that kind of road made in Clark County, but they cost three times as much as a good turnpike should cost. Then we didn't know how to make a turnpike, any more than Fitzgerald knew how to build a railroad through those pine woods. We had no dynamite—I don't think it was made then. The first turnpike that was made was from Flink's Corner south a mile and a half, that was let for \$3 per rod. We had a sawdust road through the village after the sawmill was built. Joe Greenwood has built miles of turnpike for a dollar a rod, and sometimes less; but Uncle Joe had a way of getting rid of the stumps

quicker than some of us. If they weren't too large he cut them off close to the ground, then covered them up with dirt; that was the easiest way to get rid of stumps, and it would work—sometimes.

"Either Cook or Salter was always the head of the town board. At the spring election it would be Cook against Salter, the next year Salter vs. Cook, year after year; but I think the deacon had a little the leverage, as he would furnish the most lager and bologna, and that cut quite a figure at spring election. Well, no matter, they were both good men for the job and our taxes were not near as high then as now by about 300 per cent."

Writing Feb. 4, 1896, Mr. Creed said: "I moved here in the winter of 1871 from Amherst, Wis. There were no houses along the line then north of Spencer, to my knowledge. The railroad was only completed then as far as Waupaca, but the Phillips & Colby Construction Company had cut a 'tote' road along the line to about where Lamont's mill now is. A sub-contractor named Fitzgerald, had taken a job to grade ten miles from Spencer, then called Section 40, to Colby, called Section 50, and began work in the spring. I boarded a crew of his men and also kept travelers over night, sometimes as many as three in the bed and one at the foot. Some had money and some had not. Provisions became scarce toward summer, it being next to impossible to get anything here on account of the wet spring, which had made the mud in the tote road over knee-deep to a horse.

"Fitzgerald's headquarters was then four miles north of here, about where Booth & Salter's mill stands now, and it took me all day to go there and back and bring four or five hundred pounds of supplies. People who complain of the roads now ought to have seen what we called roads in those days. Just before the beginning of the winter of 1872-73 Fitzgerald gave up his job and the Phillips & Colby Construction Company had to finish it themselves. About the same time Ira S. Graves and N. J. White built a sawmill on Dill Creek, a little south of where Booth & Salter's mill now stands. There were four or five settlers west of here who had located a year or two before, coming here from near Neillsville. In the fall of 1873 D. L. Spaulding built a sawmill here and that winter put in a stock of logs. This station of the railroad was then called Brighton and Spencer was called Waltham.

"When a post office was asked for at this place the name of Brighton was sent in to the post office department as the name selected for the new office, but as there was already an office of that name in the state, we tried again and sent in the name Maple Grove, only to be informed that there was also an office of that name already in the state. Some now wanted that name and some another, and before we could come to an agreement the department took the matter into their own hands and gave the new office the name of Unity. The officials at Washington evidently were a "unit" on that name, if the citizens of this place were not, and I was named as the first postmaster. There was some kicking because I was a Democrat, and in order to bring about peace in our little family of pioneers, I refused to accept the office and John Sterling was appointed.

He had just started a general store in a little log building that stood about where the Odd Fellow hall now stands and ran it about a year, when he sold out to S. A. Cook.

"Our town was organized in 1875, and 'thereby hangs a tale,' also. In the fall of 1872 the county board was petitioned to create two new towns—the towns of Hull and Brighton. 'Hull's' petition was granted, but for some reason or other ours was pigeon-holed, and not acted upon, and we were left a part of the town of Moninee, which was then six miles wide and forty miles long, a nice small town. At that time there was a nice bunch of money coming from the 'drainage fund' to the several towns and, I think, in 1873, the town of Hull received \$2,000 from this fund with which to build roads. The next year our Wausau friends got their heads together and in the fall of 1874 attached Townships 26, 27 and 29 of Range 2 East, to the town of Hull, as there were getting to be too many towns in the western part of the county, and it was dividing the drainage fund too much, and Wausau must have the lion's share. In 1875 our second petition was granted and Townships 26 and 27, Range 2 East, were set off as the town of Brighton. We elected J. H. Cook first chairman; Frank Whipple, clerk; S. A. Cook, treasurer, and myself as assessor. Two years later the town was divided and the town of Spencer formed of Township 26, Ranges 1 and 2. We had great expectations then, but many of us have been sorely disappointed.

"Speaking of hard times now, I want to say that I do not consider that we are 'in it' with the winter of 1877-78, when I hauled pine logs that would go four to the thousand, three and a half miles to the Eau Pleine River and banked them and sold them to McMillan Brothers for \$3.50 per M. We got ten and twelve pounds of sugar for a dollar and other supplies in proportion. Mr. A. Lamont bought 100 tons of timothy hay that winter for \$5 per ton."

Alfred Cook, in speaking of the early days, says: "I was born in Lloydtown, Canada, and when four years of age came to Fond du Lac County, Wis., with my parents, William and Jane (McGarvin) Cook. From there they moved to Calumet County and engaged in farming. I stayed on the farm until I was 9 years old. My mother was lost on the 'Lady Elgin' and my father died when I was 11 years of age. I worked on farms and in 1870 came to Black River Falls. There I met Mr. McGilvary and came with him to Unity and helped to build the mill for D. J. Spaulding. We cut our way through the timber from Loyal to what is now known as Spencer. We had four four-horse teams and carried all supplies for the camp. We erected the mill and cut the timber to cover it. From that time they logged and sawed for twenty years. After the mill got running I went to work setting the carriage, and was thus employed for three years. I was deputy sheriff on the line for seventeen or eighteen years, and during that time many tough men were in the woods, and I chased them from one camp to another before I got them."

Cook's First Deer. Of Mr. Cook's early experiences, the Marathon County Register of Jan. 30, 1914, says: "In the winter of 1870 Cook, with forty-five others, was engaged in denuding the virgin forests of their white

pine, he signing on as a driver of a four-ox team. In those days it required a man of considerable vocabulary to drive a single-ox team, and only artists were selected to draw a good stick over four of the ornery beasts, who, when excited, could put a blush of shame upon any mule team for pure cussedness. As we said, Cook was driving a four-ox team, making two trips daily for logs and four trips to the shanties for grub. It was on the last log trip for the day that he saw his first buck, a great big fellow with lordly antlers, who contested the right of way with his team and threw a scare into him that made his hand tremble and his knees knock, but he was game and put up a bluff. Throwing up his arms and making the welkin ring with a lusty shout, he startled Mr. Buck, who gave a mighty leap, landing in the deep snow about four feet from the road, and at the same time the oxen bolted down the road toward the landing. As the second team went past, Cook grasped the trusty bow of the neck yoke and with terrific speed kept pace with the frightened animals until the heavy load brought them to a standstill about twenty rods past the buck. When Cook got in he took his team immediately to the barn and had Isaac Drake put them up for him, borrowed Drake's Zulu shotgun and started after the buck. He found him a few rods from where he jumped from the road, threw the gun to his shoulder, but before pulling the trigger glanced along his backward path to see that his get-away was unobstructed, and finding everything all right, pulled the trigger, and, 'boys,' says he, 'I believe I was on my way before the gun went off.' Continuing, he said: 'When I returned the boys asked me if I killed the deer and were somewhat surprised when I said I had. The next morning being Sunday, Mr. Rud, an old experienced woodsman, offered to go out and find the buck and at the place where I stood he pointed to my tracks and said, 'Deacon, who made those?' 'Well,' I answered, 'I guess those are mine.' 'Well,' says he, 'I guess you were going some.' He went over where the deer had stood and found that I had wounded him. He followed the trail for a few rods and found the deer alive, but wounded, and bringing his rifle to a position, shot him, while I, with the old Zulu, loaded to the muzzle with buck shot, thought if one shot would be a good thing, two would be better, threw the gun to position and pulled the trigger. Now I am honest in my conviction when I say that I don't believe that I touched the buck. We returned to the shanties to find that the boys had organized during our absence, choosing a captain, drivers and burden bearers, and asked to be allowed to go and bring in the game. Well, you can imagine the sport that forty-five men would have on an expedition of that kind. Before going after the deer I had sold it to John Sterling, an early storekeeper here, for \$13.50, so the men delivered it to John's store.

"It was then that Jim Denny, who had been elected captain, says to me: 'It was a pretty hard job to bring that buck out, Deacon, so you had better treat the boys to a case of Plantation Bitters.' 'Why sure,' says I, 'Here, John, give the boys a case of Plantation Bitters,' which pleased the boys and they seemed to enjoy themselves immensely; but they were soon gone, and Denny informed me that 'there hadn't been quite enough to go around,' and he thought it would be a good thing to just give them another

case. 'Well, sure,' says I, and ordered John to set out another case, which soon went to join the first. I noticed on the way back to the shanties that the boys acted rather jovial; they were boxing, scuffling and singing. I thought nothing of that then; but I am now convinced that Plantation Bitters was but another name for 'Squirrel Snaps.' All day Monday the thought that I would have eight or ten dollars left from the purchase price of the deer cheered me on, and when evening came I went up to Sterling's store, and patiently waited until all the men had left. Then I approached Mr. Sterling and asked him if we couldn't settle the deer business. 'Why sure,' says John, 'how much do you suppose you have coming from that deer?' 'Why, six or eight dollars,' says I. 'Why, Deacon, you owe me \$1.50. Those two cases of bitters you had were \$15.00, and I charged you just what they cost me.' You can just imagine my feelings when I saw those six or eight cart wheels passing by me, but I was game and stood for the experience. It was a long time before the joke about the bitters leaked out, but years after Denny, who had acted as captain, related the whole story at a smoker, after lodge one evening, and it was months before the boys quit asking me the price of Plantation bitters."

J. A. Pettet, who took a prominent part in the early development of Unity, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1842, his parents being Ozias and Mary P. Pettet. In speaking of his early life, Mr. Pettet said: "I came to Sheboygan County, Wis., with my parents in 1850, my father buying 160 acres of land in that county. I staid on the farm with them until I enlisted in the army, June 1, 1861, in Capt. David B. Conger's Company B, Eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, which was the famous 'Eagle' regiment. I served until 1864, was discharged and re-enlisted, serving until the close of the war. I was wounded May 22, 1865, in the battle of Spanish Fort, and lost a leg. I returned to Sheboygan, and, after my marriage kept a store at Glen Beulah. In 1876 I moved to Campbellsford, in Fond du Lac County, where I remained two years. Then, in 1878, I came to Unity and opened a store in a rented building. There were two other stores, one run by S. A. Cook and one by D. J. Spaulding, in connection with his sawmill. A hotel was built by Mr. Duval. The Wisconsin Central Railroad owned the land and plotted the town, which was started for the loggers. After six years I closed out my store, remodeled the building and ran a hotel for eight years. The building was afterwards destroyed by fire. Later I built a small store on the lot, and in 1906 built Pettet's Opera House. We used to be able to get up a dance in two hours. Everyone went to dances, and all were on an equal basis and had good times. I have sat in the hotel and seen black bears go down the street, and not later than six years ago deer came right into my yard. At one time I killed two four-pronged bucks at one shot. The country was all timber, and roads were made of sawdust and slabs. We used to carry supplies on our backs and on hand sleds."

C. B. Travis, in speaking of early days in Humbird, says: "I was born in the state of New York. When I was 6 months old my father died, and I lived with my grandparents and came to Madison, Wis., with them when I was 10 years old. In the fall of 1856 I came to what is now Humbird.

At that time this whole country was covered with timber and brush. We had to walk to Pole Grove, Jackson County, for mail, which used to be left at the farm house of Mr. Boss before the post office was started here. I returned to Madison in June, 1857, for the harvest. I traveled back and forth between here and Madison a few years, then entered the normal school at Madison, where I spent four years. I was married in Dane County, then returned to Humbird, where I have since lived. There was one store, built in 1872 by L. D. Wilder, and a blacksmith shop run by Peter Wilson. The first school was started about 1872 and was taught by my wife, Josephine Travis. During the winter of 1872-73 I taught in another district. When I first came here in 1856-57 I went from Madison to Prairie du Chien by stage, then up the Mississippi River to La Crosse, then by stage to Humbird, through the timber all the way, and most of the supplies were hauled in from La Crosse by team. I toted two winters for James Hewett. D. D. Travis built a sawmill two miles down the west branch of Halls Creek. I helped to hew the logs and made shingles used in the construction of this mill, which was operated by Mr. Travis for three years, then rented to a man by the name of Travis Lower. The land where Humbird now stands, all covered with timber and brush, was owned by Almond Alderman. Jake Humbird built the railroad through here. On July 4, 1857, the Houghton Brothers, who came from the same place in New York as I did, and myself and others, held a picnic. We worked our way through the brush to the top of the bluff which was selected as the picnic site. We got some ropes from a wagon, went down in the tamarack swamp, cut a liberty pole and hoisted it on top of the bluff, and Charles Miller recited the Declaration of Independence. Game was plentiful and in 1858 I shot a number of deer and one elk. The first newspaper to be published here was a small sheet containing four leaves about eight by twelve inches in size. It was started in 1872 by John Boyer and sold for 25 cents a year. I was elected justice of the peace in 1878, and have held the office continuously, except one year, for forty years."

Rosana Horel thus relates her experiences: "I was born at Belfast, Maine, in 1839, and lived there until 15 years old. In 1854, with my parents, I left the place of my birth for Wisconsin. We traveled by way of the Erie Canal and the Great Lakes to Milwaukee, and by railroad from Milwaukee to Madison. In October of that year we went to Black Earth, Dane County. The next spring we moved to Richland County, where we lived for four years. In 1859 my mother died and I came with my father to Osseo, Trempealeau County. I was married there and lived there for six years, then came to Clark County with my husband and settled on a farm three miles west of Humbird, where I lived thirty-seven years, moving to the hamlet of Humbird in 1902. When I came to Clark County in 1865 there was no town of Humbird or Fairchild. The whole country was covered with tamarack and oak timber. The land where Humbird now stands was owned by Almond Alderman. The place was once called Rocky Mound City. Jake Humbird built the railroad through here in 1869, and the village was named for him. The town experienced quite a boom when they talked of building a railroad from here to Neillsville, but when the

plans were changed to Merrillan it subsided. G. W. King had five saw-mills and D. D. Travis owned and operated a mill two miles from this town. We used to haul all our grain from the farm to Sparta and bring back our supplies from there, taking about three days to make the trip. The stage coaches used to run through the Garden Valley from Sparta to Hudson, and the settlers used to take turns going to Garden Valley once a week for the mail. There were lots of Indians here but they gave us no trouble only by their everlasting begging. When we first came to Clark County we used oxen, which at night were turned out. One night our dogs made such a noise and fuss that the men got up to see what was the matter. When they went out there was a whole pack of wolves surrounding the open. We used to have plenty of wild game, and used bear grease for cooking. It was nothing to see a drove of deer pass by the door. One day a bear went by acting as though he was wounded and we thought we would get him, but when we got close to him Mr. Bear leaped over a five-rail fence and was gone. All our furniture in those days was of the homemade variety, including beds, chairs and tables. Everyone was sociable and all acted together, and while we had many hardships, we had some pleasant times. John Branstedter, Peter Beaver, A. Webster, Joseph Emer, Orin Wilson and Mr. Colgrove were some of the early settlers."

Orin Wilson, first chairman of Mentor Township, writing in 1876, says: "At the request of this Centennial committee I write a short history of that part of Clark County now comprising the town of Mentor.

"In June, 1856, the first settlers landed in the town of Mentor with our oxen, cows, pigs and chickens, our covered wagons being our only shelter. There was not a vestige of a road, no mark of civilization, with the exception of government surveys. Our colony consisted of twelve families coming from different parts of the world, five from England, two from Erin's Isle, one from Germany, three from the state of New York, and one from the state of Pennsylvania.

"As the season was far advanced our first work was with our noble oxen to break some of the prairie soil and plant and sow such grain and vegetables as would ripen. What the husbandmen would break and harrow in the forenoon, the wife and children, with their baskets filled with choice seed, would plant in the afternoon. But a few days elapsed ere we could look from our covered wagons on small fields of growing grain and garden vegetables.

"The next business that demanded our attention was to build houses, and we built them in old-time style, not as nowadays, with sawed and planed lumber, and all covered with paint, with a tower on top and all such modern improvements. We built them of logs. They were all straight and sound and hewed down on the inside; they were covered with hollows and rounds, and our floors were made of good substantial plank, split out with the axe. The last of June we moved into our log cabins; we were all happy and contented.

"Wild berries were abundant. Strawberries were the first to ripen and were a luxury. Next came the blueberries. The hillsides were blue

with them; yes, they were slick, and thick, too. Many a time have two of us filled a large wash tub in an hour. We used to pickle them by the barrel and dry them by the bushel, and preserve and can them. Well might we be called the whortleberry farmers.

"Well do I remember our first Fourth of July. We were all speakers and all listeners. We talked over our nation and the great improvements it had made in eighty years and then we had our picnic dinner. We ate sumptuously and went home feeling well.

"The first summer was a busy one and soon passed away. We joined teams and broke a few acres each, built log stables, and put up some wild hay to winter our stock. Each had a small field of buckwheat; it was the staple product. Winter came in earnest and hung right by until spring. The principal excitement that winter was hunting deer and elk. We killed a plenty for our meat, used their tallow for our lights and their hides for mittens and moccasins. The snow was so deep that we could not go afoot, so we hunted on snowshoes. But the long winter disappeared. The next summer a sawmill was built at the edge of our town by D. B. Travis. Our nearest gristmill was Wright's, and was the only gristmill in the country, and there we took our wheat and corn and Moses ground it for us. Our nearest post office was Black River Falls, a distance of twenty miles; also the nearest point to a store. That summer there was a postoffice established in Garden Valley on the Black River Falls and Eau Claire stage line. Union and harmony prevailed in our neighborhood. When one went to the post office he brought the mail for us all. Likewise when one would go to the store the rest would send by him for their dry goods and groceries.

"That summer we petitioned to our county father, James O'Neill, to come and lay out a highway for us. In answer to our call he came, bringing with him one of the side board, S. C. Boardman, and the county surveyor, and laid out a road through the town. This road proved to be the best route from the upper Trempealeau Valley to Augusta, and is today (July 4, 1876), the main thoroughfare. The next summer a road was laid out and made passable through the forest from Neillsville to our little settlement, a distance of sixteen miles. Previous to this we could reach the county seat only by way of Wright's mill. The opening of this road made a ready market for our produce, consumed by the Black River lumbermen.

"Unfortunately for our town it was given to a railroad company and a large portion was entered by speculators, consequently settlers came in very slowly. Year after year rolled by with few new settlers, yet we employed ourselves. Our lands produced well, our log cabins were turning into frame houses and our log stables into frame barns; reapers took the place of the old cradle, the mowing-machine the place of the scythe and the horse-rake was used instead of the old hand-rake.

"In 1867 the town of Mentor was organized, comprising Towns 24, 25 and 26, Range 4 West, being in the southwest part of Clark County. In 1869 the West Wisconsin railroad was built, which formed a direct line from Chicago to St. Paul. This road runs through the southwest corner of

the town of Mentor, and a little village started up and was named Humbird in honor of Jacob Humbird, the builder of the road.

"The soil is well adapted for a village, and the water is of excellent quality. There are two dry goods and grocery stores; in fact there is room enough for a flourishing town. It could be incorporated if there were people enough, and then it would be called a city. The people living there are very kind. They claim it was an honor for men to work and improve the country, and they love to see them do it. In the warm summer days they sit under the veranda on the east side of the street in the forenoon and on the west side in the afternoon. They prefer shade to sunshine. The topics of the day are fishing, bird shooting and fast horses.

"In 1872 there was a gristmill built on one branch of Hall's Creek in our town by W. T. Schmidt, and it makes the best quality of flour. Alas twenty years have passed away, though it seems but little improvement is made each year. We now have at our hands lumber mills of nearly every description, a good gristmill, a post office with daily mail running east and west and north and south, and stores and shops of nearly every kind. Yes, the change has been great since twenty years ago, and it is a fact that those twelve families who immigrated here in 1856 are still residents of this town, and have raised up families of sons and daughters that are an honor to their parents and society. We are looking forward to a brighter future, hoping that our lawmakers will strike at the root of all evil and that the American people will reach that state of perfection that they will look at wars and disturbances as something away back in the dark ages of the past and never to be any more."

(Taken from an address delivered by Orin Wilson at the Centennial Celebration held at Neillsville, July 4, 1876. Published in the Humbird Enterprise, Jan. 13 and 20, 1906.)

C. H. Ide is one of the most highly esteemed of the early settlers. His reminiscences, prepared for this work, are of much interest and value. He says: "I left Stockholm, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1873, headed for Clark County, Wis. In Milwaukee I met Ransom Smith, an old acquaintance, and we journeyed to Humbird, stayed all night there, and walked to Neillsville the next morning—seventeen miles. Stayed that night with Edson Breed in the town of York. After leaving the dried-up region of northern New York, the green fields looked good to me. I visited a few days and worked a few days for I. B. Mason, and on the ninth of September, 1873, began underbrushing on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 27, Town 25 North, Range 1 West. From that time until Dec. 3, 1917, the southeast quarter of Section 27 has been my home, with the exception of sixteen months spent in what is now Vilas County, Wis.

"When I began clearing there were no telephones to call me up (or down), no automobiles to hinder me from work, and very few neighbors; in fact, Clark County was almost a wilderness. The first settler in the town of York was Charles Renne, in 1855, on the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 35. This was a homestead. The next settler was his brother, H. W. Renne, on the southeast quarter of the southeast

quarter of Section 35, he arriving in 1859. He is still living, in the town of Sherman. The oldest frame building in this town is on this place. The oldest frame building in the town of Grant is the large barn on the farm of N. E. Lee—northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 2. This was built about 1862 by a man named Searles, who moved away a few years later. The oldest log barn now in use in the town of York was built in 1871, by William P. Budge, on the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 35, and is good for some years to come. The oldest log house now occupied is on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 26, its occupant being Mrs. Mattie Winn. It was built in 1877.

"The first town meeting was held in the spring of 1873. John B. Mason was the first chairman elected, with Abe Turner and Tom Northup as side supervisors, I. C. Marsh, town clerk, and H. W. Renne, treasurer.

"When the town of York was organized a half mile strip on the north side of the town of Grant was included in the town, but the next year was returned to the town of Grant. In 1873 the wild land in York and Fremont was nearly all owned by the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Co. The price was \$6 per acre, one quarter to be paid down and the balance in three annual payments with interest at ten per cent. As a matter of fact, settlers had all the time they wanted to pay in. They were never urged to pay. In 1872 the pine timber on these lands was sold to W. T. Price, of Black River Falls. In the fall a camp was built on the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 22. Six years was allowed for the removal of the timber. It took several years more, and sold for \$2 per thousand feet. It was nice, large, white pine, about three logs to the thousand. At that time logs of that description were worth \$5 per thousand feet at La Crosse. S. A. Wilcox was foreman of this camp, while it was run, and then for a while foreman of Price's camp in Fremont. In the fall of 1872 Price had another camp built on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 31, town of Fremont (T. 25, R. 1 E.), James Thomas, foreman. The railroad now runs over the spot where this camp stood. One winter this camp put in 10,000,000 feet of logs. Most of their logs were banked on the south fork of O'Neill Creek, and those from Wilcox's camp were banked on the north fork of O'Neill Creek. In those days oxen did all the skidding and most of the hauling on the logging roads, four oxen to each sled. A good yoke of oxen brought \$150. The men in these camps received \$16 to \$20 a month for some years after these camps were started, and they were expected to work until most of the logs were driven in to Black River. The teamsters and pine choppers were paid more, and it took a good man to be a successful pine chopper. I know of but two left in this vicinity now, William P. Budge of Granton and Carl Berg on Section 31, town of Fremont. In the winter of 1873-74 it was estimated that Mr. Budge cut down trees enough to make ten million feet of logs. Mr. Berg was considered a first-class chopper and may have done equally well.

"Financial conditions were bad throughout the country in 1873, and times were hard for the next few years. I have seen the time when I did

not know where I could raise 25 cents, nor where the next sack of flour was coming from. It was an unpleasant experience. In 1877-78 I collected the taxes in York. The state tax was due the third Monday in January. I went over the town twice and only got a few dollars, but was advised by Deputy County Treasurer Geo. Hart, to make another effort, which I did. I tried the best I could, and I got one personal property tax of 50 cents. There was no money in town and most of the men were away in camp and could get no money until spring. To put up some log buildings, clear a farm, work in the woods, and support a family at the same time, will keep most men fully employed. How we pulled through I don't see—it was a case of root hog or die.

"Most of the mail for the town of York was left at Maple Works for many years. Maple Works was where Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12 cornered, in the town of Grant. At first mail came once a week, then twice. Nelson Marsh was postmaster. He was justice of the peace, mended our shoes, pulled our teeth, and fiddled for all the dances. From an agricultural standpoint York is considered to be the best town in the county. The equalized valuation in 1877 was \$75,594. Forty years later—1917—it was \$1,750,000, and considerable of it is yet unimproved. Grass is the foundation of agricultural prosperity in a cold climate, and it would be hard to find a better grass region than Clark County.

"The first cheese factory in this vicinity was built at the northwest corner of Section 2, town of Grant. This was in the spring of 1883. A. H. Tucker was the owner. This burned in the fall of 1884. In 1885 a new one was built across the road, and some years after was removed to Granton. When this one was running a hog yard was built, and the hogs made their headquarters under the factory.

"Joint School District No. 4 included the east half of the town of York and a few sections in the northeast part of Grant. The schoolhouse was on the northeast corner of Section 2, town of Grant. Joint District No. 3 included the west half of York and a portion of Grant. The schoolhouse was on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 31, town of York. Soon after this District No. 1 was organized. The schoolhouse was a log building on the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 21. I think the last time this building was used was election day in 1886. This was a very complicated election, and it took us until after one o'clock next morning to get the returns properly made out. The new schoolhouse was located on Section 9, southwest quarter of the southeast quarter. Another one was built in 1917.

"In 1873 and for some time afterwards, Humbird was the nearest railroad station to Neillsville. Then a railroad was built from Merrillan to the west side of Black River about a mile from Neillsville. This was continued to Marshfield in 1890. After this the mail for the east part of York and the north part of Grant was left at Granton. The people in the west part of York got their mail from Neillsville as usual. In 1890 the Dexterville Railroad was continued into the town of York on Sections 24, 14, 11 and 12.

"In 1883 the Romadka Bros. brought an old sawmill from Seymour,

Wis., and rebuilt it on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 24. They cut some timber and ran it for a few years. The settlers sold one of the men there hay and provisions, but claimed they had much trouble to get their pay, so they called the place 'Fizzlerville,' and though the mill has long since disappeared, the name still remains. About 1890 John Hein built a mill to saw heading on the south side of Section 5, and it was run for several years, the heading being shipped from Neillsville. Some years before that we used to haul bolts down O'Neill Creek to Neillsville. For good peeled bolts thirty-eight inches long we got \$2 per cord. In 1888 the nicest white oak butt logs brought \$12 per thousand at the spoke factory at Neillsville. In 1917 some standing white oak trees in this town brought \$45 per thousand. In 1887 a town hall was built near the center of the town, now called York Center. A post office was established there in the eighties called Wilcox. This was discontinued in 1904. About 1880 the Fox River Co. (so-called) gave some land for a cemetery at this place and the Methodists built a church there. A mile and a half farther north stands a Free Methodist church. There is also a cemetery there.

"The first settler in the town of Grant was Davis Hill. He settled on the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 21 in the spring of 1856, but moved away in about a year. His son Thomas has resided here since that time and is now living at Maple Works, and from him I obtained these facts about the settlement of the town of Grant. There have been great changes in the last few years. In 1890 I made a canvass of York for the county committee. I found 202 voters, and of these there are now twenty-six left. (April 1, 1918). The first kerosene oil we bought cost one dollar a gallon. When it cost 40 cents a gallon we thought it was cheap."

Mrs. John Shanks, in narrating her early experiences, says: "We left Ontario, Canada, in 1866, traveling by rail to West Salem, Wis. When I reached Bangor in 1866 I was married to Mr. Shanks, and in the fall of that year we came by team through Sparta with William Shanks. We stayed the first night at Tom Emery's tavern, south of Black River Falls. There were many men staying there who were bound for the woods. The second night we stayed at Paddy's Rest, and the third night at Staffordsville, reaching Henry Huntzicker's the afternoon of the fourth day. We traveled in lumber wagons, loaded when we started with supplies, but at each place we stopped we were obliged to leave some. It was on this trip that I saw my first deer. The roads were bad on account of heavy hauling and we had to get out many times and cut our way through the brush to avoid the bad places in the roadway. I worked for Mr. Huntzicker that winter and stayed there the following summer. Henry Huntzicker kept a hotel for the lumbermen. On New Year's night, 1867, John Huntzicker was born, and I cared for him during that summer. In November, 1867, I went to camp on the Popple River, walking the distance. There I cooked for the men during the winter, leaving on March 17, 1868. That was my first experience in a logging camp. That summer I stayed at Huntzicker's, and in the fall we built a log hut sixteen feet square, with a

scooped roof. My occupation was making buckskin mittens, shirts and buckskin trousers, which I sold to the boys going into camp. The buckskin I secured from the Indians. Mr. Shanks during this time was driving logs down the Black River. We commenced clearing our farm in 1868. Later we built a good log house and lived there and farmed until we moved into town. We hardly ever saw any women but Indians."

Charles H. Cummings came to Clark County in 1853, reaching Neillsville March 20. In recalling those early days Mr. Cummings says: "At that time there were ten acres cleared where the court house now stands, and five acres cleared where the Hewett store stood. I was 13 years old at that time. I was born in Massachusetts and came to Walworth County, Wis., with my parents in 1843. We remained there about five years and then removed to Waushara County, where we remained until we came to Clark County. When we left Massachusetts we traveled down the Erie Canal, thence up the lakes, landing at Racine. From there we went by wagon to Walworth County, where father farmed for awhile. Leaving there, we went by wagon to Sacramento, Waushara County, where father was engaged in building ships for a man by the name of Rogers. My father, Israel Cummings, first came to Clark County in 1851, and for 100 days was one of thirty men employed by the government in surveying in Clark, Jackson and Eau Claire counties. In the fall of 1852 father returned to Waushara County, and the next spring—1853—with the family started overland with two teams by way of Portage for Clark County, arriving at Neillsville, as above stated. We lived for a month in a shanty down toward Cunningham Creek, then moved on to a school claim in Town 25, Range 3 West. We lived there all summer, and in the fall father went to La Crosse to prove up, but there he found that a Dr. Baxster claimed a former filing, and we lost the claim. We then moved to Sam Weston's place and went logging for a Mr. Bump of Black River Falls. That winter I went to work for my uncle, Edwin Cummings, helping in the cook shanty. The next summer I worked for Sam Weston in the boarding-house, and the next winter, 1855-56, went to School—the first school taught in Clark County. During that winter I carried the mail from Black River Falls to Neillsville each Friday, returning on Saturday. James O'Neill was postmaster at that time. The next spring I went to work for Sam Weston again, and remained with him until the fall, then went to school at Weston's place above Neillsville. My father bought a farm and I remained home all winter, going to school. This was in 1856, the winter of the big snow. During that winter I helped to cut the road from Hailey's place to Stevens Point. I worked for Weston again the next summer and in the winter of 1857 went up on Popple River and cooked for Jake Hackett in his logging camp. In the winter of 1858 I remained at home on the old Chadwick place half way between Neillsville and Greenwood. I then went into camp on Popple River and cooked for Dud Spaulding and Jake Hackett. In the spring of 1859 I went on a log drive for sixty-two days on the Popple and Black rivers to La Crosse. I cooked in logging camps during the winter of 1859, and in the spring of 1860 I was again on the log drive. During the early part of that year father moved to Trempealeau County on a

farm near Whitehall, and I helped to break up seventy acres. I enlisted at Whitehall in 1861, went to the war in 1862, and served until October, 1865. After I returned home I spent the winter of 1865-66 with Leonard Stafford in the woods. During this time I passed through where Greenwood now is several times. Elijah Eaton had a sawmill on the west side of the river near the cemetery. I logged on Wedge's Creek in the winter of 1867 for George W. King. In 1886 I drove stage and carried mail from Greenwood to Withee. I came to Greenwood to live in 1871. At that time the land now occupied by the city was covered with pine and hardwood timber. Greenwood then had one store. I started freighting in 1871 and for fifteen years before the railroad came I hauled freight from Black River Falls, Neillsville, Humbird, Colby, Unity and Spencer."

A. S. Armstrong was born in La Crosse and came to Clark County with his parents in 1870, settling at Neillsville. Mr. Armstrong relates his early experiences as follows: "We later moved to the forty-acre farm of Gilef & Holway, two miles north of Loyal. When 19 years old I ran a camp in the woods and for eighteen years handled logs on the Black and Chippewa rivers. For thirteen years I had charge of the Hemlock Dam as foreman. We used to run on an average of 1,000,000 feet an hour through the dam in the spring and summer. This dam was built in the summer of 1879. I was with the Black River Improvement Co., who discontinued work in 1905. Our logs of hemlock and pine all went down the Black River by way of the Dells Dam to La Crosse. At that time we used to put through 150,000,000 in course of the season. My mother and her sister came into this county in the winter of 1855 from Halfway Creek, near La Crosse, and cooked in the logging camp of her brother-in-law, Abner Gile on Gile's Creek, three miles north of Greenwood. I came to Greenwood in 1875 and lived on my father's farm, which is now in the city limits. At that time there were three stores, four saloons, and one blacksmith's shop. The second schoolhouse then stood on the corner where the Greenwood State Bank now stands. Father used to bring all supplies by wagon from Sparta, while mother was cooking in the camp. During my days we freighted our supplies from Hatfield, Jackson County, and the stage brought mail and passengers from Black River Falls. This town was a rough place. The loggers would come in, spend their money for whiskey, get drunk and fight, and many times they tore up the sidewalks. In 1885 a creamery was started here, but failed. They later tried it again, but failed for want of cows. I ran a store and post office at Hemlock for two years, and also ran the sawmill, but the flood of 1914 took the dam and gristmill and sawmill out."

Mrs. Julia A. Mead, who was born in Fulton County, New York, in 1842, says: "In 1851 I came to Jefferson County, Wis., with my mother, two brothers and two sisters. I was married in Jefferson County in 1861 and remained there until 1865, when, with my husband and two children, we started for Clark County. We went as far as Sparta by rail, and there took a wagon and started overland for Clark County through a wild country, and over rough roads. We reached Neillsville in two days. From Neillsville to Greenwood the timber was very dense, and where Greenwood

now stands there was a forest of pine and hardwood. The first night we stopped at the house of C. S. Honeywell, the only house there. This building is still standing, though sided over and improved. The next day we started housekeeping half a mile north of town in an old house known as the old Dwyer house. In the spring of 1866 we moved on to our homestead six miles north of town and started living in our little log shanty, built without a nail in it. The snow was then three feet deep on the ground. The only clearing was where our house stood, the rest of the farm being densely covered with timber. We started feeding travelers, furnishing them with tents to sleep in, and I continued in this occupation for seven years, my husband in the meanwhile being engaged at logging and at clearing the farm. We built a new house in 1871 and remained on the farm till 1893. Our supplies were purchased at Black River Falls and were carried mostly on my husband's back. During the first seven months I was on the farm I saw just one white woman. We had a cow and calf, and I used to have to chain the dog to the door to watch the children while I hunted the cow and calf in the woods. There were many Indians but they caused us no trouble. For three years our nearest neighbors were in Greenwood. In the early days my husband and I carried the mail on horseback from two miles south of where Greenwood now stands to George Huntzicker's hotel, one mile south of where Longwood now is. C. S. Honeywell started the first store in Greenwood, which was burned down. The first hotel was built and run for several years by W. H. Begley. We used to hitch up our oxen and drive to George and Henry Huntzicker's and dance till broad daylight, to music furnished by one fiddle, played by Tom Syth. My best dress during all those times was taken from the back of sheep by my own hands, while I lived in Jefferson County. The Eatons' and Honeywells' wives and daughters—four women and four girls—were all who attended these dances during the winter of 1866. When we passed through Neillsville there were only five houses. There were few buildings in Greenwood, except the Honeywell cabin, prior to 1871. After that a few settlers came in and people commenced to stump the land and get it in shape to work."

Early Days in Loyal. The early settlers of Loyal underwent many trying experiences. The care of their families, with markets so far away, opportunities of earning money so scarce, and the price of the necessities of life so high, the mere problem of existence was sufficient to tax the strongest and try the bravest. Mr. Borden used to make shingles, haul them to Neillsville on a "pung," sell them for \$1.25 per thousand, pay \$6 per barrel for flour and \$26 to \$40 per barrel for pork. Under such conditions it is little wonder that farms were of slow growth.

But there was also a brighter side of life, and many of the early events were afterward told with much humor and relish. One evening the elder Borden boys were out hunting the cattle, and as they had not returned by sunset, the parents were alarmed and went out to search for them. Hearing yells which told of trouble, they hurried to the rescue and found the boys treed by an old bear and her cubs, which, however, took to flight on seeing the approach of the older people.

Later Jacob Schoch also had a bear adventure. One drizzly afternoon when out hunting his stock he came upon one of these natives, and having his shotgun with him, loaded with fine shot, fired, tickling bruin's nose and threatening his eyes. The bear started for Jake, who threw away his gun and took to a tree, yelling for help. A man who was chopping heard his cries and came running up with an axe, when the bear made off, much to Jake's relief. Afterwards, when the boys were laughing at him about it, Jake said: "Vell, boys, you can laugh now, but I tell you what it is, ven I was in dot tree, yust so dot bear could most get my feet, and look down in her mout', I tell you you don't feel like laugh den, not a bit of 'em."

In the early settlement of any country the ambition of rival candidates for local office, or other desirable prizes, often gives rise to methods the morality of which will hardly bear strict scrutiny. Loyal was not an exception in that respect. An amusing story is told of a special election held at the house of Henry Huntzicker, out on the "tote" road, in December, 1864, to decide who should be county treasurer. One of the candidates was at the precinct to superintend the business. All who attended were cordially received and served with free drinks and free meals at all hours, and a free dance was also conducted. There were only twenty-two voters in the precinct, but logging operations were being carried on along the river. The free provisions were attractive, and the tote road was kept open, the result being 101 votes for the generous candidate and 1 for his opponent.

In 1864, William Welsh, Henry Sitts and Abraham Smith came into the town of Loyal and stopped at the quarter stake, between Sections 10 and 11. Resting about the stake, each happened to be sitting on a different division of land, and on the question arising as to how they were to decide on their individual selections, each agreed to take the piece he was then on. Upon this point being thus speedily and happily settled, they all started for the United States land office at Eau Claire, making their way through the woods, through which they were guided by Mr. Welsh, who was a surveyor, and had his field notes, by the aid of which they followed the section lines, and in due time arrived safely at their destination. After taking out their papers they returned and engaged in building their respective houses, and getting them ready for their families, who then joined them. Soon after locating in the township they became short of flour and set out for Greenwood, taking, as was the custom, their axes, and two yokes of oxen hitched to a pung. They made the trip in one day, bringing home two barrels of flour, for which they paid \$16 a barrel. In the spring of 1865 Welsh and Sitts went to Melrose, Jackson County, where they secured two cows, one yoke of oxen and a wagon. A barrel of pork was bought for \$18. At Black River Falls they put in a barrel of flour, bought for \$10. The whole trip took one week.

The Indians and wolves vied with each other as leading actors in some of the early incidents. It is said that James Ferguson once shot a deer, and, as was the custom of the hunter, hung it up out of the way of the wolves, returning next day to bear off his prize. On nearing the place he saw an Indian just starting off with his venison. Mr. Ferguson afterwards,

in telling the story, said that all at once the Indian and deer fell down in a heap, and he was so disgusted that he did not go to see what had happened.

It was also related that one night, Oliver Hill, making his way in the darkness through the woods from Greenwood to his home, near Loyal, became confused and finally sat down by a large tree to sleep, and wait till morning. But the howling of a pack of wolves kept him awake, and having no gun, he moved from his resting place no less than three times, until the morning light diminished the courage of the wolves and made it possible for the traveler to continue on his way. It is also said that as late as 1868 Mr. Hill's shanty was broken into in his absence by the Indians, who carried off his trunk, containing the wedding clothes of himself and wife, and several other things. A search through the woods in the direction of Rock Creek, where the Indians had been camped, resulted in finding the broken trunk and a few unimportant articles. The Indians themselves were soon located on Popple Creek in Town 27, and the camp visited by O. H. Hill and A. J. Smith. There they found "Honest John," who told them that "Pete," the thief, was in hiding, and that they should catch him, as he was a bad Indian. Hill and Smith went in the direction indicated by John and soon found the culprit. They arrested him and soon bound his hands with the string of a powder-flask and started for Loyal with him. After going some distance he requested to be loosened for his convenience, when he surprised the captors by flying through the brush like a deer. Hill took after him with a heavy knife, and returned after a time quite exhausted, greeting Smith with the remark that "Pete" would not trouble them again. And he didn't. The other Indians were notified that if they didn't adjust the matter there would be trouble. A few days after "Honest John" and a number of the other braves had a conference with the whites and after many talks on both sides, an agreement was reached, and all the goods returned with the exception of Mr. Hill's army discharge, which had been destroyed.

D. J. Fullmer came from Iron Ridge, Dodge County, to this place in the spring of 1865. The following October he and H. Sitts went to Tomah with two yoke of oxen after the family, the round trip taking seven days. The family stayed at William Hallock's until their house was ready.

In the spring of 1866, John Graves came and established the village.
(By D. V. Richardson.)

Loyal Township is on the eastern border of Clark County, midway from north to south. Originally it was covered with timber, and considerable hardwood still remains. The soil is a gently rolling deep black loam, with clay subsoil, admirably adapted to the raising of all the crops customary in this climate, especially hay.

Loyal Township was first settled in 1857. In the early fifties Erastus and Daniel Mack set out from Canada with a view of locating in Wisconsin. From Sheboygan they went to Oshkosh, where, while attending an auction sale one evening, they met William Welsh, with whom, some years later, they were associated. Continuing their way, the Mack Brothers reached Steven's Point, where they joined a railroad surveying party. The survey

extended through the present town of Loyal, and the brothers were so well impressed with the locality that in 1857 they located here.

In the next year, 1858, Daniel went back to Canada after the families of both, and returned with them, landing first at Milwaukee, then going by rail to Prairie du Chien, thence by boat to La Crosse, and thence ox team to their new home in the wilderness.

After the Macks came three brothers—Ed, Jerrod and Sam Smith. Ed. Smith cleared about thirty acres of land, when he lost his wife, and then moved westward. Of the other brothers, all traces have been lost. Then came the Honeywells, Kings and others, who settled south of the Macks. The Honeywells, however, soon left there and located in what is now Greenwood, later going on to Minnesota. In 1861 William Hallock and Eben Borden arrived.

The first school was taught by Priscilla King, who afterward married one of the Smiths. There were eight pupils in attendance at that first school. In accordance with the educational laws of those days the people had to pay out of their own pockets the cost of conducting a school for six months before aid could be obtained from the state.

In those early days the markets were Portage City, La Crosse and Prairie du Chien. In going to Portage City the pioneers went by way of Weston's Rapids, and thence to Steven's Point, a two weeks' trip with ox teams. Erastus Mack, who wished to improve the highway conditions, circulated a petition which resulted in the establishment of Road 26, from McMann's Corners, twelve miles east. This road was laid out in 1859 by a Dr. Baxter. After this work was accomplished, Mr. Mack went to a town meeting at Weston's Rapids and asked for an appropriation of \$100 to improve it. It was objected to, but Mack said, "Gentlemen, I stay right here till I get that money," and his perseverance was rewarded.

The first white child born, in what is now the town of Royal, was Addie Mack, who later married John Corzett of the town of York. The first death was that of a child of Daniel Mack.

Lumbering was carried on along Black River, which gave the pioneers an opportunity to earn money with which to buy provisions and stock while clearing their farms.

John Castner, now of Loyal Village, came to Wisconsin in 1856, having previously worked as a farmer and lumberman in the east. Upon reaching the Mississippi at Dunleath, he came up the Mississippi by boat to La Crosse, and there obtained employment in a sawmill. That fall he had his first experience in the Wisconsin woods, walking through four feet of snow, to the Yellowstone Banks region in Taylor County, where he was employed as a logger by Jacob Hackett, a former Maine lumberman. In the spring, Mr. Castner was employed on the river drives. The main boom was at that time located at Onalaska, in La Crosse County, where there were no less than fourteen sawmills. From there, the timber was made into great platforms, and rafted down the Mississippi. In 1860 he came to Clark County for the purpose of cutting Road 26, a title it still retains. This road branched off the main tote road, and extended through the pine swamp in the town of Eaton to the town of Loyal. At that time the region was

heavily timbered, with once in a while a settler in a small clearing. Mr. Castner secured, through a land warrant, eighty acres in Section 29, of what is now Loyal Township, and erected thereon a small log cabin. Supplies were difficult to obtain. Mr. Castner, in the early days, took an annual trip with four oxen to Neshonet, now West Salem, after his yearly provisions and supplies, fording the swollen streams and making his way over roads that were little more than trails cut in the forests. Game was plentiful. On one occasion, while deer hunting with his father-in-law, Daniel Mack, Mr. Castner had an interesting experience. He had killed one deer, and was looking for another, when he was startled to see a large white-headed bear coming toward him. Taking quick aim, and pulling the trigger, Mr. Castner had the satisfaction of seeing the animal drop dead. But unfortunately, after taking home his deer, he returned next day and found that some one had skinned the bear and taken the trophy, thus making way with a valuable trophy.

Horace Draper, who came to Wisconsin from Ohio in 1867, was born in Granger, Allegheny County, New York, in 1838, moved to Ohio with his parents in 1843, and enlisted in the Civil War at its outbreak. For five years he lived in Fond du Lac County, where he farmed and taught school. Of his experience thereafter he says: "In 1872 I came to Clark County, traveling on foot from Fond du Lac County to Stevens Point and thence to Clark County, leading a cow. Spencer was then called Station 36. Unity at that time was Station No. 40. I came to Loyal Township and settled on a farm in Section 16, Town 26, Range 1 west, all of which is now in the village of Loyal. I cleared the land all but five acres, teaching school and working at the carpenter's trade in the meanwhile. When I first came here John Graves was running a sawmill, sawing shingles and running them and the sawdust all in together. I bought my land from John Graves, trading a horse and wagon as part payment. I owned the land which is now the Draper addition to the village of Loyal. In 1873 I helped to build the first schoolhouse in the village, a log building 16 by 24 feet in dimensions. Sara Loop taught the first summer school, and I taught the next fall and winter. This building was in use until the present schoolhouse was erected. The old stage line used to run from Black River Falls to Loyal. When the Wisconsin Central Railroad, now the "Soo," built its line through Loyal to Greenwood the village began to grow.

The Old Settlers' Association of Loyal and Vicinity was organized in February, 1899. The first officers were: President, William Welsh; secretary, George Baker; treasurer, I. G. Gotchy. The present officers are: President, W. S. Irvine; secretary, F. W. Draper; treasurer, A. K. Church. Annual picnics have been held since organization, but it has now been decided to hold no more celebrations until after the war. Ada Heath Mills is the verse maker of the association. Following are two contributions of hers regarding the association, the first written in 1909, and the second in 1912.

In eighteen hundred ninety-nine,
We find, the records say,
A few men met in the town hall
On a February day.

HISTORY OF CLARK COUNTY

They did not meet by accident;
 Each with a purpose came,
 To organize an order, the
 Old Settlers' Club by name.

They chose for chairman Wm. Welsh,
 To business did proceed,
 And when the meeting closed that day,
 'Tis thus the records read;
 William Welsh for president, and
 George Barker, secretary;
 I. C. Gotchy, treasurer; this eighteenth
 Day of February.

Resolved: That Freemont, Sherman, York,
 Loyal, Beaver, Unity,
 These six towns joined together shall
 Our territory be;
 That people dwelling in these towns,
 Rich or poor in station,
 If in Clark County twenty years,
 May join the Association.

They then adjourned till March the first,
 With fourteen names enrolled;
 'Twas the duty of each member
 To gather to the fold.
 And they did their duty well, as
 The records show today,
 About one hundred twenty-five,
 Though some have moved away,
 And some have crossed the river, that
 We all must cross some day.

Once a year these men did meet and
 Did officers elect,
 And committees of arrangements
 At such times did select;
 For the picnics, held in June, and
 Harvest festivals in fall;
 And to these they have invited
 Old settlers one and all.

When they met in nineteen hundred,
 With due consideration,
 Said that any in the county could
 Join the Association,
 If they had in the state five and
 Twenty years resided.
 Then for each and every township
 Vice presidents provided.

Ten times they have held election
 Since they this work begun;
 George Barker was made secretary,
 They say, each time but one.

Seven times has William Welsh held
The presidential chair—
These men must be efficient and
Their dealings just and fair.

These picnics bring pleasure and
They also give us pain,
For we know each time we gather,
Some we'll not meet again
Till we meet in that blest country
Where hardships none endure,
For our homes will all be builded
If our titles are secure.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,
And friends from everywhere;
A few remarks I am asked to make,
And trust you will be fair,
For I am no public speaker,
For me it is no fun—
The good book says the women folks
Should keep silent, every one.

'Tis thirteen years the records say,
If rightly written down,
Since the first Old Settlers' picnic
Was held within our town.
Of those who gathered with us then,
Many we miss today;
Some in the quiet churchyard sleep
And some have moved away.

Like veterans of the civil war,
Clark County's pioneers
Are surely passing from our sight;
The labor volunteers,
Who fought with many hardships,
With crude tools tilled the soil,
And felled the giants of the wood,
These sturdy sons of toil.

And where they blazed a rugged road
Through forests dark and green,
And patient oxen drew their load,
Automobiles now are seen.
But some, thank God, of these good men,
And women, too, are blest
With length of days, and may enjoy
The autos with the rest.

Where the wild beast and the savage
Held undisputed sway,
The cattle graze, and homes of wealth
The landscape dots today.
Settlers both old and new are here:
Each face we're pleased to see,
And those who but lately joined us
Will soon old settlers be.

We have gathered for a picnic,
To feast on cakes and pies,
And on the faces of old friends
To also feast our eyes.
A hearty handshake, or a chat
With friends of long ago,
Will linger in our memory
As we journey to and fro.

Each social gathering of old friends,
Lasting a few short hours,
Is along the path of memory
Like a bunch of wayside flowers.
Let us enjoy their fragrance
While on earth we remain,
For with these old friends and neighbors
We may not meet again.

Mrs. Emma F. Robinson was one of the early pioneers and her experiences were most interesting. Writing Nov. 25, 1901, she says:

"I came to Clark County, Wis., in January, 1859, my husband, myself and little twenty-months-old baby girl, now Mrs. James O'Neill. We drove through from LaCrosse with a team to what was then known as Weston's Rapids. We were four days making the trip. There were but a few settlers then in Clark County. Among them was the late James O'Neill, founder of Neillsville, Judge Dewhurst, Robt. Ross, Chauncy Blakeslee, B. F. Chase, James Hewett and S. C. Boardman.

"Neillsville was then a mere hamlet, although the county seat. It was there that I attended my first Fourth of July celebration in Clark County. Dr. B. F. French was the orator of the day. I met Mrs. French, Mrs. A. W. Clark and Mrs. John King for the first time, at that small gathering of patriotic settlers.

"There was a dam and bridge across Black river at Weston's rapids. A sawmill and grist mill were in operation there. There was a 'tavern,' as it was then called, for the accommodation of the lumbermen, and several tenement houses. We lived in one of those houses nearly two years and kept the first postoffice there. We only got our mail once a week and had no county paper at that time; in fact all literature was very scarce in those days. The books and periodicals which we had brought from our eastern homes were gladly exchanged with our neighbors. They were read and re-read, passed out from one home to another till when they returned they were often in a somewhat dilapidated condition. After a time we were favored by having a very good little district library, which was greatly appreciated. Mrs. Melvin Mason, Mrs. Chandler and myself composed the committee to select the books for this small library of 100 volumes.

"A Methodist Church soon sprang up. It was built in Neillsville, all contributing most willingly. Its good influence was soon felt and it was the means of bringing the old settlers together oftener in a social way. Many are the church sociables we attended when our only conveyance was a big wagon or sleigh drawn by oxen or a span of mules. Before we had our little church our only pleasures socially were the meetings in our homes

to read and discuss our well worn books and papers, and dancing. It was not considered a hardship by any means to have the big sleigh brought around right after supper and drive six or eight or even ten miles to a dance, gathering up our friends on the way. Mrs. Stafford, Mrs. Blakeslee, Mrs. Clark, Judge and Mrs. Dewhurst were generally along and always ready for a good time. By the way, it did not take as much to give us a good time then as at the present day. We were all young and full of health and hope and enjoyed everything to its fullest extent—our books, our dances, our drives and, last but not least, our church meant much to us in the wilds of Northern Wisconsin.

"The woods abounded with wild game, which was the means of bringing a great many Indians to our country. But they were friendly—too friendly, we thought, when several would walk into our houses and demand food, without even stopping to rap. We soon learned to keep our doors locked day and night and not to be frightened when we saw their dusky faces looking in the window at us.

"There was a log shanty near what is now known as Scofield's Corners, which was then used for a trading post for the Indians, by quite a notorious character in the early history of Clark County, by the name of George Pettengill. He was a tall, muscular fellow and affected Indian style by dressing in buckskin and wearing his hair long, reaching to his waist, and spending his time hunting and trading with the Indians. He at one time openly shot and killed a half-breed, which so enraged the Indians that the settlers were obliged to have him (Pettengill) arrested and lodged in jail at LaCrosse. But he was afterwards acquitted. He was not generally disliked by the white settlers and was allowed to trade with the Indians in the shanty on the corner without being interfered with, although they got in exchange for their furs and game a few gaudy trinkets and lots of poor whisky, and the nights were often made hideous by the weird cries of those poor children of the forest as they went reeling by to their wigwams after indulging too freely in 'fire-water.' I think there was quite as much need of a Mrs. Nation and her hatchet in those early days as now."

Early Stock Raising. The first Shorthorn or Durham cattle introduced into the county were bought by Robert Ross, who had a farm north of Christy. Mr. Ross bought a red Durham bull called "Marius" from John Wentworth, then editor of the Chicago Democrat. "Marius" was sired by the 15th Duke of Avia, which sire Mr. Wentworth bought at the famous New York Mills sale at a purchase price of \$15,000. Ross's Shorthorns were mostly the mellow roans and good milkers. At one time he had a sire nearly all white in color and which attracted much attention. This early herd of Shorthorns form the basis of the present native stock disseminated around Christie.

The first Ayrshire cattle in this county were introduced by Sol. Nason early in 1870. He had an excellent bull and he became the sire of many excellent cows for Mr. Nason. John Dore bought some of this stock and gradually Ayrshire stock was scattered throughout the town of Grant, where today one may see in some of the native the color and the symmetry of the Ayrshire.

The Jersey cattle were first brought here by John S. Dore. He bought an excellent sire from Judge B. Bryant of Madison. The sire was known as "President Hayes." Other families of Jerseys were brought here by James O'Neill.

Holstein Fresians came through the efforts of Levi Archer and Alonzo Brooks twenty-five years ago. Five years later Ed. Carter of Humbird went down to Syracuse, N. Y., and purchased of Smiths, Powell & Lamb eleven head. There were ten heifers at \$300 each and a sire at a cost of \$500.

The Dutch Belted were brought in here from Osseo by J. W. Short of the Town of Levis. They were known then as Laken Felders, and today wherever there is a small fraction of this original blood the white belt still appears on the native stock.

The Herefords came through the efforts of Rual Weston, son of Samuel Weston, and were kept on the Weston farm for a time. This was in the seventies. They were finally shipped to La Crosse as they did not seem to take here. It is also said that white-faced cattle were part of the foundation stock of the Town of Washburn and that traces of the white face may yet be seen there.

A few polled Angus came, but there were so few that they are not worth mentioning. The Guernseys have come in the last few years and have their history to make in this county. Mr. Austin bought the first Poland China hogs into this county and paid the sum of \$45 for three animals. At one time Mr. Austin had eighty-five head of cows on his farm, all of Jersey and Ayrshire breeding. This was the biggest milking herd ever owned up to that time in this county and the milk from them filled a two-thousand pound vat every day.

Mr. Austin built the first creamery and operated the first cream separator in the county. Mr. Austin worked hard in these first few years trying to make Clark County farmers think that creameries were a paying proposition. He built the first silo in the county and people said that he was insane when he told them that he would as soon summer his cows without grass as to winter them without silage.

As the years pass the old foundation derived from all the above sources and all others will gradually give way to pure bred stock of some of the improved breeds. The old brindled and speckled cows had merit for they served the people well when they could ill afford better. But "Speck" and "Dapple" must pass out.

Black River Waterpowers. The Dells Dam. This old logging dam is located in Section 18, Township 23 north, Range 2 west, at the head of a rapids which comprise a fall of twenty-five feet in a distance of less than a mile. A 30-foot dam in the site of the present "Dells" dam would back the water to the foot of Ross Eddy, and this head, in connection with a short canal below the present dam, develop a total head of forty feet.

Ross Eddy Rapids show a fall of twenty-six feet within a mile. The total fall in the river between the mouth of O'Neill Creek and Cunningham Creek, a distance of three and a half miles, is forty-five feet. L. B.

Ring of Neillsville has a charter for a 20-foot dam in either Section 22 or 26, Township 24 north, Range 2 west, granted in 1901. Near the southeast corner of Section 22, Township 24 north, Range 2 west, the river is flowing due east, but in the next 2,000 feet it turns abruptly again to the west. Mr. Ring has proposed to build a 20-foot dam in the southeast quarter of Section 22 and then by a short canal ninety-five rods long (in earth) cut off this long bend and deliver the water to the turbines below the bend under a head of forty-two feet. The outlet of such a canal would be in a favorable place for the power house because of its protection from ice and floods.

Weston Rapids. These rapids, including a fall of twenty feet, are located in Section 2, Township 24 north, Range 2 west, about two miles from Neillsville, a city of 2,200 inhabitants. Nineteen feet of fall are concentrated in a distance of 4,000 feet. Both banks are high enough at the head of the rapids to enable a dam to be built with a head of about eighteen feet. This would back the water up to a point four and a half miles above.

The right or west bank is high enough to allow of a canal at this level to a point nearly opposite the foot of Weston Rapids. While expensive, this canal would develop a head of about thirty-five feet. Even with a head of twenty-five feet the pondage is estimated at 225 acres.

At the present time the owners, the Neillsville Light and Power Company, are trying to sell their rights to the city. The occasionally remarkably low water flow of this river makes necessary the installation of an auxiliary steam plant which generally reduces the value of the stream as a water producer. This extremely low flow may be due to the regulation of the flow by the dams at Greenwood and Hemlock.

Rapids in Section 16, Township 25 north, Range 2 west. These rapids include a fall of fourteen feet in a distance of about 3,000 feet, and all in the northeast quarter of above Section 16. The banks would here allow a dam with a head of approximately twenty feet.

Rapids in Section 4, Township 25 north, Range 2 west. About 1,000 feet north of the south line of Section 4 a 15-foot dam could be secured at reasonable cost.

Rapids in Section 21, Township 26 north, Range 2 west. About a quarter of a mile from the south line of Section 21 the banks are suitable for a dam with a head of twenty feet. This would develop all the fall up to Greenwood.

Greenwood Dam. Under a charter granted by Chapter 470, Laws of 1895, the city of Greenwood has constructed a concrete dam near the north line of Section 34, Township 27 north, range 2 west. This dam develops a head of twelve feet and the power is used to light the city. Between the backwater of this dam and the foot of the next dam above is a fall of about ten feet.

Hemlock Dam. This dam is located in Section 16, Township 27 north, Range 2 west. It was originally built for logging purposes and has been repaired and modified several times. At the present time the dam develops a head of 18.5 feet. Four turbines rated at 175 horsepower are installed and used to run a grist and saw mill. The power is owned by Theodore

Withee. This dam backs the water for a distance of two and a quarter miles and is the last dam on the river used for power.

In the ten miles between the back water of Hemlock dam and the Wisconsin Central bridge near Withee, the river has a total fall of only thirty-eight feet. The banks for the greater part are low and in many places swampy, giving no opportunities for the development of power.

Because of the unusually steep gradient in the branches of Black River, a water power of from ten to twenty feet can be located at frequent intervals in those streams. Several of the many mills in such locations report an available head of from thirty-five to forty feet. In nearly every case timber and rock are found at or near the dam sites.

The Lynn Mutual Fire Insurance Co. For forty years the Lynn Mutual Fire Insurance Company has been one of the most successful co-operated institutions conducted by farmers in the country. According to its last report, there were over 5,000 policies in force, carrying insurance for over twelve million dollars, and the company is steadily growing. It has an enviable record of fair and just treatment of all policy holders, conservative, careful and economical management and sound business principles, which has made it known throughout the country as a most successful organization.

It was organized in 1878, Thomas Reed being the first president and Charles Sternitzky the first secretary. The first twenty-five policies were issued to David Hillert, Mapleworks; Henry Neinas, Fremont; W. Behling, Nasonville; Wilhelm Lachman, Lynn; C. Sternitzky, Lynn; F. Pofahl, Lynn; John Hoover, Lynn; Alonzo Brooks, Lynn; Ernst Barth, Nasonville; Johann Garbisch, Mapleworks; James Sternitzky, Lynn; John Jackisch, Lynn; August Yankee, Lynn; George Kleinschmidt, Lynn; G. Wischulke, Lynn; Fred W. Davis, Mapleworks; Hiram J. Seager, Neillsville; Ernest Sternitzky, Lynn; Louis Paul, Lynn; Henry Sternitzky, Lynn; George Ure, Lynn; Thomas Hoover, Mapleworks; J. W. Johnson, Mapleworks; School district No. 1, Lynn, and Thomas Reed, Neillsville. In 1900 Henry Sternitzky was chosen secretary in place of his brother who died, and six years later George Ure was elected to that position and has held it since. A charge of twenty-five cents per hundred dollars of insurance for five years is made when policy is issued and assessments made each year to cover the losses incurred, and for the past twelve years the loss rate has averaged two mills on the dollar, making the cost of insurance about one-half of the cost of policies in the old line companies. Five thousand dollars was the biggest loss paid by the company in its history, although it paid losses of more than \$10,000 due to one storm which swept the county, about twenty policy holders suffering damage to live stock and buildings. The company operates in Clark County and in Lincoln and Rock Townships in Wood County. It has adjusted some 6,000 losses and has had only one law suit. The present officers are: President, William Vollrath; vice president, P. N. Christensen; secretary, George A. Ure; treasurer, J. P. Kintzele; directors, P. N. Christensen, J. P. Kintzele, Will Kurth, William Vollrath, George A. Ure, Morris Weaver, F. C. Luchterhand, C. W. Dewey and A. M. Steinwand. During the year 1917 the company paid 117 losses, amounting to \$20,078.34. At the end of that year there were in force 5,461 policies, aggregating

\$12,650,161. Insurance is issued on detached dwellings, all farm property, country churches, school houses, stores, town halls, creameries and cheese factories and their contents, except merchandise in stores. The secretary is under \$5,000 bond and the treasurer \$15,000.

The Lynn Mutual Tornado, Cyclone or Hurricane Insurance Company was organized by the directors of the Lynn Mutual Fire Insurance Company on March 2, 1905, and started business on June 1 following. On the third of June there was a big storm up near Withee which damaged the property of seven of the new policy holders and losses aggregating \$484.50 were promptly paid. Since that time, however, there have been no assessments levied until 1914, losses aggregating \$1,527 being paid in the year 1912. In 1907 there was quite a cyclone went twisting through the county and did a lot of damage, but by singular good fortune to the company, not one of its policy holders suffered any damage. In 1914, however, there was a storm which caused 103 losses in one day, aggregating \$7,962.42. This caused an assessment of three mills for that year. The officers are: President, Henry Sternitzky; secretary, George A. Ure; treasurer, F. Sternitzky; directors, William Vollrath, P. N. Christensen, John Ure, A. F. Dankemeyer and Will Kurth. The salaries paid are twenty-five cents per policy for the president, fifty cents per policy for the secretary, three per cent of premiums received for the treasurer, and two dollars a day and expenses for the directors. The company is authorized to operate throughout the state of Wisconsin, and is actually operating in Clark, Eau Claire, Wood, Marathon and Portage Counties and is gradually extending its field.

County Sponsor Murdered.—On Feb. 26, 1856, the first murder to take place in the village of Neillsville happened. It seems that, some time in the year 1854, Moses Clark and William Paulley became involved in a quarrel at Black River Falls, in which the latter was brutally treated. On the date above mentioned, Clark met B. F. French in the store of Clinton & Quaile, and a demand was made on him for a receipt for moneys advanced by French. Some argument followed, and during its progress Paulley interpolated an opinion of Clark, which was far from complimentary, adding that he owed him money, and when asked for it, Clark beat him like a dog.

"Yes, and I'll do it again," replied Clark.

"You will, will you?" shouted Paulley. Upon which Clark advanced towards him. He had nearly reached his victim when Paulley drew a revolver and fired two shots into Clark's body, from the effects of which he never recovered. He was taken to Plattville, in Grant County, where he lodged at the residence of Gideon Hawley, lingering till June 30 following, when he died.

Paulley was indicted for manslaughter, tried, convicted and sentenced. After serving out his term at Waupun, he removed to Black Falls, where he died.

CHAPTER XX

THE CIRCUIT COURT

When the Indian title to this region was relinquished in 1837, the area that is now Clark County was under the jurisdiction of the Territory of Wisconsin, whose judicial power was vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts and Justices of the Peace. Clark County remained under the judicial jurisdiction of Crawford County throughout the territorial days, and during the early years of statehood.

By the state constitution which went into effect in 1848, Crawford County, of which the settled portions of Clark County were a part, were made a part of the Fifth Circuit. Hon. Mortimer M. Jackson went on the bench, Aug. 28, 1848. When the Sixth Circuit was created in 1850, the settled portions of what is now Clark County fell under its jurisdiction. Hon. Hiram Knowlton went on the bench Aug. 6, 1850.

By act of the legislature approved Feb. 17, 1854, to take effect Jan. 1, 1855, the Sixth Circuit was divided, leaving in its jurisdiction the counties of Crawford, Bad Axe, La Crosse, Monroe, Jackson, Clark, Trempealeau and Buffalo. Clark County was attached to Jackson County for judicial purposes, and court was to be held in Jackson County on the fourth Monday of March and the fifth Monday of October.

Clark County was fully organized for judicial purposes by an act of the legislature approved March 31, 1856. That act provided:

"Section 1. From and after the first day of January next the County of Clark shall be fully organized for judicial purposes, and shall enjoy all the rights and privileges appertaining to other counties so organized in this state.

"Sec. 2. Said County of Clark shall be and hereby is constituted a part of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, and two terms of the said court shall be holden annually, in said County of Clark, at the county seat thereof, to-wit: on the fourth Monday of June and fourth Monday of December, in each year.

"Sec. 3. All writs shall issue and be made returnable as required by law, in other counties in this state, and all laws now in force applicable to the summoning and empanelling of jurors shall be applicable to and be in force, in said County of Clark.

"Sec. 4. The qualified electors of said county, at the general election to be held in said county, in November next, shall elect a register of deeds, clerk of the board of supervisors, a county surveyor, a county treasurer, a sheriff, district attorney, clerk of the court and coroner, who shall qualify as required by law, and enter upon the duties of their several offices, on the first day of January next, and hold the same as now provided by law.

"Sec. 5. The qualified electors of said county, shall, on the first Monday of September next, elect some suitable person as county judge,

who shall qualify as now provided by law, and enter upon the duties of his office on the first day of January next, and [hold] the said office for the term of two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. At such election the votes given for such officers shall be returned and canvassed in the same manner as votes are returned and canvassed at a general election in the organized counties in this state."

Clark County remained under the jurisdiction of the Sixth Circuit until Jan. 1, 1892, when it became a part of the newly created Seventeenth Circuit. The circuit now consists of Clark, Jackson and Juneau counties, and for some time past, the judge of the circuit has also sat as judge in Sauk County, though that county is not officially a part of the circuit.

The first term of court in Clark County was opened at the courthouse at Neillsville, Sept. 6, 1858, with Hon. George Gale, of Galesville, on the bench; B. F. French, district attorney; S. C. Boardman, clerk, and Adna S. Morgan, sheriff. Upon motion of William T. Price, George Y. Freeman, of Galesville, was admitted to the bar. September 7 the court convened, but was immediately adjourned. On motion of G. W. King, B. F. Chase was admitted to the bar, and on motion of C. C. Pope, Samuel N. Dickinson and B. F. French were admitted. The case of Daniel Farrand against Hugh Wedge, appealed from a justice, was, on motion of W. T. Price, attorney for the plaintiff, dismissed for lack of jurisdiction. George Frantz, of Prussia, and John Hoffer, of Hanover, were admitted to citizenship.

The second term opened Sept. 7, 1859, Judge Gale on the bench. Two divorces were referred to a commissioner and granted. Several cases were continued; in one the venue was changed to Jackson County, and in one case judgment having been previously entered by default, a stay of execution was granted. The case of Samuel F. Weston against the Board of Supervisors of Clark County was continued, and was not finally settled until Sept. 4, 1860, when it was dismissed without costs.

The third term was held May 23, 1860, Judge Gale on the bench. The first jury in the county sat at this term, but found no indictments. Several civil cases were continued or dismissed. In the case of William C. Tompkins against Clark County, appeal from the board of supervisors, a motion by the defendant to dismiss was overruled and \$5 costs assessed, but the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant. This was the first District Court jury trial in the county. In the case of Chauncey Blakeslee against Clark County, appeal from the board of supervisors, the appeal was dismissed on motion of the defendant, and \$5 assessed for costs of the motion. At this session, in the case of James M. Garrett against William Flynn, in regard to the payment of a note and the foreclosure of a mortgage, the court signed the first decree that is entered in the records. S. Briggs was admitted to the bar on motion of James J. Lyndes. Charles Hetchel, of Great Britain, and Frederick Yankee, of Prussia, were naturalized.

The fourth term was held Sept. 4, 1860, with Judge Gale on the bench. A few civil matters were considered and naturalization papers were granted to Gottlieb Garber, of Prussia; George Hill, of Great Britain; Carl Schlinsock, of Prussia, and Conrad Dell, of Hesse.

The fifth term was called May 21, 1861, Judge Gale on the bench,

and Gustavus Stearns as clerk. A number of civil matters were considered. The grand jury for the first term in the history of the county bringing in an indictment, the accused being George Pettengill, who had killed an Indian, S. N. Dickinson, appointed by the court to defend Pettengill, moved to quash the indictment, but the motion was overruled. Pettengill was remanded to the La Crosse County jail and his bonds set at \$2,000. J. M. Hackett, Henry Huntzicker and David Smith were held as witnesses under bonds of \$100. S. N. Dickinson and James O'Neill were appointed court commissioners. Carl Rich, John Hehn and Martin Redke, of Prussia, and James Burke, of Great Britain, were naturalized.

A special term was held Sept. 3, 1861, with Judge Gale on the bench. Pettengill was tried by a jury, Messrs. French and Losey appearing for the state, and Dickinson and Montgomery for the prisoner. A verdict of "not guilty" was rendered. A change of venue to Eau Claire County was taken in the case of the Clark County supervisors against Chauncey Blakeslee. Several cases were considered and Carl Wagoner and Anthony Scheisel, of Prussia, were naturalized.

Thus, in the first six terms of court in Clark County, the wheels of justice were set in full motion.

In 1861, Isaac E. Messmore contested Judge Gale's seat. Judge Gale had been elected for the six years beginning Jan. 1, 1857, as judge of the Sixth District, then embracing Crawford, Bad Ax, La Crosse, Monroe, Jackson, Clark, Buffalo and Trempealeau counties. But by an act of the legislature (approved March 30, 1861) the counties of Crawford, Bad Ax, La Crosse, Monroe and Jackson were constituted the Sixth District, and the counties of Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin, Dunn, Dallas, Chippewa, Clark and Eau Claire were constituted the Eleventh District. Judge Gale was by this act made judge of the Eleventh District. The Governor, on April 10, 1861, appointed Isaac E. Messmore judge of the Sixth District. The matter went to the Supreme Court (14 Wis. 164) and it was determined that the legislature had no authority to assign Gale to the Eleventh District, and that the Governor had no power to appoint Messmore to the Sixth. Judge Gale, therefore, remained the judge of the counties which constituted his district at the time of his election. In 1862 the legislature placed Crawford, La Crosse, Monroe, Jackson, Clark, Buffalo, Trempealeau, Richland and Vernon in the Sixth District.

Judge Gale held his last term of court in Clark County, beginning May 3, 1863. Hon. Edwin Flint held his first term of court in this county, beginning Sept. 8, 1863, and his closing term, beginning Sept. 7, 1868. Hon. Romanzo Bunn held his first term in this county, beginning March 2, 1869, his closing term in this county being that of October, 1877. Hon. A. W. Newman held his first term of court in this county in April, 1878, and his closing term in December, 1891. Hon. William F. Bailey, the first judge of the newly created Seventeenth Circuit, held his first term of court in Clark County in March, 1892, and his last in October, 1897. Hon. James O'Neill, the present judge, held his first term in April, 1898.

Forty-one attorneys have been members of the Clark County Bar. They are as follows: B. F. Chase, B. F. French, George W. King, S. N.

Dickinson, Robert F. Sturdevant, Joseph S. Carr, James Mair, Robert J. MacBride, John Rufus Sturdevant, James O'Neill, Merritt C. Ring, H. W. Sheldon, Willis Hand, Richard F. Kountz, Edward J. Campbell, Richard B. Salter, George B. Parkhill, Henry E. Andrews, Joseph Morley, Joseph Roy, L. M. Sturdevant, Spencer M. Marsh, L. A. Doolittle, John O. Carbys, George A. Grundy, George R. Rossman, A. K. Stauning, Frank F. Tucker, Charles W. Gilman, Frank D. Eyerly, Homer C. Clark, Ernest Andrew O'Neill, Oscar W. Schoengarth, Emery J. Crosby, Walter J. Rush, Fred M. Jackson, Frank Jackson, A. J. Dillett, J. G. Monaghan, Ole J. Eggum, Anson Green and V. W. Nehs.

CHAPTER XXI

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In the earliest days of Clark County settlement there was little need for public schools. The early population consisted largely of men, few women and children lived here until after 1855. The settlements were isolated, consisting of a few houses here and there near a mill, and of temporary lumber camps. Neillsville was permanently settled in 1845, but it was not until some ten years later that schools were established. In the early fifties Mrs. James O'Neill supervised the studies of a few youths in the neighborhood. James O'Neill, in 1854, was made superintendent of schools of Pine Valley, then embracing the whole county, and a school tax of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mills was voted.

In the next twenty years schools of a primitive sort were established in the various neighborhoods, at the rate of about two a year. The first school report appearing in the county records was rendered by R. J. Sawyer, superintendent, Nov. 13, 1874. On Aug. 1, 1873, there were 1,718 scholars in the county between the ages of 4 and 20 years, thirty-eight schoolhouses valued at \$12,210, having maps and apparatus valued at \$1,254, and capable of accommodating 1,481 scholars. Six of the school sites contained an acre or more, and ten of the sites were enclosed. School expenses for the year had been \$14,309.25. Aug. 1, 1874, there were 2,000 scholars between the ages of 4 and 20 years, fifty-one schoolhouses, valued at \$31,500.37, capable of accommodating 2,798 scholars. Nineteen sites contained an acre or more of ground, and fifteen sites were well enclosed. The expenses were \$26,010.52. During the year the superintendent made seventy-nine calls on forty-four different schools, traveling some 1,400 miles. In April, 1874, an institute was held, lasting five days, with about fifty teachers in attendance. Eight public and twenty-eight special examinations had been held. There had been granted one second-grade certificate, forty-seven third-grade and thirty-three limited third-grade, or permits. Some of the latter had been given in small districts, where requests had been made for particular persons.

Writing some fifteen years later, George E. Crothers, then county superintendent, said: "In 1879 there were sixty-three school districts; in 1889 there were 106; in 1879 there were 3,204 children of school age; in 1889 there were 6,396, and the census of 1890 will doubtless show a much larger number. Ten years ago we had but two graded schools, now we have eight. All of this increase has come by quiet, steady growth in farming communities and substantial towns, and not from the transient of mushroom cities. There are three well equipped free high schools, besides one at Unity, one-half of whose territory is in this county, although the school building is just over the line. From the three first mentioned,

at Neillsville, Humbird and Colby, twelve pupils graduated in 1889, and fourteen this year.

"The city schools of Neillsville are worthy of special mention, as they rank among the best schools in the state, not excepting the largest cities. There are nine departments, employing eleven teachers, including the high school principal and his assistants. They occupy two fine brick buildings, containing the best provisions for heating and ventilation, and are well supplied with apparatus and libraries. Graduates from the high school may pass into the State University without examination.

"The village schools of Humbird contain three departments and three outlying schoolhouses near the village, all included in the high school district. The people of Humbird are strongly interested in schools, and spare no pains to further educational interests in their midst.

"Thorp has a fine graded school of four departments. Without doubt a free high school will be established during the coming year, as the preliminary steps have already been taken. The grading in the several departments is perfect, and the condition of the school reflects high credit upon the principal, teachers and board of education.

"Dorchester has three departments, occupying two neat frame buildings. The school has always received a liberal support from people of Dorchester and vicinity, and its force cannot fail to be felt in that vicinity or the community at large.

"A fine school building has recently been built in Colby, and the school, as well as the building, is a credit to the village and vicinity. Many of the young people who have come from the high school at Colby are among our best teachers, and show well the character of the school and the work of the principal, who has been at its head since it was established.

"Greenwood will have three departments the coming year, and the indications are that the four rooms of their beautiful school building will soon be occupied, and, no doubt, in the near future a free high school will be organized.

"Loyal and Mapleworks have each two well filled departments, and should the present conditions for the growth of these towns continue, other departments must soon be established.

"Abbotsford, Curtiss, Lynn and several country districts, are already preparing to form graded schools."

In the nearly thirty years that have passed since then a wonderful change has taken place. During that time the county has changed from a lumbering country to a dairy region, and this transition has been strongly reflected in domestic life, and consequently in the schools.

The report of the superintendent for 1917 is of much interest. There were nine high schools, twelve state graded schools, and 138 rural schools. The schools of the county provided accommodations for 9,443 pupils, 3,194 in the high and graded schools, 943 in the state graded schools, and 5,306 in the rural schools. There were 12,014 children in the county between the ages of 4 and 20 years. Of these 4,048 boys and 3,984 girls, a total of 8,032, were enrolled in the public schools. In the rural schools there were 4,526 children, in the state graded schools there were 1,003 children,

in the grade below the high schools there were 1,825, while in the high schools there were 684. In addition to this three boys and three girls over 20 were enrolled in the high school.

The attendance figures are interesting, as showing the degree of interest the parents take in sending their children to school regularly. Of the 12,014 children of school age in the county, 2,359 attended school 160 or more days. These were divided as follows: Rural, 498; state graded, 393; below high school grades, 1,078; high school, 390. There were 3,339 who attended 120 to 159 days, divided as follows: Rural, 2,414; state graded, 394; grades below high school, 350; high school, 181. There were 1,586 who attended 119 or less days, divided as follows: Rural, 1,207; state graded, 133; graded below high school, 157; high school, 89. There were 3,924 children from 7 to 14 who attended 120 days or more in towns and villages, and 160 days in cities, divided as follows: Rural, 3,560; state graded, 129; grades below high school, 150; high school, 85. There were 224 children in the county who attended every day of the school session, 92 in the high school, 19 in the state graded school, and 113 in the rural school.

The state of culture of the teachers is shown by the fact that thirty-four held training school certificates, 117 state certificates, seventeen first grade certificates and sixteen third grade certificates.

School officers visited the rural schools 344 times, the state graded schools eighty times, and the high and graded schools 110 times. The patrons visited the rural schools, 1,729 times, the state graded schools 142 times, and the high and graded schools, 1,665 times. No less than 893 children had to go more than two miles to school, ninety-three to attend high school, 125 to attend state graded schools and 675 to attend rural schools.

The size of the rural schools is shown by the fact that three enrolled from six to ten children, twelve from eleven to fifteen children, three from sixteen to twenty children, twelve from twenty-one to twenty-five children, twenty-three from twenty-six to thirty children, twenty-two from thirty-one to thirty-five children, ten from thirty-six to forty children, eight from forty-one to forty-five children, four from forty-six to fifty children, six from fifty-one to fifty-five children, four from fifty-six to sixty children, three from sixty-one to sixty-four children and one sixty-five and over.

School grounds have received considerable attention in the county. There are 106 rural schools, five state graded schools, and seven high and graded schools with an acre of land, eleven rural schools, six state graded schools and eleven high and graded schools that have more than an acre, and eighteen rural schools and one state graded school that have less than an acre. One school has no flag, and in fifteen the flag has not been displayed according to law. There are 35,756 volumes in the school libraries, exclusive of public documents and text books. These books were purchased at a cost of \$21,405.51.

There are eight rural schools and three high and graded schools that

maintain boys' and girls' agricultural clubs. Five rural, two state graded schools and three high schools held school fairs. Special gatherings have been held in all. Warm lunches are served in twenty rural schools, three state graded schools and two high schools. Playground apparatus is provided by seven rural schools and two state graded schools.

Sixteen teachers' meetings were held with an attendance of 250. One teachers' institute was held with an attendance of 245.

There are now nine high schools in Clark County, located at Neillsville, Humbird, Greenwood, Loyal, Colby, Abbottsford, Owen, Withee and Thorp.

The Neillsville public school system was inaugurated about 1856, with John S. Dore as the first teacher. The high school department, the first in the county, was established in 1878. There are now three buildings. The new high school building houses the general high school departments, the Commercial Course, the Teachers' Training Course, and the Short Course, the latter of which has been of especial benefit to the county, providing with the expenditure of but little time, general educational and cultural training for the country children who have not finished the grades. The old high school building houses the grades and the Manual Training and Domestic Science departments. An Agricultural Course is soon to be established. The ward school in the First Ward, north of O'Neill Creek, provides instruction in the first six grades.

The Humbird High School is a new building, and provides instruction in the grades and in the usual high school studies. The high school at Greenwood is a new building, and provides instruction in Manual Training, Domestic Science and Agriculture, in addition to the usual high school and graded studies. The high school at Loyal specializes in the teaching of Agriculture. Excellent work is also done in Manual Training, and the usual high school and graded studies are covered. Colby has a slightly high school building and a commodious graded school building, both new. Abbottsford has a good high school building, and gives commercial instruction in addition to the usual high school and grade studies. This school is widely known for its kindergarten and the excellent results accomplished in that department. Owen is in a period of transition. Plans are under way for the erection of a new building, but as yet the property valuation in the district is not sufficient for the borrowing of the amount of money desired. In the meantime the regular courses in the grades and high school are covered in the old school, the Finnish Church and a cottage. Withee has a newly repaired building, and gives instruction in the graded and high school studies. The Thorp high school covers the usual graded and high school studies, and gives special courses in Manual Training and Domestic Science.

In addition to the high schools there are several state graded schools in the county. Dorchester has a new building and covers, in addition to the grades, three years of high school work. Granton has two buildings, and in addition to the grades and three years of high school work, gives instruction in Manual Training. Curtiss (Joint No. 4, Hoard-Mayville) has a good building, and gives instruction in the eight grades. The other state graded schools are as follows: Frenchtown, No. 3, Hixon, two miles west of

Withee; Longwood, No. 1, Longwood, between Greenwood and Withee; Reseburg, No. 2, Reseburg, four miles south of Thorp; Eidsvold, No. 2, Thorp, four miles west of Thorp; Joint No. 1, Withee-Hixon, nine miles east of Thorp; Joint No. 1, Withee-Reseburg, four miles east of Thorp; Joint No. 2, Withee-Reseburg, at Polish Church, two miles east of Thorp (gives one hour of Polish instruction each school day); No. 2, Withee, four miles northeast of Thorp; No. 4, York, four miles north of Granton; Williard, No. 5, Hendren. This has just been accepted and appears in the report of 1917 as a rural school. In addition to the graded schools there is a two-room school four miles north of Thorp.

There are a number of excellent Catholic and German Lutheran parochial schools in various parts of the county, and several summer schools are conducted in Danish, Finnish and German.

Nearly all the rural schools are community centers, with mothers' clubs, boys' and girls' agricultural clubs, and frequent patriotic meetings. Teachers' institutes are conducted at Neillsville and Owen, and smaller teachers' meetings in the various communities. Rural commencement exercises are conducted at Thorp, Withee, Colby, Neillsville and Greenwood or Loyal. This summer a large central agricultural exhibition and scholastic meet is planned.

The superintendent of schools is Elizabeth Kennedy. The supervising teachers are Maud Alger, of Neillsville, and Edna West, of Thorp. The County Committee on Public Schools consists of: President, George E. Crothers, Neillsville; secretary (ex-officio), Clarice Dodte, Neillsville; John Huntzicker, Greenwood; E. T. Hale, Humbird.

CHAPTER XXII

MILITARY RECORD

When President Lincoln, in 1861, called upon the loyal North for volunteers to aid the government of the United States in suppressing the rebellion in the Southern States, the County of Clark responded nobly. It then had within its borders about 120 families and a population, all told, of approximately 800. There are no records attainable relative to any enlistments for three months' service, if there were any, but the county furnished to one company of the 14th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry about thirty men. They were all enlisted and enrolled in Co. I of that regiment for three years, and when they left the state to take the field the company was in command of Capt. Calvin R. Johnson, of Black River Falls, an able lawyer and a good soldier.

The Fourteenth Regiment, it is said, was one of the best that Wisconsin put in the field. It left the state early in March, 1862, and in less than thirty days was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, where it lost nearly 100 men in killed, wounded and missing. In October of the same year the regiment lost ninety-five men killed, wounded and missing at the battle of Corinth.

The members of this regiment were with Grant at Vicksburg, in 1863, and in a charge before that city in May of that year they sustained the loss of 107 men. On the surrender of Vicksburg the regiment was given the post of honor and led the advance of the troops on their entry into the surrendered city. The members of the Fourteenth also saw service on the Red River expedition and a portion of it was with General Sherman in his Atlanta campaign. Early in 1865 they were sent to New Orleans, and shortly after were engaged with the enemy at Spanish Fort until its surrender, and were in various skirmishes along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. They were not mustered out until Oct. 9, 1865, about six months after the surrender of Lee to Grant at Appomatox Court House. General Sherman, in his memoirs, referring to regiments from Wisconsin, states that her regiments were kept filled with recruits, whereas other states generally filled their quota by new regiments, and the result was that he estimated a Wisconsin regiment equal to an ordinary brigade. The following is a list of the members of Company I, Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, who resided in Clark County at the time of their enlistment:

Ayers, Charles Bacon, Charles F. Bone, Chauncey Blakeslee, Wilson S. Covill, Hy G. Chamberlain, Benjamin Darling, Charles W. Foote, James W. Ferguson, Benjamin Folsom, Alexander Green, Edward Houghton, Joseph Ives, John F. King, George R. King, Louis Lynch, Edward H. Markey, Andrew J. Manley, William Neverman, John O'Neill, Nelson Osgood, Henry Ross, Robert F. Sturdevant, John R. Sturdevant, Washington

Short, ——— Schlinsog, Cyrus O. Sturgeon, Thomas Vine, Ferdinand C. Wage and Thomas Whitmore.

Charles G. Bacon was wounded at the battle of Shiloh and died as the result of his wounds. He was a son of Orson Bacon, one of the early settlers in the town of Pine Valley. The entire farm of the elder Bacon is now comprised within the boundaries of the city of Neillsville, and is quite extensively built up with handsome residences. The Grand Army Post at Neillsville is named in honor and memory of young Bacon. The following is a list of the Clark County members of Company I, who were either killed, died of wounds, or lost their lives by disease in the South in their line of duty:

Charles G. Bacon, John O'Neill, Henry Ross, Washington Short, Thomas Whitmore, Louis Lynch, ——— Ayers, ——— Schlinsog.

Louis Lynch was a son of James Lynch, who was early located at Neillsville, and lived upon the block where the Congregational Church is now situated. John O'Neill was a son of James O'Neill, the founder of Neillsville. Washington Short's family is still prominent in the county. Henry Ross was a brother of Robert Ross, the lumberman, who, for years, resided at what is known as Ross' Eddy, about a mile from Neillsville. Young Schlinsog was a son of Carl Schlinsog, and a brother of William Schlinsog, a prominent farmer citizen of the town of Grant.

Of these men in 1909, Robert J. MacBride wrote: "Since the close of the war many members have died, and at the present time there remain living only ten of the original number. Those now living are: James Ferguson, who resides in the state of Washington, and who is engaged in the hardware business at Wenatchee. George R. King, whose home is at Humbird in this county, is a son of George W. King, a prominent man in early days, who held the offices of member of assembly, district attorney, sheriff and clerk of county board of supervisors of the county. Thomas R. Vine is one of the survivors and his home is in the town of Warner, his postoffice address being Greenwood. Joseph Ives is at present living at the Soldiers' Home in the state of Oregon, near the city of Portland. John R. Sturdevant is living in the city of Neillsville. He is known more familiarly as Rufe Sturdevant. Since the war he has held the offices of district attorney and county judge, and at present is one of the court commissioners of the Circuit Court for Clark County. Edward Houghton is now a resident of Tacoma, Wash. He was the county treasurer of Clark County for two years. In the war times his home was at Houghtonberg in the southwestern part of the county, now in the town of Mentor. The hamlet took its name from the family, of which he was a member. Robert S. Sturdevant, whose home is at Olympia in the state of Washington, was, after the war, register of deeds, and also district attorney of Clark County. After becoming a resident of Washington he has held in that state the offices of state's attorney and served a term as district judge, a court corresponding to our Circuit Court in Wisconsin. Both the Sturdevants, Robert F. and J. R., are sons of James W. Sturdevant, one of the old settlers, who was a resident here at the time of the organization of the county. Wilson S. Covill is engaged in the hotel business at Olympia, Wash. He married at

Neillsville Isabella J. O'Neill, the eldest daughter of James O'Neill, our first settler. She was the first white child born in Clark County. Mr. Covill held the office of sheriff of Clark County during the years 1869 and 1870. Among those who died after returning from the war, and who had held official position in Clark County, were William T. Hutchinson and Edward H. Markey. Mr. Hutchinson died at Neillsville, Oct. 4, 1876, in the thirty-ninth year of his age. He held the office of county treasurer at the time of his death, and had held the office of register of deeds for several years. For some years he was in partnership with Judge Dewhurst in the real estate business, under the firm name of Dewhurst & Hutchinson. Edward H. Markey died at Neillsville Sept. 15, 1894, and for some years was clerk of the Circuit Court. Mr. Markey, in the early days, drove stage and carried the mail twice a week from Black River Falls to Neillsville and Weston Rapids. While he was not a county official, Andrew J. Manley, in 1866, was a candidate for county treasurer, but was defeated at the polls by E. H. McIntosh. Mr. Manley died a number of years ago in Minnesota. Charles F. Bone, who died a few years ago at Rice Lake, in Barron County, was a step-son of Samuel Ferguson, one of the very earliest of the settlers. He was a printer by trade and set type on the Clark County Advocate, Clark County Republican, and Clark County Journal. As a boy he was slim in stature, but was always jolly and good natured. He left Neillsville and removed to Barron County, where he established the Rice Lake Chronotype, and continued in the newspaper business until the time of his death. In his later years he became excessively stout and was a fair rival in that respect with his brother editor, the late Col. George C. Ginty, of Chippewa Falls. Mr. Bone's son still publishes a newspaper at Rice Lake. It is interesting to state that the whole membership of Company I was made up substantially of residents of Clark and Jackson counties. It was a Black River company, and a number of surviving members now reside in Jackson County.

"On Oct. 9, 1866, the Clark County survivors held their first reunion at the Hubbard House, at Neillsville, it being the first anniversary of their musterout from the United States service. The Hubbard House was situated on the same site as the present Merchant's Hotel. The landlord was L. K. Hubbard, better known as 'Kale' Hubbard. At this first reunion W. T. Hutchinson delivered an address; there was supper, music and dancing and a general good time. These reunions of the surviving members were kept up for two or three years, after which a reunion of the old soldiers, irrespective of what company or regiment they were attached to, or what state they came from, was for many years held on the ninth day of October at Neillsville. Some of them were elaborate affairs. A parade would be held, consisting of the local military company and the old soldiers, speeches were made, and in general it was a red letter day in the calendar. Many now living will recall these parades, with Major George W. Hubbel, Capt. George Austin and Capt. Tom La Flesh mounted on their prancing steeds and riding at the head of the column. Two of those named have had 'taps' sounded for them. Major Hubbel and Captain La Flesh both died a few years ago, the former in Wisconsin, the latter in California. Captain

Austin is still with us, erect as a flagstaff, and hale and hearty, although he years ago passed the three-score and ten years allotted to us by the psalmist.

"On one occasion 'Old Abe,' the famous war eagle of the Eighth Wisconsin, was brought to Neillsville to take part in the reunion. He was considered somewhat of a precious bird, for he had Asst. Q. M. General McDonald and Capt. J. W. Tolford, both of Madison, as the escort for him, and for his care and perch. The distinction of carrying 'Old Abe' seated on his perch was eagerly sought by many of the boys, the honor being awarded to the late John F. King, who was provided with a special guard. At another reunion the boys borrowed from the state authorities at Madison a cannon that was captured by the Fourteenth Regiment at the battle of Shiloh. It was part of a rebel battery, and this particular piece was spiked by Lieut. George Staley of Co. D. The state has had possession of it since the close of the war, and it is at present in the capitol park at Madison. On this occasion a sham battle was fought about a quarter of a mile southeast from the Neillsville high school. Louis Sontag and James Delane were in charge of the piece. By some carelessness on the part of one or both of them a premature discharge took place and Delane lost one of his arms."

May 1, 1875, the Clark County Zouaves, a military organization, was incorporated in Neillsville, with J. W. Tolford as captain, and thirty privates. In February, 1878, the company was reorganized, the name changed to the Sherman Guards, and as such became part of the Third Battalion, Wisconsin State Militia.

The Sherman Guards gradually developed into Co. A, of the Third Wisconsin National Guard. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War the company went into service. The Third Regiment was practically a northern or northwestern Wisconsin regiment. Its commanding officer was Col. Martin M. Moore, of La Crosse, and its lieutenant colonel was B. F. Parker. Capt. Henry Klopff, of Neillsville, was adjutant of the regiment, but he resigned while in camp at Chickamauga, and did not see any service with the regiment when they were in the West Indies.

The company was not wholly a Neillsville company, although largely so. Numerous members of it came from other parts of Clark County. However, it was distinctly a Clark County company of soldiers, and in their limited service they did credit to the nation, to the state and to the county from whence they came.

The proclamation of the President of the United States, asking for volunteers, was published on April 23, 1898. Within two weeks Company A was at its rendezvous at Camp Harvey, near Milwaukee, Wis., and on May 11, 1898, was mustered into the service of the United States by Capt. W. L. Buck, of the Thirteenth United States Regular Infantry.

The following list of officers and men is taken from the muster-in roll of the adjutant-general of the United States at the War Department, Washington, D. C.: Captain, John W. Hommel; first lieutenant, William J. Brewster; second lieutenant, Ole A. Jackson; first sergeant, Frank Burnett; quartermaster sergeant, Charles E. Lee; sergeants, Daniel W. Gates, Walter R. Calway, Julius Neverman; corporals, Elmer Glass, Allen Wildish,

Emil Ketel, Lee I. Redmond, Albert J. Beardsley and Henry Frantz; musicians, William Campbell and Harry F. Darling; hospital steward, George W. Ascott; artificer, Charles A. Youmans; wagoner, Henry Ross; privates, John Anderson, W. H. Adkins, Guy Allen, Charles M. Burnett, Lester Beaulieu, Edward Barton, William A. Bone, William A. Campman, Willard A. Cole, Leo Edgebert, Ernest Eggeman, Henry Gustavson, Ellwood Gergen, Bert E. Hart, Carl B. Hanson, Martin Hauge, Dan H. Higgins, Bermey Hicks, E. R. Harrington, J. J. Holub, John A. Heath, Warren Hardison, Arthur Howe, Charles H. Jones, Arnold Knoop, Edward King, Clyde Lloyd, Ray Lapp, Benjamin F. Lewis, Roland Meade, Rob J. MacBride, Jr., Ed McNamara, William Maxwell, Adolf M. Maeder, Amos H. Neely, Ellis Noyes, William Nebel, Thomas Northrup, Peter H. Oleson, Ernest J. Page, Bernard J. Pulsifer, T. F. Ploof, Charles Peterson, George Rude, Caspar Rhiner, Henry F. Rundle, Frank Ruddock, Oscar Rude, Frank E. Stanley, William Southard, William A. Scovill, Alfred Sherman, Thomas C. Stockwell, Frank Shields, Lewis F. Schnell, Otto H. Schwab, Frank Tenant, Hugh W. Whitcomb, George A. Wightman, Mark Welsh, William J. Waterman.

The Third Regiment remained at Chickamauga for several weeks, afterwards was encamped at Charleston, S. C., where, in common with other regiments that were completed there, it underwent the severe practice march, directed by General Ernst, and which, at the time, was severely criticised. After a few weeks at Charleston the Third Regiment sailed for Porto Rico, and was among the first of the regiments to effect a landing at Ponce, on the Spanish island. The Third Regiment was brigaded with the Second Wisconsin and the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, and a month after landing at Ponce the brigade started on a march through the island from Ponce, the objective point being San Juan on the northern coast of the island. The brigade marched from Ponce and arrived at, or near, Albinto Pass, where the Spanish troops were encamped and partially fortified, and where an engagement took place in which two members of the Sparta company of the Third Regiment were killed by a shell from the Spanish artillery. The regiment then proceeded on its march as far as Cayey, where the protocol was signed and peace finally declared. Company A returned to its home station at Neillsville late in the year 1898, having seen a little less than a year's service.

The casualties of the company were as follows: Sergeant Daniel Gates died of typhoid fever at Chickamauga; Ellis Noyes and Frank E. Stanley died in Porto Rico from disease contracted in their line of duty, and Bernard J. Pulsifer died at Neillsville, Wis., shortly after the return of the company from disease contracted in the service. Both Lieutenant Brewster and Lieut. Ole Jackson died some years after the return of the company, but attributable to disease contracted in the service.

In June, 1916, Co. A left Neillsville for service on the Mexican border. At that time the company was constituted as follows:

Capt. A. C. Martin, First Lieut. Allen Wildish, Second Lieut. Leo Jackson, First Sergt. Fred Rossman, Q. M. Sergt. Charles Pool, Sergeants Ed. Zschernitz, Mat. Miller, Joseph Haugen, Ben Brown; Corporals George Glass, John Southard, James Jacques, Austin Peterson, Marion Benedict,

Edward Meade; Musicians Art. Haugen, Robert Dwyer; Art. Joseph Feltzer; Cook Free Carlton, Cook John Bast; Privates Fred Atkins, Colonel Larson, Norman Larson, Ernest Luedtke, William Montgomery, Milton McPherson, Carl Moen, Tim Nelson, Arney Peterson, Orl Page, Ernest Preisig, Carl Rabenstein, M. Rabenstein, George Rupprecht, George Stelloh, Hugh Selves, Elmer Selves, J. Schwitzenburg, Frank Brown, Frank Barton, J. D. Cummings, Albert Dahnert, Bert Dux, Arthur Evans, Algie Fischer, Herman Haugen, Thorniel Haugen, Nelvin Haugen, Otto Haugen, Lyle Heaslett, Henry Hoganson, George Hoffman, Floyd Hanson, Glenn Howard, Henry Hauge, Ole Johnson, William Kelley, L. J. Langraff, Everett Wildish, Tony Zimmer, Ernest J. Vine, James A. Briggs, Charlton Briggs, F. A. Briggs, Earl F. Bemis, Leland Davis, Gregory Williams, Roy A. Hart, Albert Hahn, Herman Krool, Henry Laffe, Seward Laffe, Fred Laffe, Glen Purre, S. G. Schwartz, Raymond Stuve, Chester Williams, Paul King, Adolph Zillar, Rex Beeckler, Paul Feltzer, Chester Lawton, Frank Johnson, Ernest Todd, Perry Thayer, Harry Rose, William Jacobi, Ben Beeckler, Adalbert Gardner, George King, G. C. Allen, Fred Karger, J. F. Henning, Robert Glass, Warner Just, Peter Kagel, William Schroeder, Herbert Lowe, Jack Regis, Herbert Radke.

The company did its duty and returned from service Dec. 21, 1916. In the summer of 1917 it was again called into service, doing guard duty at Two Harbors, Minn., for a while, and then, after being recruited, going to Camp Douglas, Wis., and subsequently to Waco, Texas. There the company was divided and is now in service in France.

The part Clark County is taking in the World War is too recent to be here recorded. An Historical Society has been formed, of which Judge James O'Neill is the president, and Forrest D. Calway the secretary, and this society is gathering all the data for preservation through future years. A record is to be kept of every soldier from Clark County, and aside from this all newspaper files, pamphlets, documents and the like are to be carefully indexed and filed in the archives.

CHAPTER XXIII

RELIGIOUS LIFE

Religion has been a dominant factor in Clark County life since the earliest days. While the floating population working in the woods in the winter and departing in the spring added an element of irreligion, the permanent settlers were people who had been bred in religious homes in the eastern states, or in the old country, and who felt the need of religious institutions as an uplifting influence.

Today all the leading denominations are well represented throughout the county. An effort has been made to secure a complete history of the activities of the various denominations and their several churches, but in many cases there has been a lack of response on the part of those most concerned. This chapter, therefore, while containing only a portion of the churches, nevertheless, tells the story of many typical institutions, and their story is here presented as an example of what all the churches of the county have done.

The fur traders who first came here were of the Catholic faith, from Canada. Next came the Mormons. Among the settlers, however, the first services were held by the circuit riders of the Methodist Episcopal faith. In 1847, Rev. R. R. Wood, a Methodist clergyman, of Black River Falls, preached the first sermon in Neillsville, coming as a guest of James O'Neill, and preached in his house. For ten years succeeding this date, the people of Neillsville had no regular religious services; an occasional itinerant divine would exhort them to flee the wrath to come. Not, however, until 1858, was the village of Neillsville made a regular stopping point for a circuit rider. At this time Rev. James Cady began visiting there once in three weeks. He was succeeded in 1859 by Rev. John Holt, and he by Rev. William Carl, in 1860. So the changes continued, the meetings being held at private houses, and such rooms as could be secured, until 1869, when a neat little church was erected, the lot being a gift of Mrs. James O'Neill.

The second church in the county was built in the town of Grant, east of Gottlieb Garbish's Corners. This was built in the early seventies by the Lutherans.

The Presbyterian Church was represented in the county at an early date, when preaching services were held by the Rev. Mr. Harris. Then for many years the congregation was served by the Rev. James Mair, a Scotchman, who had taken his masters' degree at a Scotch university, and invariably added the letters M. A. to his name to indicate his scholastic honors. For some years services were held in the schoolhouse and the courthouse. The organization was perfected Aug. 2, 1869, and in 1875, a church was built. The next pastor was the Rev. W. T. Hendren, now the dean of the Protestant clergy of the county.

The first Catholic parish in the county was organized in the early

seventies at Humbird. In 1876 Rev. Fr. Hergman, from that place, organized the Catholic Mission, which has since become the Catholic Church at Neillsville. The church at Neillsville was erected in 1877. The first regular pastor was the Rev. Fr. Voltz, who served for many years.

Thus were the four principal denominations in the county started.

The Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of Greenwood.—The first religious services were held in Greenwood in the winter of 1866, when S. S. Smith came and held meetings in a log schoolhouse that stood on Main Street, where the brick saloon now stands. After this Caleb Edmond, Mrs. Hannah Bowerman and Mrs. Charlotte Honeywell held prayer meetings in the same schoolhouse, where, in about the year 1868, the church society was organized by the Rev. H. W. Bushnell, of Neillsville. Mr. Bushnell preached here until about 1871. At this same time George Andrews held some meetings in another log schoolhouse that stood where the Greenwood State Bank now stands. As near as can be ascertained, the charter members of the society were as follows: Case Honeywell, Charlotte Honeywell, John and Mary Honeywell, Mary, Stephen Andrews, Hattie Andrews, George Andrews, Caleb Edmond, Jane Edmond, Charles Carpenter, Mrs. Charles Carpenter, John Bowerman, Mrs. Hannah Bowerman and Eliza Bowerman. The first pastor that was stationed at Greenwood was S. E. McLain, who came Oct. 9, 1871, and stayed till Sept. 23, 1872. After him came the Rev. S. P. Waldron, whose pastorate covered the time from Sept. 23, 1872, to March 1873. The Rev. M. Woodly came in the same month that Brother Waldron left, and finished out the conference year, or till September, 1873. The Rev. John Holt assumed the pastorate Sept. 22, 1873, and remained until Oct. 11, 1875. It was during his pastorate that the parsonage was built. After Mr. Holt left the Rev. J. J. Garvin came, serving one year, from 1875 to 1876. The Rev. John N. Phillips came in 1876 and stayed two years, or till 1878. While he was pastor the first church edifice was erected, the building that now stands on Main Street, and is owned and used by the Catholics. This church was used until the new one was erected in 1902. The Rev. Benjamin Reeves followed in 1878, and stayed one year, leaving in 1879. His successor was the Rev. Charles Baker, who came in 1879, and left in 1880. Sept. 27, 1880, the Rev. C. C. Swartz assumed the pastorate, staying two years, or till September, 1882. The Rev. J. J. Auston came in the fall of 1882, and left in 1883. Next came the Rev. N. C. Bradley, 1883 to 1885; Rev. R. A. Rayson, 1886 to 1887; Rev. W. H. Risteen, 1887 to January or February, 1888; Rev. A. T. Johnson, February or March, 1888, to the end of the conference year; Rev. James Jefferson, 1889 to 1891; Rev. John Haw, 1891 to 1895; Rev. Paul Hull, 1895 to 1899; Rev. W. E. Kloster, 1899 to 1903, during whose pastorate (1901-02) the new church was built and dedicated; Rev. W. W. Hurlburt, 1903 to 1904; Rev. C. O. Presnall, 1904 to 1906; Rev. C. W. Marange, 1906 to 1907; Rev. Joseph J. Robinson, 1907 to 1908; Rev. W. H. Norton, 1908 to 1909; Rev. W. E. Marsh, 1909 to 1911; Rev. Herbert Bastow, 1911 to 1916, and the Rev. Harry G. Rainey, 1916 to the present time.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Loyal was organized under the Rev. Samuel McClain, in 1869, the charter members being John Graves,

who was also a local minister; Mrs. John Graves, Erastus Mack and wife, Leicester Allen and wife, I. N. Allen and wife, F. C. Hartford and wife, L. M. LeRoy and wife, A. J. Smith and wife and William Hills and wife. L. M. LeRoy was the first class leader, which position he held for nearly forty years. The first services of the church were held in a schoolhouse a mile and a half south of the village. After that they were held for some time in a hall owned by John Graves, on the present site of A. A. Graves' office, the Rev. Mr. Waldren officiating. Mr. Waldren was succeeded in the pastorate by the Rev. Mr. Woodley, and the latter by the Rev. John Holt. When Mr. Holt came the congregation changed its meeting place to a hall over a store which now forms part of the store of B. W. Colby, in Loyal. Mr. Holt's immediate successor was the Rev. I. N. Phillips, and after the latter came the Rev. John Garvin, in whose pastorate, in 1875, was erected the first church edifice, which stood on the site of the present building. Mr. Garvin was succeeded by the Rev. G. I. Case, the latter by the Rev. J. P. Greer, and Mr. Greer by the Rev. G. N. Foster, now of Madison, who built the parsonage in 1884. The Rev. J. B. Doughty was the next pastor and was followed by the Rev. L. W. McKibben, who remained three years. Then came the Rev. Mr. Connor, and after him in succession the Rev. J. P. Knutson and the Rev. S. A. Hoffman. It was under Mr. Hoffman's pastorate that the present church building was erected in 1894. The next pastor was the Rev. W. R. Brown, who was followed in succession by the Revs. James Ford, J. A. Hill, James T. Bryan, J. A. Town, F. R. Kildaw, N. J. Alderson, Thomas Harris, W. P. Powell, W. C. Clock, and then the present pastor, Rev. E. E. Stravey, who came in 1917. Under the pastorate of the Rev. Thomas Harris the parsonage was rebuilt.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Thorp.—Early in 1884 pioneer preachers held religious services in the schoolhouse and private dwellings. This resulted in the organization of a Methodist Society. In September of the same year two lots were purchased from the Clark and Webster Manufacturing Company. The society was then put in charge of the Cadott circle, and then religious services were held more frequently. In the following two years money was collected and the erection of a frame building was commenced. The building being enclosed and roof shingled, the work came to a stop for lack of funds. In 1888 new Methodist families came to town, and the work on the building was resumed. When the church was sufficiently completed, it was opened for Sunday services. In February of 1889, Rev. J. E. Webster, of Cadott, preached the first sermon. It was dedicated as the First Methodist Church in the fall of 1890. Improvements and repairs were made as soon as the society got able to do so.

Thorp has outgrown the present structure, and is now wholly inadequate for the community. In 1892 the Cadott circuit was divided and Stanley and Thorp were put in a charge by themselves, part of the time the preachers residing at Thorp and again at Stanley. In 1904 the society purchased a house to be used as the parsonage, and Thorp became a charge by itself, but Thorp being too weak, out appointments (being included) were added, including Withee and other points. Among the pastors, Rev. J. B. Bachman deserves special mention. Mr. Bachman came from Pennsyl-

vania to Wisconsin in 1848. He located near Monroe, taught school for a number of years, interested the ministry, his first appointments being Oregon and Black Earth. He served as presiding elder of the Madison district, making his tour of the district with horse and buggy, was pastor at Portage during the Civil War, preached at Baraboo, Mauston, twice appointed to Eau Claire, and Medford, and in 1893 was appointed to Thorp. Served here three years. While preaching here he bought a house, intending to make this his permanent home. After his three years here, he served two years at Downing, but did not move to that place, then retired and was placed on the superannuated list, served for a number of years as clerk of the village of Thorp, and was again appointed to the Thorp charge, which he held for two years more. At this time, at the age of 80, he celebrated his fiftieth year of the ministry, preaching from the same text that he used in his first sermon. Mr. Bachman has married more young couples and conducted more funeral services than any other preacher in this vicinity. And at the present writing, 1916, he enjoys the distinction of being the oldest man in town. At the age of 87 he is enjoying apparently good health. May he live many more years among us.—By F. A. Klemp.

The Free Methodist Church of Humbird dates from the seventies. Early services were held in Carter's hall, the first ministers to conduct meetings being Rev. C. W. Howe and Rev. A. D. Gillet. Rev. Howe, in 1882, organized a class of seven members: Martha Comstock, Dr. Almond Alderman, Mrs. Hannah Alderman, Mrs. Eunice Alderman, Mrs. Olive Andrus and one, whose name is not preserved, in full communion, and John Clark on probation. From Carters' hall the services were moved to the old schoolhouse, which was purchased and dedicated to church services. In 1901 this building burned and another church was erected, which was burned in the fall of the same year, before it was completed, while the pastor was attending conference. Rev. E. W. Hawley was sent as pastor in charge that year, and he proceeded to immediately build a new church, which is still standing. The present parsonage was erected at the same time; the former one having burned at the time the church burned. Some of the prominent members of the past are Richard Wells, J. W. Gibson, Chauncey Fowler, Chester Crandall, Florence Maxon, Eunice Alderman, Mary King, Ella Long, Mary Hart, Mrs. J. Monroe and Annabelle Crandell, the last seven named are still living. The list of the pastors before 1893 is not preserved. Since then the pastors have been the following reverend gentlemen: J. A. Bolton, 1893-1894; C. Siggelkow, 1894-1896; J. R. Thomson, 1896-1898; E. Z. Thuring, 1898-1899; N. B. Ghormly, 1899-1901; E. N. Hawley, 1901-1904; H. W. Hills, 1904-1907; W. B. Good, 1907-1910; E. A. Wolfe, 1910-1912; G. W. Pound, 1912-1915; J. K. Peckham, 1915-1918.

Salem Evangelical Church of the Evangelical Association, located in the village of Dorchester, was organized in 1882-1883, the first services being conducted in the public schoolhouse of the village, under the direction of the Rev. William Colander. The charter members were: George Miller, G. F. Schmidt, August Schmidt, Herman Will, John Riemer and Jacob Butzer. The first church edifice was erected in the village of Dorchester,

in 1882-1883, and was dedicated immediately after its completion. In 1912 the original church was remodeled and an addition made to it. The two Schmidts above mentioned, with Mr. Will, were among the most prominent and active of the early members, while G. F. Schmidt, Otto Will, Nels Laneen, Joseph Konecny and Charles Guth are so today. The pastors who have served this church are Revs. William Colander, Charles Berg, C. W. Wells, O. Barromshi, S. J. Erffmeyer, H. Z. Goetz, H. Lutz, David Schneider, F. L. Nelis, Jacob Schneller, John Marks, Rev. Kreger and Rev. G. L. Bursack.

The First Baptist Church of Greenwood.—The first services of this church were held April 7, 1888, the Rev. A. M. Parmenter preaching. This was previous to the organization, which did not take place until some three months later. Mr. Parmenter was followed by the Rev. R. A. Burss, the second services being held in the hall of John Shanks, and arranged by Mrs. A. S. Eaton and others. On July 1, 1888, Rev. E. B. Edmunds held special meetings, the first baptism taking place on that date. The church was organized July 28, 1888. The charter members were as follows: Mrs. P. G. Gwin, Mrs. William Noble, Mrs. A. S. Eaton, and Mrs. A. Dingley. On May 18, 1890, the Rev. Mr. Abbott from Eau Claire held services, and again, September 17, meetings were held in the hall by the Rev. Mr. Edmunds, Rev. G. C. Edwards, Rev. Mr. Palmer and others. In September, 1892, a building committee was appointed, a church edifice being subsequently erected, and dedicated by the Rev. Samuel Dunlop, June 20, 1901. The last pastor, who served until January, 1918, was the Rev. Charles H. Alborn. Since then the church has been without a regular pastor. The present members of the church are Mrs. M. A. Dingley, Lilla C. Begley, E. S. Carpenter, Merriam Harlow, Francis Harlow, Mrs. Carrie Miller, Eva and Alice Miller, Mrs. Edith Kelley, Geo. S. Barlow, Mrs. G. S. Barlow and S. R. Kelley.

The Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church, of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other states, located in the city of Greenwood, was organized June 4, 1908, with Robert Steffen, Simon Schwarze, Julius Voigt, Morris Meinhardt and Mrs. P. W. Gullord as charter members. The first services were held in the Baptist Church about September, 1907, and were presided over by the Rev. Otto Neumann, from Fairchild, Wis. The first and present church edifice, built of cement blocks, and having a seating capacity of 200, was erected in 1914, and in the same year the parsonage was purchased. The Rev. Otto Neuman served as pastor until August, 1909, and was succeeded by the Rev. C. F. Schrein, who, in January, 1911, accepted a call to Nebraska. His successor was the Rev. M. Wichmann, who resigned in April, 1914. In August, 1914, the Rev. L. Fischer was called to the pastorate, and accepted, but on account of ill health was forced to resign a few months later. The present pastor, the Rev. Otto W. Schreiber, has served the congregation since August 1, 1915. The first baptism was that of Julius Runkel Hochre, son of Carl C. and Lena (Runkel) Hochre, on Jan. 26, 1908; the first marriage, that of Herman Firchlich and Mrs. Cecile Mus, June 2, 1914; and the first death in

the congregation that of Mrs. Charlotte Korn, mother of Morris Meinhardt, on Sept. 30, 1908.

The Evangelical St. Luke Church, of the Evangelical Luthern Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other states, located in the southern part of Green Grove Township, in what is known as the Molle Settlement, is a branch of the Lutheran congregation located five miles to the northeast of it. It separated from the mother congregation in the fall of 1912, with the following charter members: Aug. Schuette, Fred Molle, William Rusch, David Mandel, William Scheel, Adolph Molle, William Desheim, William Hardrath, H. Hardrath, Hy. Schuette, Fred Becker, Frank Birchow, Ed. Klessig, Alb. Schuette, Chas. Witt, Fred Witt, William Kloszinski, Henry Arne and Louis Karnopp. On organizing the congregation they erected a frame church edifice having a seating capacity of about 200, and which stands on land that was donated by Fred Molle. The Rev. Aug. Behrendt served the congregation until August, 1914. In September of the same year he was succeeded by the Rev. L. Fischer, and on Aug. 1, 1915, the present pastor, the Rev. Otto W. Schreiber, took charge, he being also the pastor of the Trinity Lutheran congregation of Greenwood. The first birth was that of Henry Herman Carl Molle, son of Hy. and Minnie (Paeck) Molle, Jan. 10, 1913; the first marriage that of Herman Hardrath and Elsie Lang, March 26, 1913, and the first death that of Maria Ida Sophia Scheel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Scheel, she dying Dec. 9, 1913, when 23 days old.

The Greenwood Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized Aug. 21, 1872, the first pastor being the Rev. Mr. Alfson. The first services were held in the schoolhouse, subsequent services being held in the M. E. Church building, which the members bought in 1902. At that time the congregation split. In 1915 they built a new church, selling the old one to the Catholics. This new building is of frame, with a seating capacity of 300, and was dedicated Oct. 7, 1917, by the Rt. Rev. J. Nordby. On June 18, 1916, the church was reorganized. The Rev. Theodore Kleppe assumed the pastorate in January, 1916, and is still serving. The church diminished in membership after reorganization. The congregation has now thirty voting members with twenty scholars in the Sunday school. The charter members of the congregation were: Elias Peterson, Ole Christianson, Peter Christoferson, Ole Peterson, Victor Hendrickson and Simon and Ole Johnson. On reorganization the charter members were: John Dyre, Ole Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Severin Johnson, P. W. Gullard, Tom Thompson, Martin Stronmen, Aster Iverson and about twenty-five others.

Emanuel Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, located in the town of Longwood, was organized Sept. 30, 1894, by the Rev. Mr. Berntzon. The first services were held in a dwelling-house, a church edifice being built in 1912. The charter members were Lars Jorgenson, Carl Benson, Hans H. Jorstad, Julius Sorenson, Nils K. Sorenson, Tom Bredesen, Martin Sorenson, Carloth Anderson and Martin Lebeck. Many pastors have filled the pulpit, among them the Revs. Larson, Nordby, Houghton and Kleppe, the last mentioned of whom is still serving.

Trondhjen Evangelical Norwegian Lutheran Church, located in the town of Eaton, two miles northeast of Greenwood, was organized Oct. 30, 1902, with the Rev. J. C. Hougum as pastor. Services were first held in the schoolhouse. The charter members were: S. B. Johnson, Iver H. Embre, Andrew Olson, Ole Peterson, Edward Engabretson, Chris Christianson, P. C. Johnson and Peter Danielson. A frame building was erected in 1913. The congregation has about eighteen voting members, among whom are: Ole Holstad, Harry Larson, Ole Krogenes, J. M. Olson, Joseph Krogenes and Martin Johnson. The Rev. S. A. Erdahl served a short time, and was followed Oct. 5, 1915, by the Rev. Mr. Kleppe, who is still serving.

The German Lutheran Evangelical Trinity Church of Loyal.—As early as 1874 the Lutherans of this vicinity began to hold services under the leadership of the Rev. Mr. Fisher, of Granton, Wis. In 1883 the congregation was organized. There were thirteen charter members. On November 18 of the same year they dedicated a small log church which they had built a mile and a half north of our village. The first resident pastor was the Rev. Mr. Meissner. He remained only a short time and was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Goesling and later by the Rev. Mr. Haase. During the year 1890 the Rev. William Reul accepted a call of the congregation. He served for many years. During his pastorate a church was built in our village. When the Rev. Mr. Reul moved to Almond, Wis., where he now resides, the Rev. W. Lange was called. During his time of service the congregation enjoyed a rapid growth, bought the present parsonage in 1903, built the schoolhouse and made other improvements. In 1910 the Rev. E. Kemena took charge of the congregation. The present imposing church edifice was dedicated on Nov. 29, 1914, replacing the early structure which a few months previous had been badly damaged by lightning. The school is of brick, 18 by 26 feet, and has an attendance of some fifteen pupils. Catechetical instruction is given in both German and English.

The German Evangelical Lutheran St. Johns Church of Christie was organized in 1905, the first services being held in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Christie. The Rev. W. Lange was the first pastor and remained until 1910. He was succeeded by the Rev. E. Kemena, who still has charge of the congregation, now consisting of twelve families. The church edifice was erected early in 1916, at a cost of \$1,800, and was dedicated May 28, that year.

The Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Congregation of the Northwest Synod Lutheran Church, in Neillsville.—The first services of this church were held Jan. 10, 1886, the Rev. Adolph Hoyer officiating. On September 16, the same year, the church was organized with the following charter members: H. Meyer, H. W. Meyer, H. A. North, C. F. Schulz, R. Knoop, A. Radke, H. Blum, A. Wesenberg, A. Modersohn, F. Glasow, H. Miller, H. Saupe, E. Lustig, William Rabenow, H. Klumm, F. Karstens, John Karnsten and Peter Dangers. The first church edifice was erected in Neillsville in 1887, and was dedicated the same year. Several years ago the building was remodeled and enlarged, the rededication taking place in 1913. The parsonage was built in 1900, and was later burned and rebuilt.

The successive pastors of the church have been F. J. Eppling, C. A. F. Doehler, F. Thrun and H. Brandt. The last mentioned, who came to the church in 1904, is still serving. The present deacons are: Henry Schroeder, president; Richard Eberhardt, secretary, and E. Gloff, treasurer. The trustees are: W. Duge, G. Borde and H. A. Bartell. The first birth in the congregation was that of Elizabeth Elida Hemp; the first death that of Louisa Klopff, and the first marriage that of Joseph Bodwin and Bertha Mundt, April 22, 1888.

The St. John's Parochial School building was erected in 1891, and was rebuilt and enlarged in 1906. It has eight grades of the regular public school courses, and has at the present time about seventy pupils and one teacher. The building is a frame structure and stands north of the brick church building.

The Nazarath Danish Evangelical Lutheran Congregation, of the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, situated in Hixon Township, half a mile from Withee, held its first services in the schoolhouse in Withee, in 1893, the Rev. A. S. Nielsen presiding. Shortly afterwards the church was organized, the charter members being P. Drost, Jorjen Jorgensen, P. K. Pettersen and eight or ten others. In 1896 a church edifice was erected, being dedicated the same year. Since then the building has been remodeled, provided with a new steeple, and a solid foundation put in. In 1899 a seven-room parsonage was erected, which is used for Sunday school classes, business meetings and young people's meetings. The following pastors have served the church: Rev. A. S. Nielsen, 1893 to 1903; Rev. Pete Jensen, 1903 to 1913; Rev. J. L. J. Diken, from 1913 to the present time (1918), he being the pastor now in charge. The first child born and baptized in the congregation was Alfred Frost, and the second Nanna Ammentop. The first marriage was that of Anton Peter Wilhelmsen and Annie Jensen. The first death was that of August Nielsen. The congregation now has 110 paying members.

The Finnish Church of Owen was started in 1915, services being held for awhile in farm houses. The church edifice was erected in 1916. There is no resident pastor, the church being served once a month by the Rev. R. Henry Sarvela, of Duluth.

Immanuel Reformed Church, of the denomination officially designated as Reformed Church of the United States, located on North Second Street, Colby, held its first services in the home of Carl Schmidt (now deceased), the Rev. A. G. Schmid of Curtiss, presiding. The organization of the church was effected July 3, 1913, the charter members being Mr. and Mrs. Fred Torfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Henkel, Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Hake, and Walter and Helen Hake. The church edifice, the location of which has already been mentioned, was dedicated July 26, 1914, a parsonage having been erected in the fall of 1913. The Rev. E. Brumoebler began his duties as pastor of the church in July, 1914, and resigned them in 1915. He was succeeded in 1916 by the present pastor, Rev. A. L. Scherry. Among the prominent members of the church, past or present, in addition to the charter members, have been the following: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Zolltheiss, Mr. and Mrs. William Dehne, Mr. and Mrs.

William Gosse, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Ortmeier, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dehne, Mr. and Mrs. William Beilke, Mr. and Mrs. William Fondrie, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Winkel, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Thede, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stock, Mr. and Mrs. John Baumgartner, and Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Scherry. The first death was that of Carl Schmidt; the first birth that of Hilda Bertha Louise Wolk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Wolk, Jr., and the first marriage that of Edw. Fricke to Bertha Wolk.

Trinity Reformed Church, of the German Reformed Church of the United States of America, located in the village of Thorp, had its beginning in the summer of 1900, when services were held in the local Baptist Church by the Rev. John Schmalz. In July, 1901, the church was organized with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Braun, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kolb and daughter Thekla; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Herzberg, Mr. and Mrs. H. Banderob and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Rossmann as charter members. The Rev. John Schmalz served the congregation from 1900 to 1906, and was succeeded by the Rev. W. H. Lahr, 1906-1912, Rev. A. G. Schmid, 1912-1915, and Rev. A. L. Sherry, 1916-1918. The present church building was purchased from the Baptists in January, 1915. Among the prominent members of this church, past and present, in addition to the charter members, are: Mr. and Mrs. H. Holzhausen, Mr. and Mrs. Phil. Deforth, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Dederling, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Bohn and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reed. The first death was that of Chas. Rossmann, the first birth that of Roman P. Deforth, and the first marriage that of William Kinerim to Thekla Kolb.

The Reformed Peace Congregation, of the German Reformed Church of the United States of America, located in the village of Curtiss, was organized Aug. 1, 1905, previous services having been held in the spring of that year by the Rev. Th. Schildknecht and W. A. Arpke. The charter members were: Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Ecke and daughter Helen, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Hake, Mr. and Mrs. John Mahlsted, Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Schumacher, Mr. and Mrs. Christ Klessig, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. Moritz Koerner and son Edwin, and Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Nagel. The church edifice was dedicated Dec. 2, 1905, and in June, 1914, the present parsonage was purchased. The first regular pastor of the church was the Rev. W. H. Lahr, who served from 1906 to 1912. His successors were: Rev. A. G. Schmid, 1912 to 1915; Rev. N. F. Janssen, 1916 to 1917; and Rev. A. L. Scherry, 1917 to 1918. On July 1, 1918, the Rev. William Huene-mann will take charge of the parish. In addition to those whose names are on the charter, the following are or have been prominent members of this congregation: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kraut, Mr. and Mrs. Gerhard Neuhaus, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Strade, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Neuhaus, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gosse, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Neuhaus, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Dittmeyer, and Mrs. Edwin Koerner.

Reformed Bethany Church, of the German Reformed Church of the United States of America, located on the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 11, town of Hoard, was organized in October, 1908, services having been held in September, that year, in the residence of Paul Voigtlander. The charter members were: Mr. and Mrs. Paul Voigtlander, Mr. and Mrs. William Schulz, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Jan-

sen, Mr. and Mrs. William Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. Max Erler, and Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Lapp. The first church edifice, which is still used for worship, was erected in the fall and winter of 1910 and dedicated in June, 1911. The congregation has no parsonage, since the pastor of the Curtiss church conducts all services here. The following pastors have served the church: Rev. W. H. Lehr, 1908 to 1912; Rev. A. G. Schmid, 1912 to 1915; Rev. N. F. Janssen, 1916 to 1917; Rev. A. L. Sherry, 1917 to 1918. In addition to those whose names are on the charter, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bitter and Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Schultz have been prominent members of this congregation.

St. John's Reformed Church, of Humbird, had its inception in the year 1900, when services were held in the Adventist Church by the Rev. W. H. Schroer. The church was organized December 9, that year. Services were held in the Adventist Church until 1907, in which year the building was purchased and was the home of the congregation until 1914. In the fall of 1913 building operations were started on a new edifice, the cornerstone being laid in September that year; and the building was dedicated March 15, 1914. The Rev. W. H. Schroer served as pastor from 1900 to 1908, after which for awhile the pulpit was supplied by the Rev. J. Stucki of Black River Falls. In 1909 the Rev. H. G. Schmid assumed the pastorate and served till 1915, when he was succeeded by the Rev. D. Grether, who is now serving.

Zion's Reformed Church, of the Reformed Church of the United States, at Neillsville.—This congregation was started at Columbia, Clark County, by the Rev. W. H. Schroer, services being later held at Pine Valley, where the church was organized Sept. 6, 1903, nine families taking part. The original members were Fred Pflughoft, Henry Stelloh, William Martens, Herman Gehrt, Fred Eggimann, Robert Reichling, William Zank, Karl Stache, Henry Gehrt and Fred Stelloh. The first services in Neillsville were held in the Unitarian Church in 1907. In 1913 the congregation purchased the Unitarian Church building, and in the same year the Ladies' Aid Society bought the parsonage. There are now seventy-nine communicant members. After the pastorate of the Rev. W. H. Schroer there was a vacancy in the pulpit during which time the church was served by the Rev. J. Stucki from Black River Falls. Then, in the summer of 1915, the Rev. D. Grether was ordained and installed as pastor. The church is now well established and is doing effective work in helping to maintain a high moral and religious standard in the community.

St. Hedwig's Congregation.—In June, 1891, two Polish gentlemen, Messrs. Plotrowicz and Slupecki, land agents of Milwaukee, donated ten acres of land to St. Hedwig's Catholic congregation at Posen, Wis. The first church was dedicated Sept. 27, 1891, by Rt. Rev. James Schwebach, Bishop of La Crosse. At this time it was only a small mission, consisting of twenty-five families, attended by Father C. Frydrychowicz, of Edson. In 1893 his place was filled by Rev. F. Jachimik, of Mill Creek. In 1896 Father F. Frydrychowicz was again reinstated and remained until September, 1897. Then came Father Korczyk. During his stay a priest's house was built and a church bell and three statues for the church were purchased. In 1900 he resigned and his place was taken by Father J. Biela.

In 1902 he left and Father Ign. Orlik was pastor until Sept. 9, 1905. From 1905 until the present time Father F. H. Pudlo has had charge of St. Hedwig's congregation. During his time a new church building costing \$30,000 was built. This building contains: Ornamental windows, donated by members of the congregation, costing \$75 each, amounting in all to \$1,175; church furniture and fixtures, such as pews, pulpit, confessionals, vestment-case, communion rail and pew fronts, amounting in all to \$1,890. Four furnaces—value, \$1,100; three gold plated chalices, donated by John Wrick, Smogur and John Kowiecki, value \$260; two composition statues, donated by St. Moczarny, value \$64. St. Hedwig's statue, bought by M. Turck, value \$50; pair of Angels, donated by Andrew Nowobielski, value \$45; hanging crucifix, donated by Kutnorowski Brothers, valued at \$65; zinc corpusus for cemetery and wooden crucifix, donated by Geo. Zukowski, value \$100; white moire antique canopies, donated by M. Burzynski and Jos. S. Zerlong, value \$90; brass candelabra, bought by Cl. Haraburda, value \$65; gold ostensoria, donated by Andrew Nowobielski, and his sister, Anna Kobylarczyk, value \$300; missale Romanum, and one group station, donated by Fl. Anyzewski, value \$99; main altar, donated by Andrew Zabarowski, value \$700; several small things donated by Jos. Kotecki, value \$50; goods for church, donated by Rev. Joseph Kempa, of Milwaukee, value \$100; red chasuble, donated by Wiltzius Co., Milwaukee, value \$15; pair dalmatics and black chasuble, donated by Pustet, of Cincinnati, O., value \$50; white chasuble, donated by Ecclesiastical Goods Co., of Chicago, value \$50; black cape, donated by Father Pudlo, value \$25; white cape, donated by Sisters of Rosary, value \$45; two albs, donated by St. Joseph's Society, value \$25; white chasuble, donated by confirmation children of 1911, value \$105; white chasuble, donated by S. S. of Rosary, value \$35; flowers for the altars, donated by the Sisters of Rosary, value \$25; cemetery cross, donated by F. Szatalowicz, value \$25; pair of vases for flowers, donated by John Koman, value \$5; mission cross, donated by Joseph Kowieski, value \$3; Christmas crib, donated by A. Dombrzalski, value \$25; red chasuble, donated by F. Klaster Co., Green Bay, value \$25; ciboria, donated by Lomman Co., of St. Paul, Minn., value \$10; chandelier, donated by John Hoffman, value \$85; white stole, donated by W. Stominski, of Chicago, value \$10; for window, group station and furnace in rectory, etc., Father Pudlo donated \$705. Hardwood flooring for priest's house, donated by Michael Zabarowski, value about \$100; composition statue, donated by M. Najdychor, value \$22.50; composition statue, donated by Nick Jasinek, value \$10; composition statue, donated by Josephine Izydorek, value \$10; testament, donated by Math. Brucis, value \$500; six wax candles, donated by Peter Borowick, Sr., value \$5; smaller articles to priest's house, donated by P. Osowski, value \$5; altar cloths, donated by Miss Mary Borysiewicz, value \$25; smaller articles for priest's house, donated by John G. Bogumill, value \$25; glass doors, for priest's house, donated by M. Gavin, value \$25; gold plated sanctuary lamp with extension and tube for hanging, donated by P. Borowik, Sr., and P. Borowik, Jr., and wife, value \$325. Collection in Chicago from friends of Father Pudlo brought \$802.36 and in Milwaukee, \$699.60. Tower clock, by collection, value \$650; church

bells, by collection, value \$555; group stations, some were donated by members of the congregation and others by collection at \$90 each, value \$1,260. Those who bought the ornamented windows for the church are: Father Pudlo, Joseph Szerlong, Frank Hoffman, Sisters of the Rosary, St. Joseph's Society, First communion children of 1906, Michael Manczuk, Vincent Budzinski, M. Gavin, of Milwaukee, congregation, and boys. The group stations were donated by the following: Father Pudlo, Fl. Anyzewski, M. Tomkowiak, Simon Maslowski, Francis Wojciechowski, the European Statue and Art Co. (2), Anna Lasota, Paul Holubowicz. The remainder were purchased by collections from the congregation.

Those who gave mortgages to secure the loan for the church on Nov. 29, 1905, are: Vincent Budzynski, Fl. Anyzewski, John Smogur, Joseph Kotecki, Novobielski Bros., Frank Hoffman, St. Slupski, Thomas Obrycki, Joseph Morgan, Michael Scymczak, John Sczrok, John Giwojon, Louis Glamkowski, Vincent Izydorak, John Hoffman, St. Mazurek, James Niedzwiecki, Theo. Clieciora, Michael Strzelecki and Joseph Lesniewski. Others donated sums amounting to \$300.

St. Bernard's Catholic Congregation of Thorp had its beginning in 1884, when Rev. Herman Untraut from Edson, Wis., held services in private homes in this vicinity, and ministered to some twenty families. The next year a little frame church was erected, and the parish took the name of St. Bernard. Father Untraut attended this parish until 1888, when he was succeeded by Rev. Joseph M. Wecker, also of Edson. From 1889 to 1891, the congregation was attended by Rev. Alphonse J. Joenes, of Colby, and during his ministration, the church was enlarged. From 1891 to 1894, the parish was in charge of Rev. Charles B. Weikmann, of Colby, and Rev. Anton Muehlenkamp, of Athens. The first resident priest, Rev. John Kapellen, was here from 1894 to 1896. From 1896 to 1900 the parish was attended by different Polish priests from Rosen, Wis. Then came Rev. Edmund Beyer from 1900 to 1902. Rev. Beyer was succeeded by Rev. Albert J. Dorrenbach, from 1902 to 1904, and under his ministration the church was remodeled. From 1904 to 1905, Rev. Mich. Haas was pastor here, succeeded by Rev. Aug. Douven from 1905 to 1906. His successor was the Rev. Adam Arentz. During his administration he placed the congregation upon a firm basis, by building the Catholic school which is now attended by some seventy children, the teachers being the devout Sisters of St. Francis, whose mother house is at St. Frances. The present rector, Rev. John Neises has served here since July 17, 1912. He took up the work with characteristic energy, and one of the results of his devotion in leading his people is the sightly St. Bernard Church building, one of the ornaments of the village. This building was erected in 1914-1915, and is of solid brick, with stone trimmings, and beautifully furnished and cost \$27,000.00. The structure adds distinction to the whole surrounding country. The parish contains about 150 families.

The Catholic Congregation of St. Mary, Help of Christians, Greenwood. The town of Greenwood is aptly so-called, as it is on the scenic borders of the Black River. Among its thousand inhabitants is a number of thrifty Catholics. The Roman Catholic congregation was organized and

incorporated in the year 1906, with the title St. Mary, Help of Christians. Their first pastor was Rev. Father Burkhard, of Loyal, Wis., under whose direction the present church, finely located on the Main street, was bought from the Methodists. Then followed Rev. Father Doven and Rev. J. Stenz, also residing at Loyal, Wis., until 1909, when Rev. H. Boeckman became the resident priest. By his untiring efforts the congregation flourished visibly, and in 1914 a building was purchased for the purpose of opening a parochial school. The undertaking was a success. At present, 1918, the enrollment is about sixty pupils, taught by Franciscan Sisters, P. A. The number of families belonging to St. Mary's has doubled to about seventy. The priest's residence, built in 1910, is an ornament to the town. Upon the early death of the Rev. H. Boeckman, the Rev. Hackner, Rev. J. Pollack and Rev. Ibold successively served the congregation until 1915, when the present pastor, the Rev. C. Achteik, assumed charge.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, at Colby, had its inception about the year 1870, the first services being held in a private house. In 1874 a schoolhouse was bought and arranged for church service, which was held by the Rev. July of Stevens Point. The schoolhouse was moved to the place where Peter Demmer's house now stands. At that time the congregation numbered twenty families, the heads of which now living are Paul Firnstahl, William Happle, John Orth and Richard Shortell. The church was incorporated Sept. 29, 1888, the charter members being: Rt. Rev. K. C. Flasch, president; V. Rev. J. Schwebach, Vicar Gen.; Rev. A. J. Joerres, pastor; Paul Furnstahl, treasurer; and William Happle, secretary. The first church edifice erected by the congregation was built in 1888, and occupied the site of the present structure. The latter, a solid brick building, and the largest church in Colby, was erected in 1904. In 1886 the first parish house was bought of Henry Merritt, the present one being built in 1897. In 1891 the schoolhouse was erected. Among the prominent members of the past, in addition to those already mentioned, were Ambrose Steinwand and Peter Engeldinger. The congregation now numbers 200 families, among the leading members being Jos. Frane, Louis Frane, Victor Frane, Jos. Kraus, G. Kersten, Jos. Steinwand, Ambrose Steinwand, George Steinwand, J. Lyons, Paul Umhofer, A. Umhofer, Emil Umhofer, Jos. Weix, Dr. Schemmer, William Morgan, Aug. Lukovicz, and William Will. The following have been the resident pastors: Rev. A. J. Joerres, 1886 to 1891; Rev. C. B. Weikmann, 1891 to 1896; Rev. Ad. Mueller, 1896 to 1898; Rev. G. Vadder, 1898 to 1901; Rev. Ad. Mueller, 1901 to 1903; Rev. Wm. Reding, 1903 to 1907; Rev. J. M. Schramm, 1907 to 1910; Rev. H. J. Artmann, 1910 to 1917; Rev. H. Lachnit, since June, 1917.

The Roman Catholic Church at Loyal was started with fifteen families in 1885. A log building, 20 by 30 feet in size, was erected three and a half miles from Loyal, in the southeast corner of Section 27, and the Rev. Joseph Voltz, a mission priest from Neillsville, served the congregation once a month. In time the congregation increased until the log building was too small for their accommodation, and a new church building was erected in Loyal in 1893. The pastor then serving was a mission priest from Hewett,

the Rev. Daniels. The church has since continued to flourish, the congregation being now under the charge of the Rev. Joseph Stenz.

St. John's Congregation, of the Evangelical Church of Indiana, Ohio and Other States, located in the village of Withee, had its inception in 1893, when the first services were held in the schoolhouse by the Rev. J. Fiehler. The first church edifice was built in 1914 in the village of Withee, the parsonage having been purchased in the previous year. The Rev. J. Fiehler served the congregation from 1893 to 1896, his successor being the Rev. A. Kuring, who came in 1897 and remained until 1904. Both of these pastors served Withee from Colby, Wis. The pastor from 1905 to 1906 was the Rev. E. Buenger, and from 1907 to 1913, the Rev. B. H. Schrein, both of whom served Withee from Stanley, Wis. In 1913 the Rev. F. A. Schwertfeger took charge of the congregation and served until 1917, residing in Withee. Since 1917 the Rev. H. H. Laabs has been pastor. Among the prominent members of the congregation past and present have been Aug. Bruchert, Ed. Neimag, Fred Radke, John Schwartz and Aug. Brandt. The first births were those of Joseph Brandt and Esther Brandt; the first death that of Emil Jacob Brandt, and the first marriages those of Jacob Staeger with Anna Bruchert and R. Martin with Wilma Bruchert.

St. Paul's Congregation, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Indiana, Ohio, and Other States, located in the town of Reeseburg, held its first services in 1887 in a private house, the Rev. William Brink presiding. In the same year the congregation was organized, a building for worship was erected half a mile east of the site of the new church. Among the prominent members of this church, past and present, may be mentioned Aug. Rusch, H. Thielke, William Krause, Fred Boelter and V. Beckmann. From 1887 to 1891 the congregation was served from Dorchester by the Rev. Brink; from 1891 to 1893, from Chippewa Falls, by the Rev. G. Plehn; 1893 to 1894, from Colby, by the Rev. J. Fiehler; 1894 to 1902, from Cadott, by the Rev. K. C. Bubeck; 1902 to 1906, from Stanley, by the Rev. E. Buenger; 1906 to 1907, the Rev. K. C. Bubeck filled out a vacancy; 1907 to 1913, the Rev. B. H. Schrein served from Stanley; 1913 to 1917, the Rev. F. A. Schwertfeger served from Withee, being succeeded by the Rev. H. H. Laabs, who is now serving the congregation from Withee. Among the first births in the congregation were those of George Thielke, Ida Birkholz and Albert Pelzer; among the first deaths those of Ida Goerbing, Minnie Rusch and Antonia Beckmann; and among the first marriages those of Louis Horn and Josephine Horel, and Fred Bolter and Clara Mahloch.

Holy Trinity Congregation, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Indiana, Ohio and Other States, located in Thorp, held its first services in 1897, in a schoolroom, under the direction of the Rev. K. C. Bubeck, the congregation being organized that year. No church edifice has yet been erected, the services having been held up to the present time in a rented building. Mr. Bubeck remained as pastor from 1897 to 1905, serving from Cadott, and was succeeded in 1906 by the Rev. E. Buenger. From 1907 to 1913 the pastor was the Rev. B. H. Schrein, who served from Stanley. His successor, the Rev. F. A. Schwertfeger, served from 1913 to 1917, from Withee, and was succeeded by the Rev. H. H. Laabs, the present pastor, who

is serving from Withee. Among the prominent members of this congregation, past and present, have been John Blunk, Carl Zachow, John Miller, L. Herzberg, John Deitschlaender and Ed. Kerlen. The first death was that of Lena Deitschlaender, the first baptism that of Paul Dudanski, and the first marriages those of William Sattler with Lena Bandrob, and John Moeller with Maria Moeller.

The Congregational Church of Owen. Religious work was inaugurated in Owen in 1894 by George Haward in the homes of Mrs. W. W. Barden and Mrs. Louis Johnson, the Sunday school being conducted in both the English and the Scandinavian languages. For a while the work was discontinued, then it was re-established by a Mr. Clark. Mr. Stockholm reorganized the school in 1897. In the early summer of 1898, Rev. John Williams, a Congregational Missionary, visited Withee and held camp meetings at that place and at Bobbs Mill. This pioneer preacher visited Owen in December, 1899, and inspired the people to again re-establish the school. Since that date, it has been carried on through the faithfulness of A. G. Johnson and his fellow laborers. In 1899, Rev. James Austin was placed in charge at Withee and Bobbs Mill, and the first regular preaching was started at Owen. Since then the pastors have been as follows: Nov. 18, 1906, to Aug. 21, 1910, Rev. James. Rowe; Oct. 9, 1910, to Oct. 1, 1914, Rev. A. W. Cook; Oct. 9, 1914, to the present time, Rev. W. H. Sargent.

Christian Science in Clark County. To the village of Granton belongs the honor of establishing the first Christian Science services. Through the medium of Christian Science literature, received from friends in the East, interest was aroused, and meetings were held at private homes, and the Sunday Lesson Sermons were studied, and some healing was done, and interest in the subject grew rapidly. In the year 1903 services were held in the Advent Church, and later in the Union Church of Granton, and in the same year a Christian Science Society was formed at that place, with about thirty members, some of whom were from Loyal, Greenwood and Neillsville, as well as Granton, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Knorr, as first and second readers, conducting the services. During the succeeding years, regular services were held and much good healing work was done, and several Christian Science Lectures were given under the auspices of this society.

In the meantime much interest had sprung up at Neillsville, and in the year of 1911 there were enough loyal students and others who had become interested by reading the Christian Science literature, and the healing, so that efforts were made that resulted in the holding of Christian Science services at that place. These services were continued until Sept. 20 of the same year, when a Christian Science Society was formed with sixteen members, and on the 11th day of January, 1912, Salem E. Weld and Elizabeth H. Weld (his wife) were selected for first and second readers, for three years, to conduct the services, and a State Charter was obtained. The first services were held at G. A. R. Hall; then for a year and a half at the Unitarian Church, the sale of which made it necessary to go back to the G. A. R. Hall once more.

By this time the congregation had so increased in numbers that it was thought advisable to build. A meeting of the society was held and plans

considered, and a selection made, and it was decided to build on the lot donated by Geo. A. Austin; but it was not until June 13, 1916, that definite action was taken. A very desirable lot on Fourth street, east of Hewett street, was purchased, and the Board of Directors were authorized to proceed with the work, the contract was let and ground broken.

At six o'clock on the morning of Aug. 19, 1916, in the presence of the Board of Directors, the readers and the contractor, a simple service consisting of silent prayer, concluded by the repetition of the Lord's prayer, in unison, completed the laying of the cornerstone, in which was placed a copy of the Bible, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, by Mary Baker Eddy, the Church Manual, the Christian Science Monitor, Journal, Sentinel, and Der Herold of Christian Science.

The building was completed and the first service was held Wednesday evening, Jan. 24, 1917. A notice of the event from the Republican and Press, under date of Feb. 5, 1917, is here given:

"The Christian Science Church, which has been in course of construction during the past several months, is completed and will be regularly opened for services next Sunday. It is built on the uniform design of all Christian Science Churches, modified only to make it architecturally proportioned as to size and also to conform to its site and surroundings. It is a beautiful building and an ornament to the city. It is also designed and built with view to comfort as well as the artistic. It has linofelt insulation to preserve a more uniform temperature and exclude dampness, has a modern efficient heating plant and up-to-date electric lighting system, beautiful art glass windows and every interior arrangement planned for a pleasant psychological effect. All interior finish is of selected red birch. The building complete cost about \$7,500."

The name of the organization is now First Church of Christ Scientist, Neillsville, Wis. Early in the year 1918 the church building of this church was dedicated free of debt, as is the custom of all Christian Science Churches. The growth of Christian Science in Clark County has been steady and strong, and as a denomination makes a splendid showing. (Written by Salem E. Weld.)

St. Luke's Episcopal Parish of Neillsville was inaugurated as a mission in 1877, under the auspices of Rev. W. H. H. Ross, of Black River Falls. Early meetings were held in the schoolhouse. July 22, 1881, a lot was purchased, and the present neat church building soon thereafter erected, Judge James O'Neill, Freeman D. Lindsay, Stanley F. Chubb and D. B. R. Dickinson advancing \$400 for the lot, and they with others interested providing the means to construct the church. Rt. Rev. Reginald H. Weller, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Fond du Lac, furnishes the following information regarding the organization of the church: "The Rt. Rev. John Henry Hobard Brown, D. D., the first Bishop of Fond du Lac, spent Aug. 28, 1881, being the eleventh Sunday after Trinity, at Neillsville. He celebrated the Holy Communion and preached in the morning, and also preached in the evening. The following day, Monday, Aug. 29, 1881, he met and organized the congregation, appointing Rev. W. H. H. Ross as Vicar and Messers. F. A. Lee and S. F. Chubb as Wardens. Tuesday evening, April 18, 1882, he preached at

evening prayer at Neillsville and met the congregation immediately afterwards. There were twenty communicants then. On Easter Monday, 1883, it was reported that St. Luke's church, Neillsville, consisted of eleven families, with a total of fifty-four baptized persons and twenty communicants. On Easter Monday, 1885, it was reported that St. Luke's Church consisted of ten families, with a total of forty persons, fifteen of whom were communicants. Of these communicants three were male and twelve were female. At the annual Council of the Diocese, June 8, 1886, it was reported that Rev. Frank O. Osborn, whose postoffice was Madison, was in charge of St. Luke's Church, Neillsville."

Among the early members were Judge and Mrs. James O'Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman D. Lindsey, Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Lee, Stanley F. Chubb, Mr. and Mrs. Allie Lee, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Calway, Mr. and Mrs. William Johnson, Mrs. Louis J. Glass and Mrs. Laura Brown. Later members are: Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Brameld, Mr. and Mrs. William Free, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Heath, Flossie Leason, Edwin Billings and Raymond Brameld.

Previous to the formal organization of the church, the organization of a temporary Mission had been perfected in the chapel of the High School building, Nov. 11, 1877, the day after the first service was held. Dr. J. C. Lacy Lacey was chosen to act as warden, F. A. Lee as secretary, and S. F. Chubb as treasurer. The first communion service was held Dec. 9, 1877. The Mission was admitted into union with the Diocesan Church in 1878. In 1899, the Rev. E. Marshall Frank was placed in charge, the church being renovated and repaired by the Right Rev. Bishop Grafton of Fond du Lac. In 1901, William H. Stone, a student, took charge for a short time. In 1902, Rev. Arthur Westcott undertook to serve the parish from Black River Falls, but was compelled to resign in about six months on account of failing health. In 1904, Rev. Dr. Dafter took charge of St. Lukes, and served the parish for years in connection with his charge at Marshfield, holding services here one Sunday in each month. After his death, services were held by Rev. Graeme Davis, Rev. H. Walters and Rev. A. Burton, all of Marshfield. Among the first to be baptized were T. C. Kirkland, Feb. 3, 1878; Marian R. O'Neill, March 17, 1878; Frances B. Brown, June 9, 1878; Cecelia Glass, April 26, 1878; Lulu May Lindsay, June 9, 1878; Laura E. Brown, March 17, 1878; Francis Ross Foote, Feb. 1, 1878; Mattie E. Lee, Feb. 29, 1880. Among the first marriages were: Stanley F. Chubb to Mary L. Phillips, Dec. 24, 1878; James Houston to Maria S. Walker, June 15, 1879; Dudley B. Manes to Charlotte A. Ives, Nov. 11, 1878; Frederick Lee to Lillie M. Trumbull, Jan. 1, 1881; Darius Edgebert to Mary F. Harriman, Nov. 29, 1882. Among the first deaths were those of Lulu May Lindsay, Feb. 1, 1879; Mary Dewhurst, Aug. 16, 1879; Francesca Tudor, Feb. 22, 1882, and George A. Lee, April 24, 1886.

T. E. Brameld, an enthusiastic member of the Episcopal Church, of which his father was a noted rector in England, came to Neillsville in 1893, and at once became deeply interested in St. Lukes. The church was then much run down, but, undismayed, he set to work interesting his friends, and it was due to his efforts that the Bishop restored the church in 1899.

It was also due to his interest that the church debt of many years' standing was finally cleared away in the manner described in the following extracts from local and church papers. From the "Neillsville Times," 1893: "The Episcopal Chapel here has for a long time borne a debt until not long ago, when Mr. T. E. Brameld, whose worthy sire was an Episcopal clergyman in England and who is naturally interested in his home church, paid off the debt. In this work he has been assisted by a niece at the old English home, who held a bazaar for the purpose." From "The Living Church," published in Milwaukee, 1903: "The debt on St. Luke's Chapel, Neillsville, which has been of long standing, has finally been removed. This has been accomplished largely through the assistance of Mr. T. E. Brameld, the son of an English clergyman, and by a niece of his in England." The chapel is a sightly building in excellent condition and adds much to the appearance of Neillsville.

Congregational Church of Neillsville.—In January, 1891, a group of people who wished to form a self-governing church organized the Congregational Church of Neillsville. February 2, 1891, the new church was incorporated, and on May 7, 1891, a council of Congregational Churches admitted them to fellowship with the Congregational Church body. Of the 33 original members, ten are still connected with the church, viz., Mrs. George Hart, Mrs. Charles Deutsch, Mrs. Amelia Deutsch Chambers, Gustav Deutsch, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Ackerman, Grace Brown, Mrs. Frankie Brown Williams, Mrs. Florence Weinberger, and Mr. T. D. Condit. Others who have been members of the church almost from the beginning are Mrs. D. R. Brown, Mrs. Ida Lowe, Mrs. Hiram Hart, Mrs. Henry Neverman, Mrs. Mary Huntley, Mrs. Hattie Lee, and Mrs. Amelia Jackson. Mr. Ackerman and Mr. Condit were the first deacons of the church and have remained in that office ever since. The first services of the church were held in the old court house, but at a later period the city hall was used and afterwards they had the use of the Episcopal church until their own building, which they still occupy, was completed. Ground was broken for a church building on August 12, 1892, and the building was finished in 1893, but was not dedicated until March 3, 1894. On March 4, 1891, Rev. J. O. Buswell came to be pastor of the church, and remained until March, 1893. In May, 1893, Rev. Robert B. Evatt came to the church and stayed until May, 1894. On June 5, 1894, Rev. George Michaels became pastor and continued so until January 9, 1896. He was followed by Rev. F. B. Doe, who was with the church until March, 1897. On August 1, 1897, Rev. George W. Longenecker became pastor and served the church until April, 1905. During that time new pews were put in the church and many improvements made. From October 6, 1905, until March 8, 1908, Rev. Albert R. Rice was pastor. He was followed by Rev. H. A. Risser, who remained six years, from May, 1908, until May, 1914. For nearly two years the church was without a pastor, but they kept up their Sunday School, and all their activities, cleared up all debts and repaired the church. Rev. Frank Dexter, General Missionary, spent considerable time with them, holding frequent services. The church invited Rev. G. W. Longenecker, who had served the church nearly eight years, to return, and on April 1, 1916, he began his second pastorate, which still continues.

St. Mary's Catholic Congregation of Neillsville.—With the early settlers in Clark county came also the occasional visits of the Catholic Missionaries who conducted services in the homes of Catholics. In the year 1877 a parish was established at Neillsville under the title of St. Mary's and a church was erected. From 1877 to 1885 this parish was attended as a mission by the neighboring priests, especially by the Reverend Fathers Michael Heiss, L. Spitzelberger, A. Bergman, C. A. Gunkel and Jos. F. Volz. In the year 1884 a new parsonage was built and the next year Rev. J. Volz became the first pastor, and worked there faithfully for 18 years. The parish increased rapidly and in 1887 a parochial school was added and was opened by the Franciscan Sisters with an attendance of 75 children. In 1889 a large addition was built to the church and other improvements made. Other pastors who had charge of the parish were Reverend Fathers A. Joerres, 1897-98; A. Birsner, 1898-1900; C. Jungblut, 1900-1902; J. Hauck, 1902-1907; A. Dorrenbach, 1907-1914. In the fall of 1914 Rev. P. F. Weber, the present pastor, took charge. In 1915 and 1916 extensive improvements were made, furnaces installed, the church remodeled and the school enlarged. The parish numbers at present about 450 members. About 1,300 baptisms are recorded, 250 marriage records and 260 funerals. Up to June 1, 1918, eighteen young men had volunteered in the United States service and 20 had already gone into service under the conscription act.

First Presbyterian Church of Neillsville.—The first Presbyterian services held in Neillsville were conducted by a traveling minister of the Presbyterian Church of the U. S. A., who preached in a small log house near the creek in 1850 or 1851. It is thought that an organization was effected at that time but nothing permanent came of it. August 2, 1869, a meeting was held at the schoolhouse and a formal organization perfected with Joseph C. Benedict as chairman and James Mair as secretary, and William Graham, Robert Ross and James Mair were elected trustees. In 1872, Rev. William T. Hendren began preaching, and in May, 1873, the church was organized with eleven charter members, of whom Mrs. Robert Campbell is the only one now left in the church. The articles of incorporation are dated July 13, 1874. The trustees were Robert Campbell, C. B. Bradshaw and William Campbell. The articles were signed by George W. Watson and J. L. Gates, and witnessed by William T. Hendren and Robert J. MacBride. The congregation worshiped in the old court house until February, 1875, when the present church building was dedicated. It is a brick building located on Fifth and Court Street. The first elders were Mr. E. J. Rice, Mr. Wm. Campbell, and Mr. Stephen Ritchie. Some of the early members were Mrs. Robert Campbell, Mr. Wm. Campbell, Mrs. Laura Morris, Miss Elizabeth Wallace, Miss Nellie Pratt, Mrs. Mary Clark, Mrs. Mary Bradshaw, Mr. Stephen Rice, and Mr. E. J. Rice. No man is better known in Clark County than the pioneer and founder of the church, Rev. Wm. T. Hendren. He did great and faithful work for more than twenty years in and around Neillsville. He preached in every country school house for miles around, and many are the stories told of his heroism in facing all kinds of weather to keep his appointments. He is still living, and is enjoying a well earned rest in Greenwood, Wis. Rev. Wm. T. Hendren was followed by a Rev. Mr. Lish, a student, who

remained but a short time. Then came the Rev. J. Russell, who had to resign on account of poor health, after a few years service. It was while Mr. Russell was pastor that the manse was purchased. It is a frame house on Court Street, and is still in use. The next pastor was Rev. T. C. Hill, who came here from Scotland and remained four years and a half, doing faithful and efficient work. During his pastorate, the Dells Dam church was erected and dedicated. By his genial, brotherly spirit Mr. Hill won his way into the hearts of all, outside the church as well as in. He accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church at Galesville, Wis., and all were very sorry to lose him. Rev. R. J. Creswell was pastor of the church for the next year. Then Rev. Mr. Luther, an evangelist, was with the church for six months, followed by Mr. W. A. Garfield, a student, for the summer. Then came Rev. A. Kerr, of Boston, who remained over two years doing faithful service. The next pastor was Rev. J. K. Griffiths. He was well liked and did much to build up the church. Mr. Griffiths was followed by Rev. D. H. Rohrabough, who was with the church for two years and had to leave on account of his wife's health. Then came Rev. N. F. Chapman, who ministered to the wants of the people for about three years. Mr. Chapman was loved by all, and his work will be remembered for years to come. Rev. Herbert Nye was the next pastor, serving but one year. Rev. S. B. Pinney came next. He came from Forest Park Church, Chicago, Ill., and was with the church three years, during which time several were added to the membership of the church. He was a faithful worker and was loved by all. When he resigned the church felt his loss very much. He is now pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Mauston, Wis. The present pastor is Rev. Harold M. Roberts. His home is in Chicago, but he came here from Fruitvale, Texas. Some of the oldest members still in the church are Mrs. Ed. Husted, Mrs. Annie Cawley, Mrs. J. Lowe, Mrs. Mary McMillan, Mrs. T. Alexander, and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Bullard. By its faithful efforts in training the children in the Sunday School, by the earnestness of its members, and the inspiration of its pastors, the Presbyterian Church has been one of the forces making for righteousness in this county for the last forty years.

ERRATA.

(Corrections for Pages 155-156 Received Too Late for Insertion in Proper Place.)

The Loyal State Bank of Loyal was organized in 1903 with a capital of \$25,000.00, the institution opening for business on May 10, that year. The prime movers in establishing the bank were H. S. Mulvey and A. A. Graves, and the first officers were: A. A. Graves, president; B. W. Colby, vice-president; H. S. Mulvey, cashier, and C. E. Tucker, assistant cashier. The first board of directors was composed of A. A. Graves, H. S. Mulvey, Andrew Emerson, B. Christman, William Lenling, Ed. Kayhart and J. H. Etta. The president, Mr. Graves, has retained his office up to the present time. The changes in the other offices and in the board of directors have been as follows: In 1904, R. M. Jenks, who had been engaged as clerk since July, 1903, became assistant cashier in place of C. E. Tucker, the board of directors consisting of the president and cashier, together with B. Christman, William Lenling, James Richmond, M. D., E. W. Romaine and Frank Vetter. In 1905, R. M. Jenks became cashier in place of H. S. Mulvey, and H. H. Haslett assistant cashier in place of R. M. Jenks, and J. S. Sayles succeeded E. W. Romaine on the board of directors. The official staff as now constituted remained the same until 1911. In 1906, William Luchterhand became a director in place of Frank Vetter. In 1907, W. W. Lyons and Ed. Kayhart took the places of Dr. Richmond and J. S. Sayles on the directorate, and in 1908, A. Sayles took the place of William Lenling. Early in 1909 the directors were B. Christman, W. W. Lyons, Ed Kayhart, William Luchterhand and F. Luchterhand, with the president and cashier, A. A. Graves and R. M. Jenks, but Mr. Lyons dying, his unexpired term was filled out by H. H. Haslett, the assistant cashier. In 1910 the directors were B. Christman, Ed Kayhart, William Luchterhand, Dr. James Richmond and F. Luchterhand. In 1911, Dr. James Richmond became vice-president in place of B. W. Colby, who had hitherto held that position, R. M. Jenks continuing as cashier. The board of directors was the same as the previous year, except that C. H. Young replaced James Richmond. The only change made in 1912 was that the vice-president was made a member of the board in place of the cashier, and this arrangement was continued thereafter. In 1913 the official staff was the same, the directorate being composed of B. Christman, C. H. Young, Frank Shupe, F. Luchterhand and William Luchterhand, with the president, A. A. Graves, and vice-president, Dr. James Richmond. C. H. Young resigned from the board of directors in 1914, his place being taken by John Beaver. In February, 1915, James Richmond died and B. Christman was elected vice-president in his stead, Thomas Froeba succeeding Dr. Richmond on the board of directors. On March 16, the same year, the board of directors was increased to nine, Ed Kayhart and William

Ayer being elected to it for the balance of the year. In 1916 the officers were: A. A. Graves, president; B. Christman, vice-president; R. M. Jenks, cashier, M. S. Griffin being elected assistant cashier April 15. The directors that year were William Luchterhand, F. Luchterhand, F. Shupe, John Beaver, Thomas Froeba, William Ayer and Otto Weyhmiller, with the president and vice-president. On May 24, 1917, W. Luchterhand resigned as director, R. M. Jenks being elected to fill the vacancy; and on July 31, the same year, M. S. Griffin resigned as assistant cashier. No change in either the official staff or board has since been made. In the period from 1911 to 1917 the average deposits nearly doubled in amount. In 1917 the bank erected its present building, one of the finest and best in the county. It is of two stories with full basement, the front of Lake Superior brown stone, and with fire-proof side-walls. There are two large vaults on the main floor and one in the basement. The large rotunda is furnished with leather upholstered seats, and there are ladies' and gentlemen's waiting and writing-rooms, a special private room for individual business, a president's office, officers' room, directors' room, and in the basement a barber shop with tiled floor, baths and toilets. The bank finish on first floor is of oak throughout, with marble wainscot and floor in the lobby, the general business room for employees back of the railings being large and spacious, while all the equipment is in keeping with the modern type which prevails. The building is electrically lighted and is heated by the hot water system. All in all, the institution is one in which the officers, patrons, and the citizens of Loyal and the county generally can take a just pride. The building and equipment were completed at a cost of about \$22,000.00.